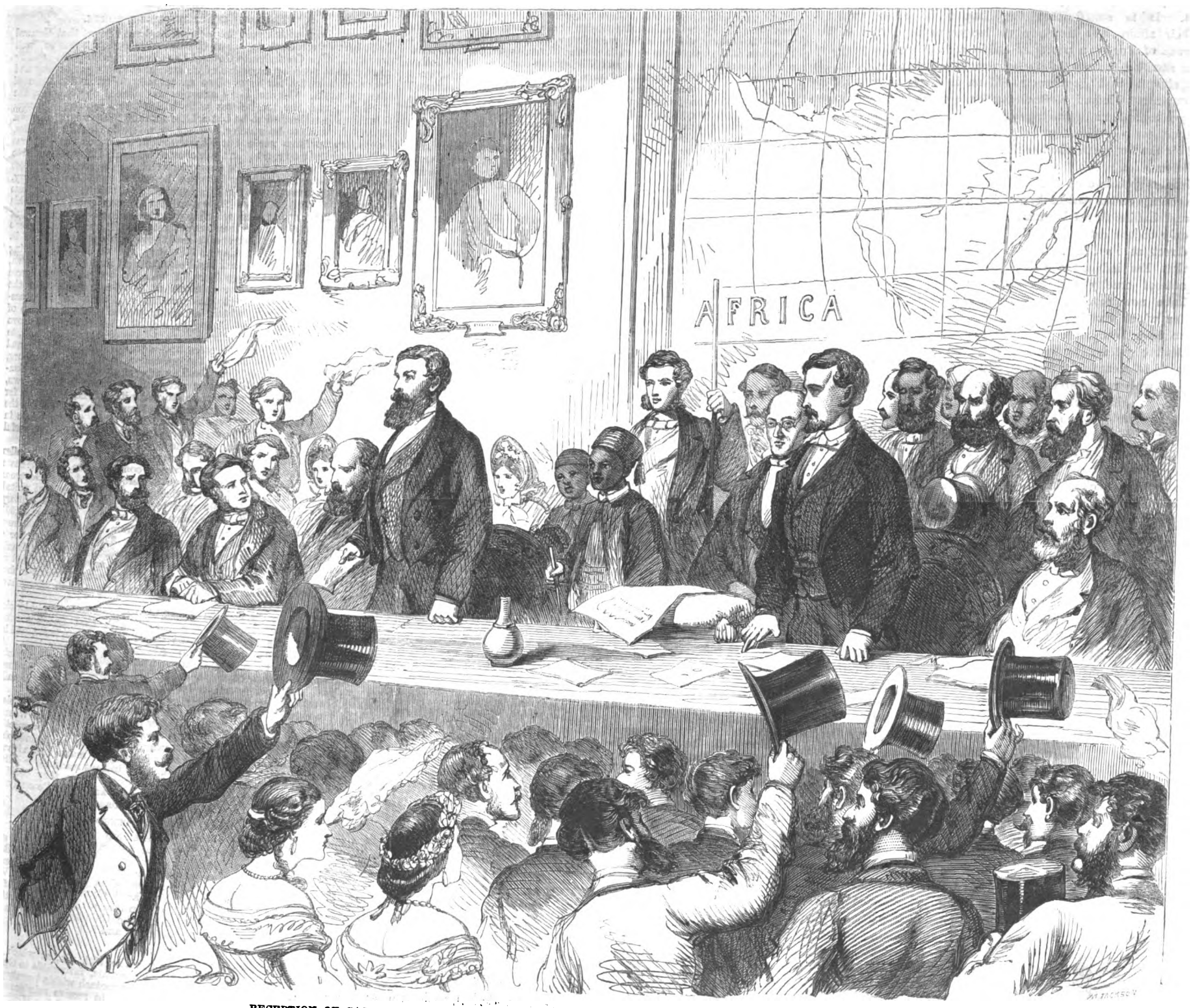
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1211.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1863 WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

WAR WITH JAPAN.

If a sarcastic enemy of this country were asked to define what was meant by the advancement of civilisation by England, he would probably reply the opening of new markets for trade at the point of the bayonet. Although, as good patriots, we may reject the sneer, as men of common sense we must accept the fact. Passing by other and less important, though, so far as the theory is concerned, not less significant instances, take that of China. For how many years did we offer civilisation in the shape of bales of goods for sale to a country so benighted as not to understand the symbol; and how long was it that we were kept on the threshold of a land, the exclusiveness of which gave it an air of enchantment to our eyes? But the urgency of our peculiar principle of civilising the barbarian was not to be denied; and, after a protracted series of mistakes in ravaging the coasts and destroying provincial peasants, who were of less account in the estimation of the ruling powers than so many pigs of the Emperor's own breed, in the course of a third or fourth Chinese war we found ourselves in Pekin; and at last we were understood. It was discovered at the fountain head of Chinese policy that the armed Englishman was only the precursor of the enterprising trader; and, so far as things have yet gone, there is every reason to believe that the Celestial Empire is at length opened to the commerce of Europe, with special advantages attaching to that of England. On the abstract question of general policy involved in the system of the invasion by the sword to make way for the invasion of commerce it is useless now to dilate; but, in reference to the conduct of the details of that policy, a useful lesson has been learnt from the course of events in our successive operations in China. It has been clearly demonstrated that little wars, even with Asiatics so unwarlike as the Chinese, are mistakes. When we left off something like buccaneering on the seaboard of China, and waged war as between Queen and Emperor, the difficulties were found to be less, and the results actual. As it has been with China, so it seems that it is likely to be with Japan. The latest accounts inform us that, ere this, war has been distinctly declared against Japan by England, France, and Holland, and the question arises how



RECEPTION OF CAPTAINS SPEKE AND GRANT BY THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—SEE PAGE 17.

Digitized by Google

that war is to be conducted. Are we to follow the early or the latest precedent of our warfare with China? Assuming that warlike reprisals have become a necessity, is our long experience in dealing with a cognate nation to go for nothing?

We believe it was only because we feared that the United States would be beforehand with us in opening up Japan as a new outlet for its traffic that, in a moment of inspiration, Lord Elgin, after he had settled our differences with the Celestial Empire, made a diplomatic raid into the dominions of the Tycoon, and negotiated a treaty of commerce. There was a theory that Japan was still more exclusive, still more inaccessible, to the outer world than China; but, in reality, the first approaches of the European Plenipotentiaries were found to be more easy than was looked for. The area of operation was comparatively narrow, and something was gained by the circumstance that diplomacy had not to travel through such a length of provincial obstruction that it failed to reach the actual ruling influences. Those ruling influences are peculiar. A class exists in Japan which, under the name of Damios, is akin to the nobles of the feudal system. Each of these Damios is a potentate in himself, possessing special dominion, revenue, and a military force, which may be called an army, under his direct control. Whatever they may be as against each other, in the presence of the foreigner they present an allied front and act in strict combination. They constitute, in fact, an oligarchical Government before which the reigning Sovereigns count but as names. It is the particular business of these Damios to keep the people of Japan within the charmed circle of their own influence, and to repress by every means in their power the natural tendencies of the lower ranks towards an extension of their knowledge of men and things outside of and beyond their own country. There is nothing very surprising in the fact that in Japan this aristocracy should be everything and the people nothing. It was therefore with the Damios and no one else that the European Plenipotentiaries had to negotiate a treaty of commerce of sufficient liberality on the face of it, and this was effected owing to the happy accident that nearly the whole of the Damios were collected at Jeddo at the time of the visit of the diplomatists.

From all the accounts we have received it appears that the obligations accepted by the Japanese negotiators were conceived in treachery, and that from the very moment that the treaty was signed steps were taken to neutralise and nullify it. It is stated that the Damios have so arranged their affairs that they are no longer to be found within reach of European power at Jeddo, which they are prepared to sacrifice to any hostile movement which may be made against it; that they have raised an immense army, which is concentrated inland, while all the towns which had been thrown open to trade under the treaty have been fortified; and that, in short, every preparation made to make the country too hot to hold the European who has chosen to intrude within it. Such information as is before us leads to the belief that the Japanese leaders speculate on the probability that any aggressive proceedings on the part of England will be confined to the coasts, and that her forces in small numbers will continue to operate only on the extremities of the kingdom, instead of striking direct at its heart. It can only be a sense of security that has induced the Japanese leaders to instigate those acts of cruelty and treachery to our countrymen, which have now reached their culminating point, and redress for which has become, we fear, a necessity. There seems to have been an organisation amongst the Japanese chiefs for the systematic murder of Europeans from the time of their establishment in the country, and this object has been carried out with remarkable persistency. As we well know, things have reached such a point that no European has been safe from attack for a moment; and diplomatic agency has formally declared itself inadequate to their protection. The next step was of course inevitable. The naval squadrons of France and England have been moved down to Japan, and assumed an attitude which, though hostile, so far as we can learn, is not very alarming to the Damios. And so at the last intelligence matters stood—a formal declaration of war, as we have above stated, being imminent.

The time has passed for discussing the policy which has brought this country into collision with Japan. In the first place, in the whole matter we have not acted alone, but in strict alliance with France; and, even supposing that we were inclined to reverse all our traditionary policy towards Asiatics and to retire from a contest which, if we have not provoked we have incurred, good faith to our allies would forbid our doing so, unless in concert with them. In truth, nothing of this kind appears to be contemplated, and the sole question now is how the war which may be by this time actually upon us is to be carried on. At the risk of being accused of tedious repetition, we again urge that it should be undertaken on a comprehensive scale; that it should be conducted on a footing akin to that of European wars; that there should be no peddling, no dalliance with the emergency; but that everything should be done so as to make it sharp, short, and decisive. On the mere score of economy this course is the most advisable. An ascertained expense is an expense the most easily met. We had better spend our two millions or so in a lump and have done with it, than have that sum eventually doubled or trebled by long drawn out and dilatory operations. When the allied forces of France and England marched upon Pekin it was admitted that the expedition, on our part, was planned and executed in a manner as nearly approaching perfection as possible. The same means, probably many of the same agents, are still at our disposal; and they should be put into motion in the same spirit and with the same adaptation to the end in view as characterised our latest and most effective campaign in China. If we must have a Japanese war, let it be so conducted that it shall be at once the first and the last.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

The Emperor went to Paris and presided at a council of Ministers on Monday, returning in the evening to Fontainebleau.

M. Rouland has been nominated first Vice-President of the Senate.

MM. Schneider and Vernier have been appointed Vice-Presidents of the Corps Législatif, and MM. Hebert and Romeuf questors.

M. Vaisse has received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

The prefects of the departments of Loiret and Upper Saône have been dismissed. A decree of the Emperor has been published, appointing two prefects, fifteen sub-prefects, and twelve councillors of prefecture.

An innovation in French journalism is announced. The *Moniteur*, which has hitherto been a morning paper, is henceforth, it is said, to appear in the evening, like the *Patrie*, the *Temps*, and the other papers.

The Paris papers are generally discussing the probabilities of war with Russia, and contain very little news.

An important and characteristic letter of the Emperor, addressed to the President of the Council of State, appears in Sunday's *Moniteur*. It is a complete onslaught against the evils of excessive centralisation, which, as the Emperor says, is often nothing but an impediment to the transaction of public affairs; as, for instance, where "a very simple piece of parish business requires two years at least to carry it through, and the intervention of eleven differently constituted authorities." The Emperor requires his Council of State to rid his Government of such a nuisance as this, and proposes to do it by an examination into a certain number of matters officially transacted in each State department, and the formalities enacted in the course of them, and then by striking out or modifying all such of the latter as shall be judged useless or unnecessary.

The Logic class at the Lyceum is to resume its former name of Class of Philosophy.

Wednesday's *Moniteur* contains a decree, signed by the Emperor, announcing that a universal exhibition of agricultural and industrial products is to take place in Paris from the 1st of May, 1867, to the 30th of the following September.

A decree of the Emperor proclaims entire freedom in the baking trade of Paris from September next. No limit is to be placed to the number of bakers, and all absolute restrictions are to be replaced by control sufficing to ensure fairness in the weight of bread and excellence of quality.

The *Patrie*, in an article signed by M. Delamarre, asserts that the new Minister of Public Works will undertake the task of establishing a complete network of internal navigation throughout the country, the use of which, as of the land roads, is to be based upon the principle of entire freedom of transit, without tolls.

The Paris correspondent of the *Guardian* says:—"The accounts published in the papers respecting the interview of Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Lindsay with the Emperor appear to have greatly exaggerated the importance of its results. If I may trust to what I have heard respecting it, the Emperor would seem simply to have informed those gentlemen, with his usual politeness of manner, that he was always ready to act with England in the matter in question whenever the British Government would allow him to do so."

An Imperial decree has been published creating the office of Superintendent-General of the Theatres. M. Baciocchi has been nominated to this post.

A serious fire occurred at Nantes on Tuesday, which destroyed fifteen large factories and an immense amount of property.

The new assembly-rooms and bathing establishment at Boulogne were formally opened on Monday night by a splendid banquet in the grand ballroom, which is fully as large as Middle Temple Hall. Upwards of 300 guests sat down to dinner. The Mayor, M. Gausselin, was in the chair. On Tuesday and Wednesday there were a concert and a ball. The building is handsome, and comprises ball and concert room, billiard and card rooms, and music-rooms. It has been erected at a cost said to have exceeded £40,000; and is surrounded by gardens and spacious terraces overlooking the sea. Attached to it are hot and cold seawater swimming and ordinary baths; and in connection with it is an improved service of bathing-machines on the beach.

Tuesday's *Moniteur* contains two reports from General Forey to the Minister of War, narrating the operations of the expeditionary army to May 20. The reports fill nearly five columns of the official journal, but they add little to the intelligence already published.

AUSTRIA.

The Reichsrath is occupied with replies to the Emperor's speech. The Upper House has voted its address according to the draught of the committee. During the discussion in the Lower Chamber, Count Rechberg stated that "the policy of the Government in all foreign questions was a policy of peace, combined with defence of the integrity of the empire."

The Lower Chamber have come to a resolution that there is no reason for the absence of the Czech members from the sittings of that body, and that they are to be summoned to make their appearance on pain of having their title to sit as members cancelled.

M. Thiers was received by the Emperor in private audience on Monday, and dined with his Majesty on Thursday at the Castle of Luxemburg.

SPAIN.

Several shocks of earthquake were felt on Monday in the province of Granada. Shocks continue in the district of Almeira.

A number of Bishops having demanded that the publication of "Les Misérables" should be stopped, the Council of State has requested them to point out what portions of the work they consider of a dangerous tendency.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes were closed on Tuesday by the King in person. His Majesty's speech contained nothing of special importance.

The Portuguese railway to Badajoz has been opened amidst much popular enthusiasm.

PRUSSIA.

The chief of the Provincial Government of Prussia has published a letter of the Crown Prince expressing the thanks of the Prince and Princess for the many proofs of sincere affection and devotedness which have been shown to their Royal Highnesses during their recent journey.

During the tour of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess in the north and east of Prussia, they honoured the Count and Countess of Lehndorff with a visit of five days at their magnificent country seat, Steinort, near Rosengarten. The preparations at the château were upon a princely scale, and, although the invitations were necessarily limited, in consequence of their Royal Highnesses wishing to be released from anything like a State visit, all was done to render the time spent at this charming spot as agreeable as possible. Hunting, fishing, and shooting parties occupied the mornings, whilst the evenings were devoted to dancing or drives in the Forest of Oaks, for which Steinort is so justly celebrated, and which were splendidly illuminated during the Royal visit. Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess expressed herself particularly charmed with the water avenue, leading from the garden to the lake—a distance of half a mile—which was illumined its whole length by innumerable floating, coloured lamps, presenting a coup-d'œil which those who had the privilege of seeing it will not easily forget.

DENMARK.

The Hereditary Prince Frederick Ferdinand, heir to the Danish crown, born Nov. 22, 1792, died suddenly on Monday morning. The Prince was uncle to the King of Denmark, and great-uncle to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

According to the *Mémorial Diplomatique* of Paris, Russia will accept the preliminary bases of the notes of England, France, and Austria, although the Cabinet of St. Petersburg intends to demand in an explanatory note some modifications of the programme of the three Powers. Russia will, it is stated, also ask that the seat of the European conference on the Polish question should be at St. Petersburg. On the other hand, the three Powers, this journal asserts, have agreed to recommend Brussels as the seat of the conference, and it expresses a belief that Russia will accept this arrangement.

The Polish National Government have, it is stated, announced that an armistice could only be consented to on three conditions:—First, it must extend to the whole of Poland as before 1772, which is, no doubt, the meaning of the three great Powers; next, a plenipotentiary from Poland must be admitted to the conference; and, finally, a National Diet, composed of delegates from all Polish provinces, must meet under the guarantee of the national army already occupying the provinces. Unless these conditions are agreed to, so runs the report, the Poles will hold out to the last.

In further confirmation of the opinion that the Poles will not accept terms we have a manifesto of the Polish Committee at Paris, dated June 26. It says that the sons of Poland will not cease to fight for their liberty and independence "until they have conquered from their oppressors the original frontiers of 1772." The circular adds:—"The National Government has declared that Poland will repudiate all 'transactions' as a suicide, as treason. From the Vistula to the Dnieper the entire nation has made a vow to perish rather than remain under the dominion of the stranger."

The National Polish Committee of Paris has published an appeal to the friends of Poland affirming that the Muscovite despotism offers the spectacle of atrocities unknown and unequalled in the annals of barbarism. The Polish Committee ask "if Europe will any longer permit humanity to be outraged by the prolongation of a war of extermination? Nations of the West! listen to the cry of warning uttered by a martyred nation. Over the corpse of Poland Despotism seeks to cut a path into the heart of Civilisation. But God is with us; His justice will make us triumph."

Shocking narratives of cruelties ordered by Russian governors or practised by Russian soldiers in Poland continue to reach us. General Mouravieff's savage edicts are being carried out, if we can believe the accounts, with relentless severity at Wilna. This General is fast making for himself a name beside that of Haynau. The telegrams from Poland are full of accusations against him of atrocious cruelty. The *Czas* maintains the strict accuracy of Mouravieff's order against women in Lithuania. The fact is, that General Mouravieff has condemned women who wear mourning to a fine of from 25 to 100 roubles; but if they cannot pay they are flogged with rods. This order has provoked disturbances among the population of Wilna, in the suppression of which the troops have killed forty persons.

Telegrams are continually received containing accounts of engagements between the Russians and the Poles marked with much slaughter and cruelty. Notwithstanding many reverses, the spirit of the insurgents appears to be unbroken; and while these are contending in the field the National Government is quietly plotting and taking measures to undermine the Russian power throughout the whole of Poland.

A private letter received from Warsaw states that the Revolutionary National Government has appointed commissioners to be attached to every military command. It has further decreed that all Poles remaining in the service of the Russian army, within the frontiers of Poland as existing in 1772, after the 1st of August next, shall be exiled, deprived of their civil and political rights, and declared to have forfeited their honour as citizens.

The Polish National Government is said to have taken the bold step of prohibiting all traffic on the railways connecting Warsaw with St. Petersburg and with Prussia. All the officials, of whatever kind, connected with those lines, are ordered to leave their places immediately. If this order be genuine there will be a ready means furnished to test the real extent of the power which the National Government exercises.

AMERICA.

CONFEDERATE INVASION OF THE NORTH.

The rumours which had for some time been current that General Lee's army was about to act on the offensive were, it turns out, well founded. The Confederate General has advanced with great rapidity northwards, pushing a portion of his troops, consisting of cavalry and mounted infantry, far forward, so as actually to enter the State of Pennsylvania. General Lee's advance commenced on Saturday, the 13th ult., and the total force with which he is making his combinations is estimated to be but a little short of 100,000 men, of whom 30,000 are said to be cavalry. They were divided into three bodies, and seem to have made but slight work of the opposition that was offered to their advance. At Winchester General Milroy attempted to arrest their progress, but the outworks which he had constructed were stormed, and, after spiking his guns, he retired upon Harper's Ferry. An attempt was made to cut off his retreat, but this he seems to have surmounted with a loss of 2000 men, and eventually made good his way to Harper's Ferry, to which point the Federals at Martinsburg and Berryville also made their way in retreat. At one time Harper's Ferry was abandoned, but the Federals have resumed possession of it. All this was on the Saturday and Sunday, and on Monday morning the Confederates had crossed the Potomac, and were at Hagerstown, in Maryland, with a large force, of which it was said 15,000 were cavalry, divided into three columns of 5000 men each. On the Tuesday they advanced to Greencastle, and then to Chambersburg, in Pennsylvania, where, according to one account, a force of 2000 Confederates rested at twelve o'clock that night. The Nova Scotian brings a few hours' later news, to the evening of June 20, to the effect that the Confederates had advanced to Centreville and defeated the Federals there. Longstreet was threatening Leesburg, and Hill was at Dumfries. On Thursday night, the 18th, the Confederates transported their stores across the Potomac to Hagerstown, and it was said that they intended to make it their head-quarters for raids into Pennsylvania. One important rumour is mentioned in the news brought by the Nova Scotian. It is that the Unionists in Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina had raised a powerful force to hold that region against the Confederates.

At Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, distant but fifty miles from Chambersburg, there was naturally consternation, and the State archives and all public property of value were removed. The Governor issued his call for troops for State defence, and the President united in this by summoning 100,000 men to be mustered into the military service of the United States to serve for six months. Of these, 50,000 are called for from Pennsylvania, 30,000 from Ohio, and 10,000 from Maryland and West Virginia respectively. The volunteering for a short period has been generally warmly supported, but in Pennsylvania it has been necessary to assure the men that they were only called up to resist invasion. New York has raised fourteen regiments in four days for service in Pennsylvania, and Harrisburg and Pittsburg have both been strongly fortified.

Hooker meanwhile has abandoned his position opposite Fredericksburg, and is moving on a line parallel with that Lee has taken northwards. His base at Acquia Creek is also abandoned, and his supplies have been removed to Alexandria, his new base. At Warrenton, about the same distance from Washington as Fredericksburg, a little west of north of the latter place, he has his head-quarters. Lee is supposed to be at Front Royal, twenty-five miles north-west of Warrenton.

It is a moment as critical as any in the war. As to Lee's plans nothing, of course, is known—whether he will turn towards Western Pennsylvania, supposing he eludes Hooker's main forces, or whether he will direct his way eastward towards Baltimore or Philadelphia. Hooker divined the intention of his adversary to make this advance, and had for some time held his forces in instant readiness to follow. The Government, too, made such preparation as they could by creating two military departments for East and West Pennsylvania and appointing officers of high rank to command.

RICHMOND THREATENED.

On the Yorktown peninsula there are signs of Federal activity, as we learn from Richmond accounts. The Federal gunboats have pushed up the Chickahominy, within fifty miles of Richmond, and a considerable force is co-operating with them. General Keyes's command, which has for some time been posted at West Point, has lately advanced to New Kent Courthouse, about forty miles from the Virginian capital, and, in face of these demonstrations, the Confederates have retired behind the Chickahominy. It is said that Richmond is very strongly defended and fully garrisoned.

VICKSBURG.

From Vicksburg we have news to the 13th ult., at which time affairs were, according to Northern accounts, favourable to General Grant. The Federals had pushed their approach within twenty yards of the bastion, whilst Pemberton is said to receive reinforcements and supplies, during the night, from the other side of the Mississippi.

Digitized by Google

The Federals yet hold possession of Black River Bridge, and their opponents are declared to be at least thirty miles from the rear of Grant. One despatch stations a body of Confederates, to the number of 5000, at Jackson; another of 5000 at Yazoo City; and a third of 15,000 at Canton. The Richmond papers state that General Johnstone had cut his way through Grant's army, and that the siege would in consequence be raised. This report, however, was not credited. The besieged appear to be reduced to short rations.

GENERAL NEWS.

In Tennessee there are said to be signs of Confederate movement. Contrary to the general opinion, Bragg has been reinforced, whence is not stated, but he is believed to be about joining with Buckner to invade Kentucky.

The Indiana enrolment excitement continues. A general disinclination to submit to the draught is apparent all over the country.

A military board has been appointed to settle the claims of Generals Butler, Fremont, M'Clellan, Banks, and Dix for military precedence of rank.

President Lincoln had sent a reply to the committee who forwarded him the resolutions passed at the Albany Vallandigham meeting. The President says that the ordinary law courts are inadequate to the emergency. He continues:—"Military arrests and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act are constitutional wherever public safety demands it. Mr. Vallandigham was arrested by the military because he was warring against the military, by labouring to prevent the raising of troops and encouraging desertion." President Lincoln states that he does not know whether, in his own discretion, he would have arrested Mr. Vallandigham, but he thinks commanders in the field better judges of particular cases. He will discharge Mr. Vallandigham as soon as he can by any means believe that public safety will not suffer by it.

There are now about 30,000 coloured troops in the Federal army and 5000 coloured men in the Federal navy.

The *New York Herald* says:—"Since July, 1862, 57 steamers and 81 sailing-vessels left Nassau for the rebel ports. Fifty-one of the former and 45 of the latter landed their cargoes, affording immense aid to the rebels and realising vast sums for the speculators. Forty-four steamers and 45 sailing-vessels reached Nassau from the Confederacy during the same period."

The privateer Clarence, the tender of the Florida, has captured seven brigs and schooners off Virginia Cape. The captain of the Clarence transferred his guns to the barque Saxony, which he had captured, and burned the Clarence. Twenty-five Federal vessels have left Northern ports to capture the Saxony and the Coquette. The privateer Japan has captured the ship Dictator.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The St. Helena Regiment and the Gold Coast Artillery have faded from the Army List, and a new 5th West India Regiment takes their place, the officers being transferred en masse.

The half-yearly inspection of the Royal Asylum Schools, at Greenwich Hospital, and the distribution of prizes by the Lords of the Admiralty, took place on Monday in the presence of a numerous assembly.

Sunday being the anniversary of her Majesty's coronation, the Royal standard was hoisted at the various dockyards, salutes fired, the ships in harbour decked out with parti-coloured bunting, and the other usual manifestations of rejoicing. The usual holiday to the workmen in the dockyards was given on Monday.

The hired troop-ship Cospatrick, James A. Elmslie, Com-mander, arrived at Spithead from Kurachee on Saturday, having on board 170 invalids and 106 time-expired men of her Majesty's 7th, 71st, 79th, 81st, 93rd, 98th, 7th Dragoon Guards, and Royal Artillery, 20 women, and 26 children. Five deaths and three births occurred on the passage. The officers on board consisted of Captain M'Donald, 79th Highlanders, in command of the troops; Captain Hamilton, 98th Regiment, wife, two children, and servant; Lieutenant Clay, 79th Highlanders; Lieutenant Harrison, 7th Fusiliers; Assistant Surgeon Cameron; Lieutenant Nixon, I.N., wife, and three children; Mrs. Major Campbell, Miss Campbell, and three Masters Campbell, and servant; and nine steerage passengers.

The Duke of Cambridge, as Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, accompanied by General the Hon. Sir James Y. Scarlett, the Adjutant-General, General Sir Richard Airey, Colonel the Hon. James Macdonald, Colonel Tyrwhitt, and a brilliant Staff attached to head-quarters was present at a field-day on Tuesday, at Wormwood Scrubbs, with the 1st and 2nd Regiments of the Life Guards and the 18th Hussars, together with the 2nd battalion of the Grenadier Guards, the 1st battalion of the Coldstream Guards, and the 1st battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards. Colonel the Hon. Dudley de Ros was in command of the 1st Life Guards and Colonel Howard Vyse the 2nd Regiment, the 18th Hussars being commanded by Colonel Knox. The brigade of cavalry was under the command of Major-General J. Lawrenson, and the Foot Guards under the command of Major-General Lord Frederick Paulet, C.B., attached to the Foot Guards. On the ground were several other officers of rank. The different movements lasted an hour and a half, and at the conclusion the cavalry and infantry marched past in the three paces before his Royal Highness and Staff. The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief called the several officers in command in front, and, in complimentary terms, expressed his approbation at the creditable manner the troops had gone through the different movements; more particularly he noted the steady, soldier-like bearing of the Foot Guards.

THE MILITIA.

The Inverness-shire Highland Light Infantry, under the com-mand of the Hon. the Master of Lovat, were inspected on Wednesday week, at Fort George, by Colonel Hamilton, C.B., the inspecting field-officer of the northern district. Above 700 strong, their complete establishment, the appearance of the men, in full Highland uniform, excited universal admiration. At the conclusion of the inspection, which lasted four hours, Colonel Hamilton addressed the regiment in most flattering terms, and stated that their marching past could not have been surpassed by any regiment, and that their soldier-like appearance, steadiness under arms, precision in file and volley firing, and the manner in which the battalion executed the manœuvres, were exceedingly creditable.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The 23rd Surrey Rifles (Rotherhithe) was officially inspected on Thursday week by Colonel Morris, C.B. The corps, having been put through various battalion movements by its commandant, Captain Payne, was addressed by Colonel Morris, who expressed his satisfaction at the steadiness with which the movements had been executed.

The London Scottish Volunteers were inspected on Saturday, in Regent's Park, by Colonel M'Murdo, who, after the inspection and the usual movements, addressed them in complimentary terms, expressing his gratification at being able to report so favourably of the efficiency of the corps. The corps was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Lord Elcho, Major Sir David Baird, and Captain Pege, Adjutant.

A review and sham fight took place at Harwich on Monday, in which a considerable force was engaged. The corps present were the 1st and 2nd Essex Artillery, under the commands of Capts. Daniel and Wingfield Baker; the Ipswich Corps, Capt. Hayward; the 1st Essex Engineers, Capt. Barthall; the Chelmsford Corps, Capt. (Major) Bringhurst; the 3rd London, Major Richards; the 41st Middlesex (Stanford), Col. Wilkinson; the Witham Corps, Lieut. Blood; the Stour Valley, Lieut. Davy; the Tendring Corps, Capt. Cardinall; the Maldon Corps, Capt. Hamilton; the Colchester Corps, Capt. Bishop; and the 2nd Middlesex, Capt. Cook. One or two other companies comprised in the 1st and 2nd Essex Administrative battalions, which were represented by about 650 effectives, were also on the ground. The band-men of the various corps numbered about 120 men. Also 80 of the West Essex Yeomanry Cavalry were present, under the command of Col. Palmer; and a party of Royal Marines, under the command of Lieut. Morris, and a detachment of men from her Majesty's ship Pembroke, lying in the harbour, under the command of Capt. Johnson, R.N., also co-operated in the manœuvres, which were under the direction of Col. Gay, C.B., Commandant of the Camp at Colchester.

The South Middlesex Volunteers held their second annual fête at Beaufort House on Friday and Saturday last. The entertainment included a fancy fair and concert, as before; but there were numerous and original additions to the ordinary programme of such entertainments. These were a Richardson's show, in which "The Duke's Motto" was performed with surprising energy several times a day; a wonderful dwarf, and a giant tournament. This tournament was cleverly managed. There were lists, heralds, jesters, a Queen of Beauty, knights in armour, squires, and retainers. Lord Harolegh and Captain Hawkins, mounted upon horses of great spirit, fought desperately for the championship, to the great delight of the lookers-on, and to the benefit of the funds of the corps. The remainder of the corps worked very hard in their assumed characters. Sergeant Todd, with his organ and trained dog; the niggers, led by a veritable Punch in full costume; the Swiss maiden; the proprietor of Aunt Sally; and the clown, who urged the people to walk up and patronise the drama, were perfect in their way, and caused great amusement. The New Zealand chiefs, the three ladies of the party, and their attendants were present on Saturday. The pecuniary results of the fête are satisfactory.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The following is the programme of the proceedings at the prize meeting of this association for 1863:—

Tuesday, July 7.—Shooting to commence at 1 p.m. Middlesex competition for National Rifle Association bronze medal. County matches: Gloucestershire, Lancashire, and Middlesex. Oxford and Cambridge competition for National Rifle Association bronze medal. Running deer. Pool and sighting targets.

Wednesday, July 8.—Shooting to commence on this and all other days at 9.30 a.m. First stage—Queen's (200 yards). First stage—House of Lords. Public schools' (Lord Ashburton's shield). Earl Spencer's cup. Enfield all comers at 4 p.m. Association cup. *Saturday Review* and Lord Vernon's. First series, extra prizes—any rifle. Second series, extra prizes—rifles carrying Government ammunition. Running man. Pool and sighting targets.

Thursday, July 9.—First stage—Queen's (600 yards). First stage—House of Lords. All comers. Enfield all comers. Association cup. *Saturday Review* and Lord Vernon's. First series, extra prizes—any rifle. Second series, extra prizes—rifles carrying Government ammunition. Running deer. Pool and sighting targets.

Friday, July 10.—First stage—Queen's prize (600 yards). First stage—House of Lords. All comers. Enfield all comers. Association cup. *Saturday Review* and Lord Vernon's. First series extra prizes—any rifle. Second series extra prizes—rifles carrying Government ammunition. Running man. Pool and sighting target.

Saturday, July 11.—Ties, first stage—Queen's. Parade in front of the council-tent at 9.30 a.m. Prince of Wales's. St. George's vase. First stage—House of Lords. All comers. Enfield all comers. Association cup. *Saturday Review* and Lord Vernon's. First series extra prizes—any rifle. Second series extra prizes—rifles carrying Government ammunition. Running deer. Pool and sighting. Fighting for second stage—Queen's.

Sunday, July 12.—Divine service will be held for those in camp.

Monday, July 13.—Ties for St. George's vase, and ties for first and second series extra prizes. Parade in front of the council-tent at 9.30 a.m. Match between Lords and Commons. The Alexandra prize. Match between Oxford and Cambridge. First stage—House of Lords. All comers. Association cup. *Saturday Review* and Lord Vernon's. Third series, extra prizes—any rifle. Fourth series extra prizes—rifles carrying Government ammunition. Running man. Pool and sighting targets. Sighting for second stage—Queen's.

Tuesday, July 14.—Second stage—Queen's. Parade in front of council-tent at 9.30 a.m. First stage—House of Lords. Duke of Wellington. Association cup. *Saturday Review* and Lord Vernon's. Third series extra prizes—any rifle. Fourth series, extra prize—rifle carrying Government ammunition. Running deer. Pool and sighting targets.

Wednesday, July 15.—The Albert prize. Parade in front of the council-tent at 9.30 a.m. Duke of Cambridge and Westley Richards. Duke of Wellington Rifle Derby. Rifle Oaks. First stage—House of Lords. Association cup. Third series, extra prizes any rifle. Fourth series, extra prizes—rifle carrying Government ammunition. *Saturday Review* and Lord Vernon's. Running man Pool and sighting targets. Sweepstakes.

Thursday, July 16.—Ties for Duke of Wellington and 3rd and 4th series extra prizes, and first stage—House of Lords. Parade in front of council tent at, 9.30 a.m. International match (Elcho shield). Parade in front of the council-tent at 9.30 a.m. Duke of Cambridge and Westley Richards. Second stage—House of Lords. Rifle Derby. Rifle Oaks. Association cup. Fifth series, extra prizes—any rifle. *Saturday Review* and Lord Vernon's. Running deer. Pool and sighting targets. Sweepstakes.

Friday, July 17.—Ties for the Duke of Cambridge. Council-tent parade at noon. Ties for association cup. Parade at council-tent at 10 a.m. Ties for rifle derby, rifle oaks, and fifth series, extra prizes. Parade at council-tent at 12 (noon). Ties for *Saturday Review* and Lord Vernon's. Parade at council-tent at 11 a.m. Earl Dudley's. Parade in front of council-tent at 2.30 p.m. Ladies' consolation prizes. Running man. Pool. Sweepstakes.

Saturday, July 18.—Review of the metropolitan and other volunteer corps.

Monday, July 20.—Distribution of prizes at the Crystal Palace.

An official notice just issued by the association states that "the minimum charge for a volunteer non-commissioned officer or private camping at Wimbledon will be *5s.*, which, on arrival, he will have to pay to the camp Adjutant. This payment will entitle him to remain in camp five nights without further charge, but for every night beyond five he will have to pay 1s.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral are establishing a one-guinea subscription fund in order to complete the internal decorations of the cathedral.

The Rev. H. J. Balchin has received from the parishioners of Merton, Surrey, a silver salver and an address; also, from the national school children a Bible, upon his resigning the curacy of Merton.

The last mail from Cape Town announces that the Bishop of Cape Town, acting as Metropolitan of South Africa, has cited Bishop Colenso to appear before him and answer for his heretical opinions.

The Peterborough Choral Festival, the great choral festival of the midland counties, was celebrated with all its accustomed splendour on Thursday week. It is the fifth annual meeting of the associated choirs in the cathedral church of the diocese.

A meeting was held yesterday week at the rooms of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in support of the movement for restoring Truro Cathedral. Mr. Beresford Hope presided, and the Lord Primate of Ireland was among the speakers.

The following will be the preachers at the special Sunday evening services in Westminster Abbey in July:—July 5 (to-morrow), the Bishop of Lincoln; 12, Archdeacon Denison. On July 12 the special services will close for the present year.

Preparations are being made for the immediate commence-ment of the restoration of Salisbury Cathedral, towards which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England and Wales made a grant of £10,000 some time ago. The restoration will, it is understood, be confined to the exterior.

The Bishop of London has got about £40,000 towards his great scheme of raising £1,000,000 within the next ten years for building and endowing churches within his diocese. The Bishop himself has contributed £20,000, while the Marquis of Westminster has promised £10,000. Lord Derby and Lord Egerton of Tatton are among the contributors.

The first annual festival of the Sheriff Hales district of the Lichfield Diocesan Choral Association took place in the beautiful Sutherland memorial church at St. George's, Shropshire, on Tuesday last. The members of the choirs from Albrighton, Blymhill, St. George's, Sheriff Hales, Tong and Weston, to the number of 135, very effectively and accurately rendered the morning and evening services, which were appropriately selected.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Friend of the Clergy Corporation was held on Tuesday afternoon at the offices, 4, St. Martin's-place. The report, which was adopted, stated that there were at present ninety-four ladies pensioners on the funds of the corporation, and the amount paid them during the past year had been £3355. The amount given to relieve the temporary distress of clergymen and their families had been £375.

The Bishop of London has appointed the following gentlemen to be the special morning preachers at St. Paul's Cathedral for the present month:—Sunday, July 5 (to-morrow), the Rev. William Josiah Irons, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Brompton; Sunday, July 12, the Rev. Benjamin Morgan Cowie, Vicar of St. Lawrence, Jewry; Sunday, July 19, the Rev. Thomas Jackson, Rector of Stoke Newington; Sunday, July 26, the Rev. J. E. Kempe, M.A., Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly.

The Bishop of Colombo, with the Archdeacon, lately visited the Malwatta Wihara, one of the principal Buddhist temples in Kandy. Some twenty priests assembled, and to them he explained the truths of Christianity in their own temple. A local journalist says:—"He stated it was his wish that they should still be the instructors of the people, but by the new way of the Gospel of Christ. It was a gratifying sight to see the Christian Bishop making confession of his faith in a Buddhist banna-room, with the yellow-robed priests for his auditors, earnestly calling on them to lay aside their errors, and to join with him in a crusade for the only religion—which is from God—against their own and all mere human systems."

The Bishop of Columbia arrived at Liverpool, on Wednesday week, by the Jura, from Quebec, having left Victoria, Vancouver, on the 7th of May. On Sunday, May 10, his Lordship preached twice in Grace Cathedral, San Francisco, delivering an ordination sermon in the morning. On June 5 he arrived, via Panama, at New York. He preached twice on Sunday, June 7, at Trinity Church, New York; and on the 11th took part in the annual meeting of the Church Society, at Toronto, Upper Canada. Previous to leaving his diocese the Bishop had been on a six weeks' cruise amongst the Indians of the northern coast of British Columbia, and in one place baptised seventy-one converts to Christianity.

The Convocation of the Province of Canterbury met again, after their recess, on Wednesday. The Upper House took up a report made by the Lower on the possibility of joint action between them and the Province of York, in which it was suggested that the two Convocations should appoint joint committees to deliberate together, and each would report the same to its own body. Their Lordships highly approved of this report. They also resolved that the Convocation should appoint a committee to meet a committee appointed by the General Episcopal Synod of the United States, to consider the propriety of opening intercommunion with the Russo-Greek Church. It was also agreed to memorialise the Queen on the propriety of dividing the diocese of Exeter. The members of the Lower House were occupied for the most part of the day debating Dr. M'Caul's resolution of last session—"That it is not expedient to relax the rule of subscription to the Act of Uniformity. Archdeacon Sandford moved as an amendment—"That the declaration required at ordination and on induction to a cure is sufficient for all clergymen." A lengthened discussion arose on the subject, at the close of which the House divided, when the amendment was declared to be carried by a majority of ten votes, forty-one having voted for the resolution and twenty-four against it. The address of the Upper House on the subject of the Cornish bishopric was adopted.

The re-opening of Hereford Cathedral, after the recent alterations and restorations of different parts of the edifice, took place on Tuesday with great ceremony. In 1786 the tower of the cathedral fell, and was rebuilt under the supervision of Mr. Wyatt. From evidences of insecurity which manifested themselves in 1840 Mr. Cottingham was called in to examine the structure, and he made a report which led to the commencement of the present restorations. Under his supervision the nave, aisles, the pillars supporting the tower, and the extreme eastern end were repaired and restored. Following him came Mr. G. G. Scott, and under his direction the north and south transepts, the fitting of the choir, the restoration of Bishop Booth's porch, Audley's and Stanbury's chapels, Bishops' and Vicars' cloisters, north and south walls of Lady Chapel, the lesser transepts, and the external stonework of the same aisles, have each been re-edified and restored. Thus the cathedral now stands in as substantial a condition as at any former period of its history. The restorations so far as they have gone, have cost more than £40,000. Towards this sum the Dean and Chapter of Hereford have raised £13,000 by mortgage on the fabric estate, and the cathedral body have subscribed about £10,000 in addition from their private resources. The public have contributed some few thousands more, and there is still an outstanding balance to a large amount.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. R. Duke to Addington Magna, Northamptonshire; Rev. W. Reece to Bremhill, Wilts; Rev. T. H. Roper to Puddlehinton, Dorsetshire; Rev. L. Thomas to Trevriw, Carnarvonshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. J. Bird to Chirbury, Salop; Rev. W. Griffiths to St. Lytham's, Glamorganshire. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. W. R. Burgess to Horton-cum-Piddington, near Northampton; Rev. C. S. Collingwood to Southwick, Durham; Rev. J. Gibbesdale to Cranbie, Stourton, Dorsetshire; Rev. J. R. Powell to Peters Marland. *Curacies:* The Rev. E. T. Baker to Symondsbury; Rev. J. K. Booker to South Brent; Rev. G. C. Bowles to Haydon; Rev. F. J. Buckley to Muston; Rev. S. R. Dingley to Bishopstone, Wilts; Rev. G. L. Farthing to Chalfield Magna; Rev. A. L. Gore to Ham, Wilts; Rev. Dr. Humble to Lenham, Kent; Rev. W. Mason to Stour Provost and Todbere; Rev. T. W. Hathwaite to Poxterne; Rev. A. J. C. Llewellyn to Wilcot and Oare.—*Guardian.*

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The distribution of prizes and rewards to the students in medicine, general literature, and the applied sciences took place at King's College yesterday week. The office of chairman was filled by the Bishop of Lichfield, who was himself, in former years, one of the most esteemed and popular Principals of this well-known college. The large room was well filled, and the proceedings throughout were marked by a hearty freshness and geniality. Each student, as he advanced to receive the reward of his industry and talent, was warmly welcomed; and the enthusiasm with which the present Principal of the college, Dr. Jelf, was received was one of the most agreeable features of the proceedings.

The annual meeting for the distribution of prizes to students in the faculty of arts and laws at University College was held in the Botanical Theatre on Wednesday. The chair was taken by the Right Hon. R. Lowe, M.P. The annual report, which was read by Professor Key, stated that the number of students at present in the ordinary classes of the faculty of arts and laws was 213; corresponding number last year, 212; new students, 115. The evening classes in Latin, Greek, mathematics, and natural philosophy were attended by 22 students. The report contained an expression of the council's great regret that Mr. F. W. Newman, who had for seventeen years been Professor of Latin at the college, had determined upon resigning the post. At the same time the council congratulated themselves upon having secured as his successor Mr. J. R. Seeley, Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, and senior medallist in 1857.

The annual examination of the Clergy Orphan School, Canterbury, took place on the 23rd and 24th ult. Examiners—the Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury; the Rev. Dr. Dyne, Head Master of Highgate School; and the Rev. G. Currey, preacher of the Charterhouse, who has succeeded the late Dr. Russell as treasurer of the Clergy Orphan Corporation. At the close of the examination, the Rev. D. Butler, Head Master, announced to the school the names of the successful candidates for Exhibitions, &c., and bore testimony to the general good conduct of the boys during the past year. The examiners expressed themselves well satisfied with their work as tested by the examination. The School Exhibition of £60 was awarded to H. H. Robinson; and a second Exhibition of £20, kindly provided by a friend, to Colson.

The annual public examination of the children belonging to the girls' school of the Clergy Orphan Corporation took place on Monday, at the school, St. John's-wood—the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. The result was in every respect highly creditable both to the children and to their preceptors. The chairman distributed the prizes, consisting of books, to the most deserving of the girls.

The examination of the scholars of King Edward VI.'s Grammar School, at Southampton, took place on Thursday week, for the first time in the fine lecture hall of the Hartley Institute in that town, before a large number of the inhabitants. The school was suspended for thirty years, and has only recently been revived. Owing to the accumulation of the school funds, and the liberality of the Southampton Town Council, this grammar school is now one of the cheapest in the kingdom, even to non-foundationists. The Mayor of the town has just added two scholarships to the foundation.

The Rev. John Espin, M.A., Merton, Oxford, late Second Master of St. John's Foundation School, Clapton, has been elected by the Dean and Chapter to the second mastership of the Cathedral Grammar School, Rochester.

The Rev. Albert Smith, M.A., Lincoln, Oxford, Head Master's assistant in King Edward's School, Birmingham, has been appointed to the head mastership of Sutton Coldfield Grammar School.

Letters received from the Caucasus state that eleven san-guinary combats have taken place between the Russians and the mountaineers.

Friday's *Gazette* notifies the transference of Sir Charles Darling from the governorship of Jamaica to that of Victoria, in Australia.

M. Felice Lombardi, director of the hospice situated on the summit of the St. Gothard, the highest point of the canton of Ticino, has just died, at the age of seventy-four.

The Swiss Federal Government has accorded to merchandise of British origin the same tariff privileges as those granted to Belgium under the recent commercial treaty.

The text of King Leopold's decision as arbitrator in the case of the officers of her Majesty's ship Forte and the Brazilian agents has been published. His Majesty, on reviewing the whole proceedings, is of opinion that there was "neither premeditation or offence, nor offence, to the British Navy."

The health of the Empress of Russia (says the *Nord*) is improving. Her Majesty has already been able to drive out in an open carriage in the park of Tzarskoe-Selo, and it is expected that her journey to the Crimea will take place about the middle of July.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.

In a recent article we announced the probable advent of uni-coloured toilets for the summer season; and now the mode is decidedly adopted, both at Fontainebleau, under the patronage of the Empress, and at Paris, where the young and graceful Princess de Metternich, riding in her carriage a few days since along the Boulevards, might be seen in a rich toilet all *couleur de cuir*, even to the parasol, but of a light and almost pleasant tint, so far as any tint worthy of that agreeable adjective can be found in the category of the present very fashionable leather colours.

Fortunately, this mode is not universal, and is principally confined to the recognised leaders of fashion and to the Court at Fontainebleau, where the most rigorous provisions are made with regard to the description of toilet to be worn on different occasions. So, descending one step lower on the ladder of fashion, let us continue by a few remarks on the *modes raisonnables et ordinaires*. The cannail, or circular cloak, in silk, cashmere, or lace, is the garment which divides public favour with the ever-popular burnous. The cannail in cashmere or in silk is usually trimmed with lace or braided, and the cannail in Chantilly lace may either be lined with white silk or be worn without lining. An illustration of a blue silk cannail, trimmed with guipure, will be found in the first figure of our Engraving.

The small chapeau Henry III., with bow and plumes, is the hat adopted for the country and for watering-places, but not at present in Paris, except for carriage wear or for very young ladies. As to the ordinary bonnet, of which the shape has made gone no modification worthy of mention, it is only necessary to signalise the dominant colours—black, white, and havane, the generic name employed by French modistes to designate the leather series of tints.

For those who are disposed to go through a few weeks' *villégiature*, the numerous light woollen stuffs now obtainable offer a varied choice for dresses; it would be useless to cite them all here; but the light alpaces, mohairs, and gazes de Chambéry may be recommended as affording light yet strong materials for a country, seaside or a sojourn by the seaside.

We may conclude these desultory remarks by observing that passementerie ornaments, of new and tasteful composition, are very fashionable; but the old designs have been set aside by the principal Parisian dressmakers.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Walking Dress.*—Robe of mazarine blue foulard, without ornament. Cannail of the same colour and material, trimmed with deep guipure. Blue high-heeled *bottines à bouton*. Leghorn bonnet, ornamented on the top and in front with a bouquet of field flowers.

Fig. 2. *Country Toilet for a Young Lady.*—The skirt of this

Digitized by Google

SCENE FROM THE NEW OPERA OF "FAUST," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Digitized by Google

DISCOVERY OF THE SOURCE OF THE NILE.

SIKUJUA. RAZIKI. N'YAMEZI. FAIDA.

WOMEN OF CAPTAIN SPEKE'S EXPEDITION.

dress is in mauve-coloured foulard, marked with narrow black stripes, and the waistband is pointed. The canezou is in muslin, and is composed of narrow plaits, running crosswise, and separated into rows by the introduction of embroidered insertion. Lace frill and cuffs.

Fig. 3. *Grand Toilet for Promenade.*—Robe of buff taffety, with a somewhat deep flounce carried up higher in front than behind. The mere flounce is surmounted with a rich passementerie edging, over which there is a graduating series of lozenge ornaments, also in passementerie, the entire ornamentation of this complicated skirt being completed by a deep chenille fringe. The sleeves are ornamented with passementerie on the shoulders and round the cuffs. All the trimmings of this costume are several shades deeper in colour than the buff of the dress.

SCENE FROM GOUNOD'S NEW OPERA, "FAUST."

OUR Engraving represents an incident in the scene of the kermesse, or fair, which forms the opening of the second act. While the jollity is at its height Mephistophiles suddenly appears in the midst of the revellers, and joins their festivity by singing the celebrated song in praise of gold, "Dio dell'or." He drinks with the group of students, and, exclaiming that the wine is poison, he strikes a cask with his wand, wine rushes out, and as it falls to the ground becomes liquid fire. The students, terrified, draw their swords; Mephistophiles does the same, drawing a circle round him with the point of his sword; the students, as they attempt to rush upon him, are stopped as if by an invisible barrier; and the sword of Valentine, who leads them, breaks in his hand. The demon being thus revealed the students drive him away by holding their swords towards him in the form of a cross. He retires, taking leave of them mockingly.

THE MASONIC BALL AT OXFORD.

AMONG the Illustrations which we gave last week of the Royal visit to Oxford was one showing the singular manner in which the Prince and Princess of Wales were received by the brethren of the Apollo University Lodge of Freemasons on the occasion of a ball given by them to their Royal Highnesses on the 16th ult., in the New Corn Exchange. We now give an Engraving of the ball itself, which was a very splendid affair. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Countess De Grey and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, arrived at eleven o'clock, and, passing under "an arch of steel," formed by the crossed swords of eight Knights Templar (illustrated in our last Number), were received on their entrance into the corridor by the Provincial Grand Master of Oxfordshire (Lieutenant-Colonel Atkins-Bowyer), the Worshipful Master of the Apollo Lodge (Rev. W. K. Riland Bedford), and the Directors of Ceremonies (Brothers Wyndham and Bruce-Gardyne). Their Royal Highnesses were conducted through the corridor, lined by the provincial officers, officers of the Lodge, and stewards, wearing the insignia of the craft, to a boudoir prepared for the occasion. Thence, after a short pause, the Prince and Princess proceeded to the raised dais in the centre of the hall, where two chairs of state had been placed for them.

As soon as a space had been cleared in front of the dais by the exertions of the stewards, the Provincial Grand Master opened the ball with the Princess, the Prince dancing with Miss Bowyer.

The Princess wore a mauve dress, spangled with silver, and festooned with wreaths of roses and shamrocks, and in her hair roses and shamrocks, interspersed with diamonds. Her Royal Highness only danced a few sets of quadrilles and lancers; but the Prince was indefatigable, and stood up in every set till twelve o'clock, when the supper-room was opened. Soon after one their Royal Highnesses took their departure; but the ball was prolonged with great spirit for some hours.

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM.

THE new building at Slough for this asylum was formally opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales on Wednesday week, as fully described in this Journal last week. Our present Impression contains an Illustration of one of the most interesting incidents in the day's proceedings. Rather more than a hundred ladies advanced one by one to the table placed before the chairs of the Prince and Princess, and each deposited there a purse containing sums varying from five guineas to a hundred pounds, which had been collected by them individually as contributions to the charity. This proceeding caused a flutter amongst the assembly, and every eye was strained to watch the manner in which the ladies went through the trying process of proceeding singly from their places to the dais, making their obeisance to the Prince and Princess, and passing on their right to the portico. They one and all comported themselves admirably, it being evident that they were much more occupied by a desire to see the Princess than with any notion of how they themselves appeared in the eyes of the company. "God Save the Queen" was then sung by the ladies of the Royal Academy of Music, and the ceremonial proper concluded.

ULIMENGO. ULMASS. MATAGIRI. KHAMSINI. BARUTI. MKATI. ULEDI, JUN. ULEDI, SEN. MEKTUB. MANUA. SADIKI. UMBARI. FURHAN. MABRUK. MTAMANI. "BOMBAY." FRIJ. SANGORO.

CAPTAIN SPEKE'S "FAITHFUL CHILDREN."—SEE PAGE 17.

Digitized by Google

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 11.

SUNDAY, July 5.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity. Algiers surrendered to the French, 1830. The Island of Chusan taken by Sir John Bremer, 1840.
MONDAY, 6.—Old Midsummer Day. Sir Thomas More beheaded, 1535. The Duke of Monmouth's army defeated at Sedgmore, 1685. Napoleon's great victory over the Austrians at Wegram, 1809.
TUESDAY, 7.—Thomas à Becket (his relics enshrined 1220). Usurpation of Masaniello at Naples, 1647. Oxford Act.
WEDNESDAY, 8.—Battle of Pultowa—Charles XII. of Sweden totally defeated by Peter the Great of Russia, 1709. Successful defence of Gibraltar by General Elliott, 1779. Moon's last quarter, 1h. 52m. p.m.
THURSDAY, 9.—Battle of Sempach—Leopold of Austria defeated and slain by the Swiss, 1386. Beginning of three days' massacre of the Christians by the Mohammedans at Damascus, 1860.
FRIDAY, 10.—London Bridge burnt (3000 lives lost), 1212. William the Great, Prince of Orange, founder of the Dutch Republic, assassinated by Gerard, at Delft, 1584.
SATURDAY, 11.—Count Ricimer takes Rome and murders the Emperor Anthemius, his father-in-law, 472. Jack Cade killed near Lewes, 1450.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 11, 1863.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M h m 4 40	A h m 5 13	M h m 5 37	A h m 6 1	M h m 6 25	A h m 6 49	M h m 7 11	A h m 7 36	M h m 8 6	A h m 8 33	M h m 9 11	A h m 9 45	M h m 10 21	A h m 10 55

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER: Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 A.M.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	RAIN in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°			Inches
June 24	30·048	60·5	53·9	·80	8	55·5	70·8	NW. N.	104	·013
25	30·116	60·4	47·4	·64	6	56·5	71·3	NW. WNW.	140	·437
26	30·127	58·9	48·9	·71	7	49·6	70·9	SW. W. NW.	165	·000
27	29·929	57·3	51·1	·81	6	51·7	67·7	SW. W.	317	·016
28	..	..	..	..	..	46·6	64·7	..	195	·004
29	29·979	57·1	48·5	·68	8	48·3	66·9	WSW. W.	189	·000
30	30·207	57·0	43·1	·62	5	46·4	66·8	WSW. W.	201	·037

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·083	30·102	30·149	29·946	29·938	29·971	30·179
Temperature of Air	61·5°	60·3°	56·3°	57·9°	61·0°	61·7°	56·8°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	56·8°	55·6°	50·4°	57·0°	51·6°	53·3	50·6°
Direction of Wind	SW.	NW.	W.	SW.	SW.	WSW.	WSW.

On SATURDAY NEXT, the 11th inst., there will be a

WHOLE-SHEET SUPPLEMENT

OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

CONTAINING

THE DESIGN FOR THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT, by G. G. Scott. R.A.; and Fine-Art Engravings from the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, the Society of Painters in Water Colours, and the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, as follow:—

"Trento, in the Tyrol," by W. C. Smith, in the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours.
"Staith's Yorkshire," by S. P. Jackson, in the same Exhibition.
"The Shepherd of Jerusalem," by W. J. Webb, in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy.
"St. Peter," by T. J. Gullick, in the same Exhibition.
"Queen Mary quitting Stirling Castle," by Mrs. E. M. Ward, in the same Exhibition.
"A Ship in Distress Burning a Blue Light," by Edward Duncan, in the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours.
"The Rest," by G. Chester, in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy.
"The Wanderer Returned," by Harrison Weir, in the Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours.

The Number will also contain Engravings of the Guards' Ball in the International Exhibition Building, Trial of Steam Fire Engines at the Crystal Palace, the Royal Thames Yacht Club Match, H.M.S. Royal Oak, Opening of the new Baths at Boulogne, Portraits of the late Sir Joshua Jebb and Prince Ferdinand of Denmark, a Map of the Seat of War at Vicksburg, &c., &c.

Price of the Two Sheets, 5d.; Stamped, 6d.

Office, 198, Strand.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements intended for the above Number must be sent in a day earlier than usual.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1863.

HAPPILY, in England we are not only at perfect freedom to make any comment upon the proceedings of our judicial tribunals, but, possibly for that very reason, we are very seldom called upon to make any. When a journalist has occasion to allude to a verdict or a judgment it is generally done in the way of congratulation to society that some bubble has been burst, that some honest man has got his rights, or that some scoundrel has met his deserts. Occasionally a foolish jury has vexed the logical soul of a Judge by finding a verdict prompted by spite, or more probably by stupidity, or because the glowing sophistries of an advocate (who was, of course, the first to jeer at the blockheads he had deluded) had told better upon the uneducated mind than the unadorned reasoning from the Bench. The remarks of the journalist upon a case like this are valuable, because they are leisurely perused by possible jurymen, and do much towards the prevention of such absurdities as he condemns. As a rule, the tribunals and the newspapers, the spoken and written common sense of the day, are in excellent accord.

There is, however, as it appears to us, an inclination on the part of the Bench towards a course by no means calculated to increase this harmony. It is needless for us to premise that we believe such inclination to be the result of a conscientious wish to do justice; and, luckily for our argument, the men who have manifested it are Judges of whom the nation is most proud, though this compliment is slighter than we could desire, from the remarkable absence of brilliant talent from the Bench. We observe that, upon several occasions where newspaper and other published comments have been made upon the conduct of individuals, Judges have been very emphatic in enforcing upon juries the consideration that a person who cannot be proved to have had a fraudulent motive has a right to complain of press castigation for his folly or misconduct. Juries are very ready to accept this hint; and—being mostly selected from a class which is very worthy and respectable, but which has somewhat inflated notions of dignity—they are easily induced to impose a heavy penalty upon what, in the favourite dialect of their favourite vestries, would be termed uncalled-for remarks upon individuals. Now, if we waited until unfavourable remarks upon men and their actions were "called for," we should abnegate our duty, which is that of being the first to speak where the interest of society demands it.

The last instance of this inclination on the part of the Bench was manifested the other day in a trial of which it is difficult to write with gravity. A person named Morrison, in a very inferior grade in the Navy, has persuaded himself, or says that he has done so, into a belief that he is an astrologer, and, under a signature which *Mr. Punch's* ridicule has made more widely known than the astrologer's puffs could do, has annually offered a series of predictions which, couched in the most general language and referring to the most probable events, could hardly fail sometimes to be nearly verified. These productions are almost too absurd for illustration; but if we were to announce that in September next the aspect of certain planets indicate that a great statesman would come to grief, we should have a tolerably ample chance of being right; and if in that month any leading member of the Cabinet or the Opposition had the gout our triumphant vindication of our prophetic skill would be akin to the self-glorification in which our sea prophet indulges when he comes to make up his accounts. There is no particular crime in such nonsense, or, if there is, the people who are idiots enough to buy such prophecies are at least as culpable as the person who puts them forth. But this gallant sailor-prophet (it was in counsel's statement, if not in evidence, that in early life he did his duty) had picked up at some curiosity shop a crystal ball, and in this, though he never saw anything wonderful, a boy and some others, including some specially silly women, believed that they beheld magic visions. A number of people went to see it—a distinguished author among them, who, of course, wished to study a new phase of human credulity—and the thing was talked about, which is quite enough in "this London." But then the ball, and its owner, and his prophecies got to be talked of a little more than quite enough, for they came under the slashing hand of a daily journalist; and another man of the sea, no less a person than Admiral Sir E. Belcher, published an indignant letter, in which he expounded his views of the prophet's character in a way that certainly admitted of no mistake. He also said that one of his reasons for being angry with the prophet was that, to Sir Edward's own knowledge, the former had received a considerable sum of money from a lady for pretending to give her magically-obtained tidings of her son, who was absent. Now this is just the kind of provocation calculated to enrage a British officer, and, possibly, had the prophet been within his reach, Sir Edward might have testified his indignation in a still more distinct manner. But attorneys were found to take up the prophet's case, and he sued, not the journal, but Sir Edward Belcher. The case ought to have been laughed out of court; but, in spite of a cross-examination which fully revealed the character of the plaintiff and the impudent absurdity of his preternatural pretensions, Sir Alexander Cockburn saw fit to tell the jury that as wilful fraud was not proved, the plaintiff's critic might not be justified in castigating him as had been done. The jury, moved by this hint, and, perhaps, by two medals which the plaintiff dangled before them, gave him a verdict and 20s. The Judge, however, refused a certificate for costs.

Now we are unable to see the justice of Sir Alexander Cockburn's view of the case. We are aware that a lawyer laughs at what is called the interests of society, and, perhaps, properly so. Let him work his machinery in the best way and he has done his duty, and if society finds that it is not satisfied, let it invent some new machinery for him, and bid him work that. We have no desire to introduce sentiment into a law court; but we hold that, by the ordinary and well-known rules of law, this was a case in which a plaintiff was put out of court. A hundred years ago or so he would have been put out of court and into prison; but we have no desire to see imposture dealt with except by exposure. The man who comes into court and admits that he studies the stars, and from their combinations predicts Lord Russell's catching the measles or Lord Granville's having his spoons stolen, ought certainly not to be put into prison, but he ought to be put into print in any way best calculated to shame the fools who buy his books. The man who avows a belief that his boy saw visions in a glass globe, and who is averred by a British officer to have taken money from a woman for imparting supernatural information, is not the man in whose favour an English Judge ought to say a single word. The press is more than ever necessary when the law is found ready to screen an impostor from a well-merited kick.

THE REVENUE.

	The YEAR ended June 30, 1863. Net Revenue	Increase	Decrease	QUARTER ended June 30, 1863. Net Revenue	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	24,100,000	456,000	..	5,857,000	66,000	—
Excise	16,674,000	..	1,373,000	4,105,000	..	481,000
Stamps	9,135,000	477,055	..	2,391,000	111,000	—
Taxes	3,183,000	29,000		1,399,000	33,000	—
Property Tax	10,713,000	161,000	..	2,918,000	145,000	—
Post Office ..	3,760,000	215,000	..	960,000	100,000	—
Crown Lands	300,500	4,500	..	68,500	500	—
Miscellaneous	2,826,361	1,025,517	..	507,704	74,800	—
Totals ..	70,683,861	2,371,072	1,373,000	18,490,204	661,300	481,000
		£998,072 Net Increase.			£80,300 Net Increase.	

THE COURT.

The Queen is expected to leave Windsor Castle for Osborne to-day (Saturday).

At the close of last week the Queen, in consideration of the great interest taken by the late Prince Consort in the Gravel-street and Golden-lane schools, established by the Rev. W. Rogers, which his Royal Highness opened in person, was graciously pleased to allow the children of these schools, 1500 in number, to pass in procession round the terraces of the castle. Her Majesty afterwards honoured Mr. Rogers with an interview. In the evening the children were formed upon the sides of the road leading from the Long Walk to the castle, and her Majesty, accompanied by the Queen of Prussia and Princess Louisa, drove slowly past them. The children then passed her Majesty and returned to London.

On Saturday last the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, the Queen of Prussia, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princesses Helena and Louisa, and Prince Arthur, with the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. Dr. Stanley officiated.

On Monday the Queen, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, walked and drove in the grounds adjacent to the castle. The Prince and Princess of Wales left the castle for Marlborough House. The Queen of Prussia and Princess Helena drove out in a carriage and four. Princesses Louisa and Beatrice, with their attendants, went to the Ranger's Lodge, Greenwich Park. The Russian Ambassador and Baroness de Brunnow, and Earl Russell had audiences of her Majesty to-day.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, and attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, and Major-General the Hon. A. N. Hood, went to London, and visited the South Kensington Museum, and inspected the new courts and the designs for the proposed decorations of them in mosaic and majolica; also the new galleries, with the national competition drawings of the Schools of Art of the United Kingdom. The Queen returned to Windsor at one o'clock. The Queen of Prussia, with her attendants, went to London in the morning and returned to the castle in the afternoon. The Duke and Duchess d'Aumale and the Duke de Montpensier visited her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, walked and drove in the grounds. The Princesses Helena and Louisa, and the Queen of Prussia, with their attendants, went to London in the morning and visited the Horticultural Exhibition at Kensington. Their Royal Highnesses returned at half-past one o'clock. Count and Countess Bernstorff arrived at the castle and had the honour of an interview with her Majesty.

The health of Prince Leopold is, we regret to learn, not quite satisfactory.

The Queen of Prussia took her departure from the castle yesterday (Friday), and proceeded to the residence of the Prussian Embassy. Her Majesty will remain the guest of the Prussian Ambassador and the Countess Bernstorff until Monday next, when her Majesty will depart for Coblentz on her return to Berlin.

The Hon. Beatrice Byng has succeeded the Hon. Victoria Wortley as Maid of Honour in Waiting. Viscountess Jocelyn has succeeded the Countess of Gainsborough as Lady in Waiting; and Lord Alfred Paget and Col. the Hon. A. Hardinge have succeeded Major-General the Hon. B. N. Hood and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. D. De Ros as Equerries in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

On Monday morning the Prince and Princess returned to Marlborough House from Windsor Castle. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses took a drive in an open carriage and four. In the evening the Prince and Princess gave an evening party and a dance, at Marlborough House, to a limited number of the aristocracy. The whole of the suite of the principal apartments was prepared for the occasion. The company began to arrive soon after ten o'clock. The Princess was attended by the Countess De Grey and Lord Harris. The Prince was attended by Earl Spencer, Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lieut.-General Knollys, the Hon. R. K. Meade, and Lieut.-Colonel Keppel. The Princess wore a dress of white tulle over white glacé silk, veiled with spotted tulle and trimmed with flowers—the white rose and vinca pervinca. The ornaments were emeralds and diamonds. Her Royal Highness's headdress was composed of a wreath of flowers corresponding with the trimming of the dress, interspersed with diamond ornaments. Among those who had the honour of receiving invitations were the following:—The Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Orange, the Count de Paris, the Duke de Nemours and Princess Marguerite d'Orleans, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornburg, Countess Gleichen, the Austrian Ambassador and Countess Apponyi, Prince and Princess Bandini.

On Tuesday the Prince rode on horseback, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel. The Princess, attended by the Marchioness of Carmarthen, took a drive. Princess Mary of Cambridge visited the Princess at Marlborough House.

On Wednesday the Prince went to Kew, and was present at a fête given by the Duchess of Cambridge at Cambridge Cottage. The unexpected demise of the Hereditary Prince of Denmark, a distant relative of the Princess, precluded the attendance of her Royal Highness upon the occasion.

The Marchioness of Winchester had an interview with the Princess at Marlborough House a few days since, and presented a bracelet of diamonds and rubies, the gift of the ladies of Hampshire. The Lady Mayoress of York and the Hon. Mrs. Smyth also had an interview with her Royal Highness, and presented a silver inkstand from the ladies of the city of York.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

On Saturday evening Viscountess Palmerston had an assembly at Cambridge House.

On Monday the Duchess d'Aumale gave a concert at Orleans House, Twickenham; and Mrs. Robert Gosling gave a concert at her residence in Portland-place.

On Tuesday the Hon. Mr. Richard Cavendish and Miss Cavendish gave a brilliant ball at their residence in Chesham-place; and Lady Blackett gave her first dancing-party this season at her residence in Portman-square.

Mrs. Gladstone gave an amateur musical party at the family residence in Carlton House-terrace on Wednesday; and Lady Goldsmid gave a grand ball at St. John's Lodge, Regent's Park.

The Duke and Duchess de Chartres returned on Tuesday to the Clarendon Hotel from Scotland. Their Royal Highnesses entertained at dinner the same evening the Count de Paris, the Prince and Princess de Joinville, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Duke de Montpensier, and Prince Philip of Wurtemberg, &c.

The Duchess Dowager of Sutherland has returned to her villa at Chiswick from visiting her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

The Duke of Rutland has gone on a yachting excursion.

The Earl and Countess of Durham have left town for Gope-land Castle, Durham.

Earl and Countess Howe will leave Curzon House this day for Gopsall Hall, Warwickshire.

Earl and Countess Amherst and family have arrived in Grosvenor-square from the Isle of Wight.

Earl and Countess of Craven and family purpose to pass several weeks at Coombe Abbey, the family seat in Warwickshire. It is some years since the noble Earl and Countess have resided there for any lengthened period.

Earl and Countess Delawarr leave town next week for Kissingen to pass a few weeks, the noble Earl having been recommended to take the waters.

The Earl and Countess of Clancarty and Viscount Dunlo have left town for their seat in Ireland.

Frances Countess of Albemarle and Colonel the Hon. Peregrine Cust will leave town on Monday for Ashridge.

Field Marshal Viscount and Viscountess Combermere have arrived at Buxton.

Major General J. N. Jackson is gazetted Colonel of the 99th Foot, and Major-General M. Barlow Colonel of the 3rd West India Regiment.

Digitized by Google

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

We have eaten some very strange things in our time, to say nothing of the pock of dirt which all humanity is bound to consume ere Death cease to eat us up. We have eaten bear. We rather think it was in the Government of Tamboff and at the dinner-table of a Boyard. It was real bear, not in the form of ham, but in the guise of a steak, and very tough, glutinous, and unpleasantly aromatic it was. Horse we *may* have eaten, but we are not certain on the point of hippophagy. For cat, see *civet de lièvre* at a cheap French restaurant. We can aver from experience that snails (the orifices of the shells carefully closed with veal stuffing) are delicious. Snail soup we never tried. Of frogs, more anon. A friend who served in the Foreign Legion in Algeria once assured us that rat—barn-fed, not sewer-grown, mind, and steeped for a couple of days before cooking in a slight marinade of vinegar—was very nice indeed.

Do you like bear? Do you like frogs? If your tastes lie towards the alimental in gastronomy you should have dined on Wednesday last at St. James's Hall, when the Acclimatisation Society of Great Britain and Ireland held their anniversary festival—the Duke of Newcastle, president of the society, in the chair. What think you of a "jambon d'ours au vin de Madère?"—of "grenouilles à la poulette?" In addition to these newly-acclimatised viands, the bill of fare abounded in "exceptional" items, both edible and potable. "White soup of the Charred Islands"—a "cutty sark" is very white; "bouillabaisse;" "caller salmon;" "chaar;" "Lucioperca;" "pepper-pot;" a "*lamb roasted whole, stuffed with pistachio nuts, and served with pilaff and couscoussu*;" "fawn of fallow deer," "calf of red deer;" "ribs of beef, between buffalo and Kerry cow;" "Pallas sand-grouse." "Chinese yam," "*Pordets à l'émancipation des nègres*," "ostrich eggs," "Bourgoul from the Lebanon"—such were a few of the rarities in this astounding *menu*. We only missed "gumbo soup," "sterlet," and "sassina" from the Volga; "fried sharks' tail," "parrot pie," "kangaroo soup," and a few trifles of that description. Among the "exceptional" wines we met with the Greek Santorin, St. Elias, and Cyprus; the Hungarian Muscat, Badasconyer, Szamrsodny, and Tokay, and some Australian vintages. The acclimatisation dinner was a triumphant success, and much credit is due to the taste, skill, and energy as *ordonateurs* of Messrs. Frank Buckland and James Lowe, the secretaries—not forgetting that the Acclimatisation Society mean much more serious things than dining, and are rapidly revolutionising natural history as a practical science.

As we anticipated in our "Echoes" of last week Lord Raynham's well-meaning but impracticable bill for the propagation of the birch-tree has fallen through. The motion for the second reading was negatived, without a division, on Tuesday night, and the bill is lost. Lord Raynham urged that his measure was intended to restrain those (happily rare) schoolmasters of the "Squeers" type who delight in cruel and savage punishments; but Sir George Grey pointed out that any persons who inflicted excessive chastisement on children were already amenable to the law, and could be exemplarily punished. We should feel inclined to wish his Lordship better fortune were he, early next Session, to bring in a bill prohibiting corporal punishment in schools (not being penal reformatories) altogether. How is it that in France a thousand boys can be educated together without even so much as a box on the ears being administered? The Revolutionary Reign of Terror has much to answer for; yet it is to the colleagues of Robespierre and Marat that French children owe their emancipation from the rod and the thong. A decree of the Convention abolished corporal punishment in French schools, and the *exécuteur des hautes œuvres*, on whose barbarous functions Voltaire comments so strongly in his "Raison par Alphabet," was for ever deprived of his occupation.

While we are on the subject of those things which are so "much better managed in France," may we be permitted to ask a simple question. What is the reason that in Paris one never hears of milliners' or dressmakers' girls being kept at work all night, or worked to death? Paris is universally regarded as the metropolis of fashion. Balls and fêtes are more numerous in Paris than in any other capital in the world; and the French ladies are as elegant in their toilettes, and as capricious in their selection of dresses and bonnets, as their sisters in England; yet the plying of needle and thread in the work-room of a French *modiste* after eight o'clock at night would be considered more than phenomenal: it would be monstrous. If the police didn't interfere to abrogate such slavery, public opinion certainly would.

Lord Shaftesbury, the indefatigable pioneer in all good works, has been striving to induce the Government to issue a Royal Commission, to inquire into the physical and moral condition of milliners and dressmakers; and Lord Granville has consented that the subject shall be referred to the commission now taking evidence on the state of children and young persons employed in trades and manufactures not regulated by law. The prospect, however, of any permanent amelioration of the condition of this much-suffering class seems, at present, but discouraging. From any legislative enactments we can expect but slight benefit. The Countess of Ellesmere has acknowledged the failure of the Dressmakers' Association, established more than a dozen years since. Miss Marguerite Power, in a sensible letter to a contemporary, has hit the right nail on the head in stating that the whole subject is bound up with the more general topic of the employment of women. The fact is, that the milliners and dressmakers, like thousands more young females earning their livelihood by the sweat of their brow, are oppressed because they are devoid of that strength which results from mutual recognition and internal organisation. They are a feeble flock. The barmaids are much better off. The publicans admit and respect their rights, and many of them are under the protection of the admirable Licensed Victuallers' Association, in whose school they have been educated. But there is nobody to help the seamstresses. Their ranks are recruited from orphans and poor country girls, the waifs and strays of broken down gentility, or the daughters of small shopkeepers with large families. Worse than all, their own sex is against them. Next to taking away a dressmaker's life by hard work and insufficient wages, the easiest thing in the world is to take away her character by calumny. And, in fine, they are too numerous. For every dress that is to be made there are half-a-dozen young women ravenous to make it, for the dear bread's sake; while employment much more remunerative, much less laborious, and quite as fitted for females, is monopolised by sturdy and athletic men. Ah, if our fashionable dames would only form a ladies' league to patronise no shops where men lolled and grinned behind the counter; and if lawyers, brokers, and merchants would only satisfy themselves by experience of what neat, handy, and expeditious clerks women will make, after very moderate training!—But we are travelling into the country of Utopia. The more shame for us that common justice and common decency should be Utopian.

There has been a wonderful trial for libel, which we have treated at length in another place. Perhaps there never was such a libel case before. "Right reverend prelates," noblemen, "several Countesses," Sir Bulwer Lytton, and a host of other notabilities were examined as to what they had seen, and had not seen, in Zadkiel's "magic crystal." One lady of mature age swore point-blank that she had had ocular demonstration of a "man in armour" and a "lady in a pink dress" leaning on his shoulder. The supernatural ball, it appears, formerly belonged to the celebrated Countess of Blessington, and passed, after her death, into the possession of a curiosity dealer, from whom it was purchased by Lieut. Morrison. Does anybody know who is the proprietor of the ominous "bleeding diamond" on whose sanguinolent properties a story was written some time since in *All the Year Round*? And the "Lee Penny?" Has that talisman lost its virtue?

The "children seers," or "mediums," who seem to be specially privileged to behold the marvels of the "magic crystal," have a strange affinity to the little Cairo donkey-boys employed by modern Egyptian magicians to peer into the recesses of the pools of ink in their outstretched palms. The formula does not vary much. "What do you see?" "I see a man sweeping, and then a Frank, with a tall hat and a stick in his hand." A late Duke of Northumberland, when Lord Prudhoe, was considerably staggered when one of these boys accurately described the apparition of Horatio Viscount Nelson in a pool of ink; only the Frank Admiral appeared with the *left* sleeve of his coat empty and pinned to his breast. It was objected that the *right* arm was the one lost by Nelson; but the discrepancy was explained away by the magician, who said that the image in the pool was *a reflection*, and that the position of the vacant sleeve would consequently be reversed.

Does anybody—out of Bedlam—believe in these "magic crystals"? "How do we know?" We have seen the ghost at the Britannia and at the Adelphi, and are prepared to believe anything. Only, we hope it is not libellous to hint that "Zadkiel" may go on prophesying for fifty years, and that we shall never, if we live so long, lay out sixpence on his almanack.

Some of our readers may be old enough to remember the famous French fortune-teller, Mdlle. Le Normand, whom Napoleon the Great, even, did not disdain to consult. It is said that Joachim Murat, when King of Naples, and in the plenitude of his prosperity, went to her. The sorceress had a pack of cards, which she shuffled, and cut one to Murat. It was the "king of diamonds"—the terrible *Grand Pendu*—denoting that the person cut to was destined to die by the hand of the executioner. Murat had paid ten napoleons as a fee; he paid ten more to shuffle the cards again, and cut for himself. The *Grand Pendu* turned up again. Then he disbursed fifty napoleons, Mademoiselle shuffled, and he drew a card. It was again the *Grand Pendu*. It is reported that Joachim offered one hundred napoleons for a final shuffle; but that the fortune-teller, declaring that he was born to be hanged and nothing else, flung the cards at his head and turned him out of the room. Poor Murat was not hanged, but the next thing to it. He was shot in Calabria, as all the world knows, in 1815. A few years ago we should have been ashamed to tell this story, which we heard from an intimate friend of Mdlle. Le Normand; but in this age of "magic crystals," dancing tables, waltzing chairs, self-playing accordions, and floating spirit-rappers (what was it the old lady said of Jack Wilkes's head on the tavern sign, "swinging everywhere but where it should?") shame seems to be dead and gone, and common sense in a state of coma.

FINE ARTS.

CHURCH'S PICTURE OF ICEBERGS.

MR. CHURCH seems to have set himself to represent the most remarkable scenes of the Western Hemisphere. First we had "Niagara," the most extraordinary scene in North America; then the "Heart of the Andes," depicting the great mountain-chain—the very spine, as it were, of South America—with the endless panorama of tropical forests. Later, Mr. Church painted, though it has not yet been exhibited in this country, "Cotopaxi," the most tremendous volcano in the world. And now, in "The Icebergs," exhibiting at the German Gallery, New Bond-street, we have a picture representing the most striking characteristics of those stupendous masses of ice formed about the shores of Arctic America, and committed by glacier action and the alternation of the warm seasons to the currents of the Atlantic.

The great value of this present picture is its close fidelity to phenomena which few painters have attempted to represent. The quest of icebergs (to be sufficiently near for the painter's purpose) is a very dangerous pursuit, on account of the constantly changing form of the bergs, the frequent explosions, the sudden splitting off of large portions, and their more or less complete disintegration; changes which are always accompanied by oscillations in the principal mass, and sometimes its complete invertion. For these and many other reasons sailors give them "a wide berth." However, Mr. Church made a cruise expressly to study them closely off Labrador in the summer of 1859, and the chief incidents of the voyage have already been given to the world in the Rev. L. Noble's interesting, though spasmodically-written, "After Icebergs with a Painter."

It must be admitted that the first impression of Mr. Church's picture will probably be, to those who have never seen an iceberg, that it is somewhat scenic and unnatural. But this is to be expected in such an unfamiliar subject, and if the visitor will spend an hour or so before the work, as we have done, he will, especially if he has read Mr. Noble's book, certainly discover some of the secrets of nature's rarest marvels, and come away impressed with the painter's truthfulness. The great floating berg represented by Mr. Church presents all the aspect of being firmly moored in the ocean, and has structural characteristics not very unlike a real rocky island. The foreground consists of an irregular but not far from level surface, and a precipitous cliff to the left. On the lower portion there is the only trace of man—a mast and crosstree of a fishing-boat. The mast is partly imbedded, and curiously illustrates the force and changing form of the ice: the grain of the wood is, so to speak, untwisted into splinters. Other phenomena at once strike the eye in this nearer portion. The jagged, scarped ice to the left is, for instance, edged with yellow light, as if illumined by the direct rays of the sun, though this is impossible from the indications of the sun's position in the sky. On further examination we conclude that this is only the reflection of the sunlight from the principal mass, which, though far distant, falling on a melting surface is mirrored as if in glass. A band of purest azure will next arrest the eye, and this, we are told, must have been a great fissure or crevasse, in which the thawed water has again frozen, the purest blue being the well-known result of light passing into, as well as seen through, a limpid medium of great depth. Next, another crevasse will be noticed, not filled up, however, but emitting the loveliest emerald light. This, our Arctic friends will know, arises from the light being transmitted partly through and again reflected from the sea beneath, or the semi-transparent compacted snows and ice of the berg. Connecting this foreground with what we may call the mainland is a long isthmus, forming on one side a bay, into which from the dark violet-coloured sea the swell of the Atlantic marches in widely-opened fan-shaped ranks, till each curve suddenly breaks on the shallow shore into pale green foam, that flashes far out to sea with magical beauty and dazzling brilliancy. Near the end of this isthmus the sea has worn a cave, lighted from beneath with the most exquisite emerald hues—a fairy cave that should be haunted by mermaids or the daughters of old Poreas. On the arch that spans this cave is a monster block of red stone that the glacier has dragged or the avalanche has hurled from its primitive Greenland bed—a block to form a cromlech, or, in other ages, an altar of a Druid temple. Beyond gleams and glistens in the full western sun the great mass of the berg, its highest Alpine peaks lost in the mists of evaporation. Along its base are two long straight lines, as of stratification, forming now an acute angle with the sea, but indicating former water-lines before great subsequent changes of equipoise. This great central mass is broken into a thousand wonderful forms and colours, mostly rugged, angular, and precipitous; but in its centre is a portion preserving, probably, the sheer original slope formed by the sliding snows, and presenting a surface like white velvet, on which the rugged shadows from the neighbouring ridges and spines fall, half smothered in its downy embrace. By the side of this great crystalline mountain, splendid as a vision in the low sun that leaves the sea dark almost as night, the sky itself, charged with mist and vapour, looks opaque and heavy, like tarnished copper, only broken here and there, near the horizon, with the peaks of other or the same berg, flashing like fire-ships on the steel-blue waters.

We might extend our description; but we have perhaps said enough to indicate that this picture is well worth a visit. We will, therefore, conclude with expressing the belief that our American cousins bid fair to win as much distinction in landscape-painting as in sculpture and literature; and we will add the hope that mutual admiration for works of genius in the same mother tongue and in the same peaceful republic of art may conduce to a better understanding in matters political and social.

On Wednesday morning the continuation of the main line of the Metropolitan Extension of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, from Herne-hill to Beckenham, was opened. The new station in the Penge-road was also opened for the accommodation of visitors to the Crystal Palace, as the company will not in future use the Crystal Palace line.

The third and last great show of the season at the Royal Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington, took place on Wednesday, and there was a magnificent exhibition of fruit and flowers. Her Majesty the Queen of Prussia, attended by Countess Schulenburg, Countess Schwerin, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and their Royal Highnesses Princess Helena and Princess Louisa were present.

An accident occurred on Thursday se'nnight to Valerio, the Italian rope-dancer, at Cremorne Gardens. He had advanced nearly to the point from which he usually returned backwards, when the wire rope gave way. He fell to the ground, a depth of forty feet, and died next day. Mr. E. T. Smith, the proprietor, writes to say he will not allow any more such performances to take place.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The public presentation of the medals of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire is to take place, on Tuesday next, at the Mansion House.

The anniversary festival of the Wanstead Infant Orphan Asylum was held on Thursday week. Upwards of 350 persons sat down to a déjeuner, and the amount collected was £2000.

On Wednesday the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained at dinner in the Mansion House the Earl of Derby and the leading members of the Conservative party. The banquet was served in the Egyptian Hall, and the guests numbered 250.

The Coroner's inquest on the sufferers by the recent railway accident at Streatham was brought to a close on Wednesday. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," coupling therewith a recommendation that the express-trains should be run at a less rate of speed.

The anniversary dinner of the National Conservative Registration Association was held yesterday week at Willis's Rooms, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, president of the society, in the chair. About 400 noblemen and gentlemen sat down to table.

On Monday evening the Lady Mayoress gave a ball at the Mansion House. The company, nearly 800 in number, was composed of many of the principal citizens, members of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, and the chief officers of the Corporation, with their families.

It is stated that the total sum expended by the Corporation in preparing for the reception of the Princess of Wales on the arrival of her Royal Highness in the metropolis, and the cost of the decorations, and the entertainment at Guildhall on the 8th of June, will not fall short of £100,000.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Printers' Almshouses, Wood-green, Tottenham, was held on Monday, at Anderton's Hotel. From the report, which was read by the secretary (Mr. Darkin), it appeared that the asylum had been fully maintained in its efficiency during the past year, the comfort of the inmates having been carefully studied, and various repairs and improvements effected. The receipts for the year amounted to £250, and the expenditure had been less that amount by £39.

Under the patronage of the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Inverness, the Duchess of Argyll, the Duchess of Manchester, Lady Constance Grosvenor, and many other ladies of distinction, a fancy bazaar was opened on Tuesday at St. James's Hall in aid of the funds of the London Surgical Home, Stanley-terrace, Notting-hill. The bazaar continued open until Thursday. The attendance was very fashionable and numerous, and the purchases made at the various stalls were extensive.

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Council on Wednesday. Colonel Kingscote, M.P., was unanimously elected a member in the room of Mr. Stanhope, M.P., who retires. The final arrangements of Worcester were completed; and it was announced that the show of implements would be the largest on record, that the entry of cattle was exceedingly good, of horses not so large as was hoped, and of sheep extremely numerous. The Newcastle committee was appointed, and the names of ninety new members were read for election (at the present or an adjourned council on Wednesday next) just in time to take up their Worcester privileges.

Last week the births of 1959 children—1025 boys and 934 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1912.——In the week that ended on Saturday the deaths in London exhibited a further decrease, and were 1158. The average number of deaths in ten weeks of 1853-62, each corresponding with last week, is, with a correction for increase of population, 1236. It is satisfactory to observe that the mortality of smallpox does not make progress, but rather gives indication of decline. In the week there were forty-nine deaths from the disease; in each of the last two weeks of May there were sixty-eight. At the present time scarlatina is more fatal than any other zymotic disease. There were eighty-nine deaths from it last week. Five nonagenarians died in the week; their ages were 92, 93, 94, 96, and 99 years. All of them were women, except the eldest, who was a Chelsea pensioner.

The annual dinner of the Licensed Victuallers' Schools was held on Wednesday, in the Ashburnham Pavilion at Cremorne Gardens, and was attended by nearly 2000 persons. Captain Townshend, of the firm of Samuel Allsopp and Co., was in the chair. After the usual toasts were drunk, the toast of the evening, "Success to the schools," was proposed, and Mr. Emalley, the secretary, read the list of subscriptions, Messrs. Allsopp heading it with a donation of £1000. In proposing the healths of the officers of the institution, the chairman announced that the secretary, who was himself brought up in the schools, had just handed in a cheque for 1000 guineas, desiring thereby to evince his gratitude to the institution which had given him the means of making his first step in life. Nearly £4000 was subscribed during the evening towards the funds of this excellent charity. After the dinner a ball took place in the gardens, which was kept up to a late hour.

The Guards' ball to the Prince and Princess of Wales, which has excited extraordinary interest amongst the higher circles, took place yesterday se'nnight, in the picture-galleries of the International Exhibition building. The beautiful rooms were decorated in the most elegant manner. The Queen kindly placed at the service of the committee the whole of the temporary fittings used at Buckingham Palace on festive occasions. Emulating this Royal liberality, several members of the highest aristocracy contributed the wealth of their gold and silver plate without limitation; and the value of the plate and ornaments is stated at two millions sterling. The company, which was limited to 1400, commenced to arrive about nine o'clock, and the brilliant throng assembled in one of the galleries about ten o'clock to receive the Prince and Princess of Wales, who arrived shortly after. The ball was opened by a quadrille of sixteen—the Duke of Cambridge, as first among the gallant entertainers, leading forth the Princess of Wales, while the Prince danced with Princess Mary. Both the Prince and Princess seemed delighted with their reception, and the Princess, especially, was radiant with smiles and kindly recognitions of the fair faces around. Princess Mary also excited universal admiration. The supper-room presented a scene of almost regal magnificence. Not a minute did the Prince lose after his return in recommencing the festivities of the evening, and again figure after figure succeeded each other rapidly, the Prince, with his untiring vivacity and kind, genial humour, standing up in every set, and the Princess also dancing often, but not waltzing. It was getting well on to the grey of dawn before their Royal Highnesses had quitted the room, while many of the company remained till five or six o'clock.

LAW AND POLICE.—A most singular case was tried before the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday. The editor of "Zadkiel's Almanac," Lieutenant Morrison, sued Admiral Belcher for damages for libel, the alleged libel being contained in a letter written to a contemporary. In this letter Mr. Morrison was charged with obtaining money by a pretence that a boy could see persons in a ball of crystal. The evidence adduced on the part of the plaintiff was to the effect that persons and things had been seen in the crystal. Among the witnesses were Lady Harry Vane, the Bishop of Lichfield, Archdeacon Robinson, the Marchioness of Aylesbury, Sir E. L. Bulwer, and others who had gone to see the wondrous ball. They saw nothing in it; but a boy described to them what he saw. One witness was called, however, who declared she had actually seen persons in the crystal. It was put into her hands in court, and she was asked if she saw anything then. She declared, however, that it was much too solemn a thing to be taken up so profanely. A most amusing course of evidence ended in the jury finding a verdict for the plaintiff, with 20s. damages. The Lord Chief Justice refused a certificate for costs.

The judge of the London Sheriffs' Court has decided, on the authority of the Court of Exchequer, that, in the absence of a written agreement, it is not necessary for a weekly tenant to give a week's notice to quit apartments.

The action brought by Colonel Dickson against General Peel, Lord Combermere, and the Earl of Wilton, which occupied the Court of Queen's Bench nearly a fortnight, was brought to a close last Saturday. The jury, after a consultation of only a few minutes, returned a verdict for the defendants.

A curious case was decided before the Lords Justices of Appeal from the Master of the Rolls last Saturday. A gentleman agreed in the marriage settlements of his sons to pay or bequeath to them sums of £2500 each. He afterwards fell into reduced circumstances and his estates were considerably involved. The main question was, whether his sons, under the marriage settlements, were to be paid first, or whether they were only to rank with other creditors. The Master of the Rolls, and after him the Lords Justices, held that it was a special debt, and that the sons must be paid before the creditors; but, under the special circumstances of the case, they declined to give the costs of appeal.

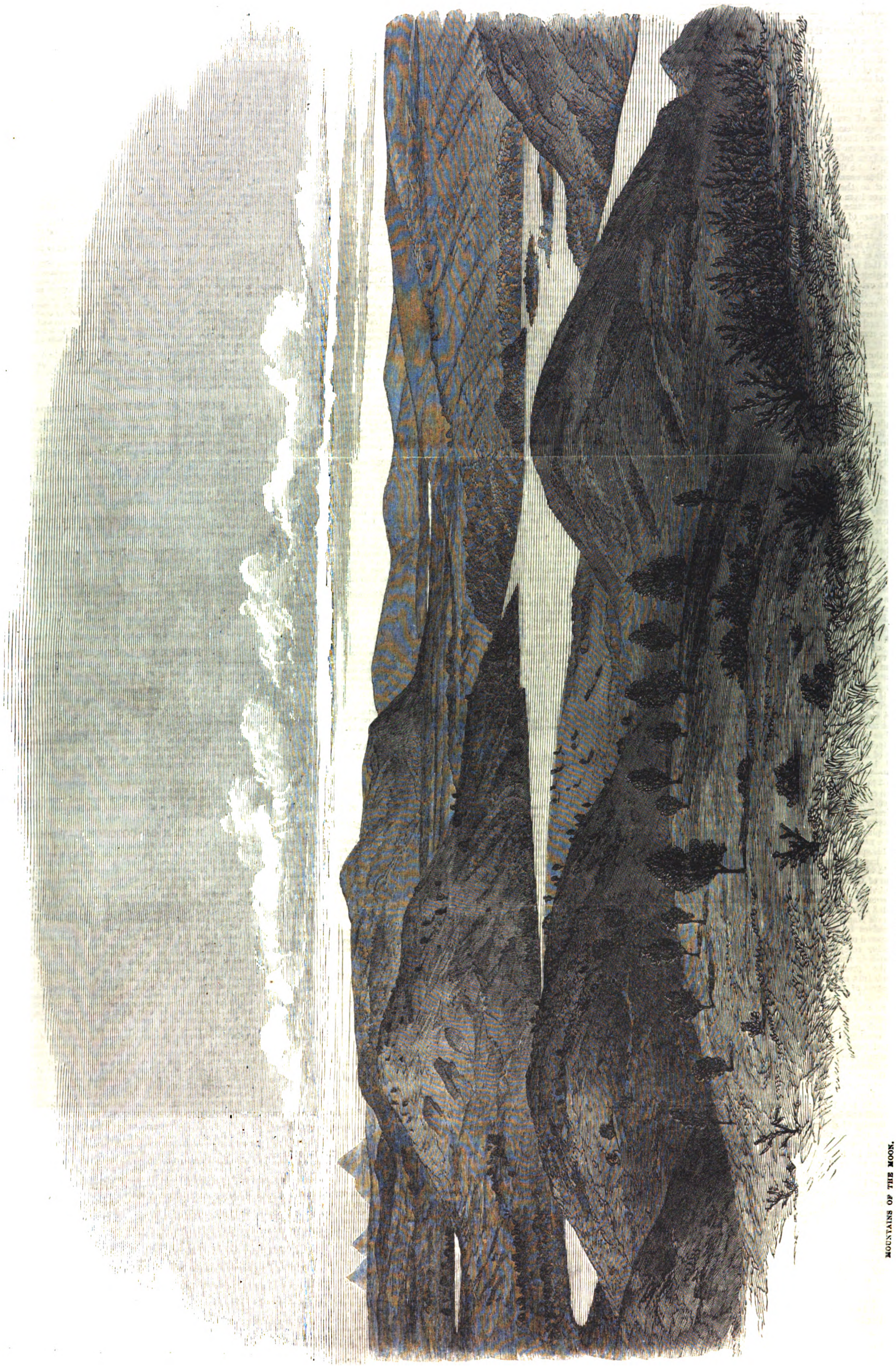
A "cursing and swearing case" (Scott v. Lowndes) was decided in the Bail Court on Saturday last. The question was, whether, under the 19th Geo. II., chap. 21, any number of oaths uttered in one day might be included in one conviction, or whether a separate conviction and fine could be inflicted for each oath. The Act was passed for the purpose of preventing "profane cursing and swearing," and established a tariff of penalties, the offence being made more heinous in the case of a gentleman than a labourer; the former being subjected to a penalty of 5s. for each oath, and the latter, as well as sailors and soldiers, to a penalty of 1s. per oath. There was an intermediate class—persons below the degree of gentlemen—who were to forfeit 2s. for each oath. Scott belonged to the latter class, and he was convicted and fined 40s., being at the rate of 2s. each for twenty oaths. A rule was obtained some time since for the purpose of quashing the conviction, on the ground that there ought to have been a separate conviction for each oath, instead of one conviction embracing the twenty oaths. The Court held that the conviction was right.

Some informations were laid and decided at the Guildhall Police Court last Saturday, the hearing of which is important both to keepers of public-houses and to the public at large. Two persons were summoned for serving customers with liquor in glass measures which were more or less deficient in size, and which, therefore, did not contain the quantity asked for. The defendants pleaded that they had bought the glasses for full measures, and the magistrate admitted that they had erred unintentionally. Still, as the measures were in every case deficient, he must mark the illegality of the practice, and he fined them in the nominal penalty of ten shillings. The full penalty is £5

Digitized by Google

THE RIPON FALLS, UGANDA.—FROM A DRAWING BY CAPTAIN GRANT.

Digitized by Google



LITTLE WINDERMERE, KARAGWEH.—FROM A DRAWING BY CAPTAIN GRANT.—SEE PAGE 17.

MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON.

Digitized by Google

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

WAS it the anticipation of a very troublesome Parliamentary week which brought on the First Minister a Chatham-like fit of the gout; or was it his absence that made the Parliamentary week troublesome? Certain it is that the discussions seem to have been influenced by the "raging of the dogstar," if that star is as yet in season, about which we are not quite certain. Looking backwards to the time to which this chronicle extends, one recollects a hot encounter between Mr. Ferrand and Mr. Villiers; at least, if an encounter can be called hot in which one of the parties was very cool and sarcastic. Then comes a memory of an elongated discussion amongst the Scotch members on a purely Scotch question, in which Mr. Stirling impeached the Lord Advocate, and the Lord Advocate demolished Mr. Stirling; and this went on for several hours, while Mr. Bernal Osborne sat repressing his effervescent speech on the Irish Church. As the honourable gentleman sat with difficulty waiting while Scotch member after Scotch member rose, one could not help thinking of the spasmodic struggles to rise into the air of a balloon after it has been fully charged with its requisite gas. But, when he did go off, what a flight he took! We pass by his jokes, which were far better than usual, and which had the merit of going, each one of them, direct to the illustration of his subject, and which caught unusual force from the comic solemnity with which they were delivered, and venture to enunciate an opinion that there never was such a crushing mass of facts brought forward. As each phase of the case developed itself astonishment enlarged itself in the minds of the uninitiated, and one felt that, by all the rights of argument, the discussion ought to have terminated with Mr. Osborne's speech. There was a series of byplay between him and Sir Robert Peel, which led to the belief that the Secretary for Ireland would follow; but whoever was managing the Government that night judiciously interfered to prevent an evidently-approaching explosion; and the device of wet-blanketing the affair by the putting up of Mr. Cardwell was eminently successful. It did not need Mr. Cardwell to say that he would not treat the subject from a jocose point of view; two sentences from him and one glance at the expression of his face would have sufficed to remove any such fear or hope, as the case may be, if either existed.

When the subject was resumed a few days later it was felt that it had merged into the usual phase; for we will not be so impolite as to talk about sheep. The late hour at which the debate was resumed and the circumstance that Mr. Grant Duff took it up with a very curious *melange* of a speech, in which Cornelius Agrippa, the Prince of Darkness, Napoleon, and some recondite quotations were put into hotchpotch together, gave the cue to what was to follow. To be sure, Sir Hugh Cairns did elaborate special pleading into an ingenious defence for the Irish Church, and made a speech which might have been effective if the matter had been on a different stage; but it was reserved for Sir Robert Peel to whirl the subject far out of the region of reality. Surely there never was such a speech seriously delivered to any deliberative assembly. It seemed as if a mass of passionate declamation, tropes, and statistics had been gathered together, stirred up into hopeless confusion, and thus produced. There were jokes which were laughable principally because of their etymological blunders, and metaphors that were turned upside down, just as ships at sea appear inverted in a night telescope: there were arguments one way in one sentence and the other way in the next; there was an unconscious dealing with the question in a manner which it was evident was not expected from the Ministerial bench, relieved by flashes of recollection that the speaker was talking against his own case; and consequent attempts to unsay what had been said. But description fails to give any adequate idea of that speech as it was spoken. The effect on the hearers was like that which one supposes is experienced by the whirling dervishes, and one grows giddy even in recalling it to memory. After Mr. Hennessy had, with unabashed front, persisted in taking precedence of such a man as Mr. Henley—who was evidently charged with a keenly satirical summing-up of the debate, which must have sorely offended his characteristic common sense—the discussion went up to fever heat, and, at half-past two o'clock, after its requiem had been chanted by Mr. Scully to something very like a popular Irish air, it was literally snuffed out by a curt adjournment of the House. No more will probably be heard of it this year; but it is quite certain that, however absurd the cast the subject has assumed at present, owing to the mode in which it was treated, Mr. Bernal Osborne has planted a very flourishing annual motion.

Once more the absence of the Premier from the house operated to unrealise a discussion which has taken place. It was felt, when Mr. Roebuck's motion involving the recognition of the Southern States of America was brought on, that, however heavy the fire, there would be more of skirmishing than fighting in line of battle. Mr. Roebuck is one of the Parliamentary performers who always draws—he is the very Kean (Edmund, of course) of debates. He does so concentrate his sarcasm and bitterness—delivers his opinions with such an assertion of their being unanswerable—so utterly believes in himself, and has such a vast comprehension of the absurd inferiority of any one who is opposed to him—and is such a master of by-play and interjectional personal retort when he is speaking, that he never fails to interest, if he does not actually convince. This time his special characteristics were brought out in full relief. There never has been such a course taken by a member of Parliament as that in which he announced himself as the bearer of a message to the House of Commons from the Emperor of the French. The inference was obvious. Every one knew before that the Emperor was France: now every one knows that Mr. Roebuck is England, as he has often asserted that he is, and that he has been accepted in that character by Louis Napoleon. At present, the high contracting parties confine themselves to settling the affairs of America. No doubt, when that is disposed of, they will turn their attention to the arrangement of all other complications, European and Asiatic; and, as the *modus operandi* is simply the agreement between the member for Sheffield and the "great ruler of France," all vexed questions will be taken in their turn and finally settled. Looking to the time which the new managers of the world have taken about the American question, if they will set about their business with persistence and regularity, and meet from day to day, a political millennium may be expected to commence in about ten days. It was wise of Mr. Roebuck to go away during the time that Lord Robert Montagu was crushing him in an address which, from something that slipped from the noble Lord, was founded on a recent study of Canning's speeches, a circumstance which would probably not have been discovered in the absence of the revelation in question; but, to say the truth, Mr. Roebuck, for once, was in a state of agreement with almost everybody in the House, for almost everybody went away also while Lord Robert was speaking; but that is a manner they have.

Let us not be branded with heresy if we say that Mr. Gladstone was dull and ineffective, that Mr. W. E. Forster seemed to have lost his faculty of clearness and consequential reasoning, and to flounder in his speech, which presented a very different appearance to the clear, concise, argumentative addresses which have won him the position he holds in the House. Mr. Bright was delivered of an oration rather than of a Parliamentary speech. Nothing could be more effective than the calm, measured sarcasms on Mr. Roebuck in the first part of his speech, which dropped from his lips slowly, and as if they were undergoing a process of distillation into a strength far above proof. Then he grew impassioned, and next he became pathetic, as we believe, genuinely; but somehow this kind of thing does not take with a hard-hearted House of Commons, which has about it one of the elements of a club—inasmuch as it ignores as much as possible everything that smacks of the domestic, and of those hearths and homes from which our representative system hives so many truants, who are obliged to do the business of the country by night. But Mr. Bright's was a great manifestation of his great powers, and was accepted and appreciated from that point of view. If the debate is ever renewed it will be mainly because every one wishes to hear Mr. Lindsay's version of the interview between Mr. Roebuck and the Emperor of the French, at which he was present. Beyond this, we rather think the gist of the matter has evaporated.

An earthern pot, containing 24,000f. in louis d'or, has just been found in digging for the new street in prolongation of the Rue Lafayette, Paris. This treasure had apparently been buried about the latter part of the last century.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Royal assent was given by Commission to several bills.

The report on amendments made on the Officers of Royal Naval Reserve Bill was received.

The Metropolis Turnpike-roads Act Amendment Bill, the Local Government Supplemental (No. 2) Bill, and the District Parochial Churches (Ireland) Bill were read a second time.

The Waywardens Contracts Bill and the Inclosure (No. 2) Bill went through Committee.

The Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Acts Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord Brougham withdrew the Suitors Conciliation Bill, in which he proposed to render county court Judges useful as arbitrators in suits by consent of parties, and introduced another measure for the establishment of "Courts of Conciliation."

Lord Lyttelton, in presenting a petition from New Zealand, alluded to the general question of our colonial defences. He contended that the New Zealand settlers ought to have had more support from the mother country than they had received. The Duke of Newcastle, while promising to the petition full consideration, said that the petitioners had themselves very much to blame for the evils they had sustained at the hands of the natives. After some further discussion the matter dropped.

The Marquis of Clanricarde, who had given notice of a motion on the affairs of Poland, withdrew it on the representation of Earl Russell that a discussion would be prejudicial to the public interests. The noble Earl said that the notes presented at St. Petersburg by the Ambassadors of England, France, and Austria were only forwarded to Prince Gortschakoff on Friday or Saturday last. Prince Gortchakoff said that he would take the orders of the Emperor with regard to them; but no opinion whatever had been given upon their contents. In the mean time there would be no action on the part of her Majesty's Government.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

On the report of the Committee on the Public Works Bill, Mr. Bentinck contended that the present distress was due to overtrading, while Mr. Busfeild Ferrand repeated his demand for an extensive scheme of emigration. Mr. Villiers said the real cause of the distress was not over-trading, but the stoppage of the supply of cotton from America, and as soon as the imports from that country were resumed there would be a revival of trade. With regard to the present bill, numerous applications for loans had already been received, and he had no doubt that a great number of operatives would find employment on the contemplated works. He added that the Government intended to propose a further continuance of the Act of last Session.—Some verbal amendments were made in the bill.

Mr. Layard stated that no reply had yet been received from Russia to the notes as to Poland. Mr. Horsman drew attention to the circumstance that at this moment this country was exactly in the same position, in reference to Russia, as it was in 1853. Now, as then, by the management of Austria, negotiations were protracted until after the close of the Session, so that no opportunity was given to the House to express its opinion upon a state of things which was drifting the country into war. He urged that now, as then, it was believed that Austria, while professedly acting with France and England, had a secret understanding with Russia. He pressed the necessity of a full development of the opinion of the House on this question with the least possible delay.

BRITISH TRADE WITH MATAMORAS.—Mr. PEACOCKE called attention to the seizure of British vessels bound for Matamoras.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said the law was clear enough that if cargoes were destined for Matamoras, and intended bonâ fide for the neutral State of Mexico, there was no ground for confiscation; but hitherto the Government had had no reason to complain of the decisions of the American Prize Courts.—Lord R. CECIL denounced the "Federal prejudices" of the Government, and said that it was only in consequence of the statements of the law officers of the Crown that the "*inefficient*" blockade of the Southern ports was tolerated.—Mr. COBDEN submitted that we were only suffering from a rigid application of one of our own most cherished principles. Referring to the case of the Alexandra, he contended that the doctrine laid down by the Lord Chief Baron would, if sustained by the Court above, prove most disastrous to our commerce in the event of a war.—Mr. S. FITZGERALD argued that the trade to Nassau and Matamoras was perfectly legitimate, and the subsequent passing of goods into the frontier of the Southern States did not illegitimatise it.

THE IRISH CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.—The adjourned debate on the motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the Ecclesiastical Settlement of Ireland was resumed by Mr. G. DUFF, who supported the motion, which was directed against an intolerable grievance.—Mr. DAWSON refused to disturb the existing settlement of the Established Church in Ireland, or the alienation of the property belonging to it.—Sir R. PEEL contended that the feeling of the country had altered on this question, which had been dealt with and settled by legislation in 1833. He contended that any attempt on the Church of Ireland ought in consistency to be followed by the destruction and secularisation of the Church of England, and declared that he, under the guidance of Lord Palmerston, would always resist any such attempts.—M. HENNESSY sharply animadverted on the conduct of Sir R. Peel in having attended a meeting of the West Connaught Missionary Society, which he characterised as a religious imposture.—Sir H. CAIRNS, in an elaborate speech, defended the Irish Church.—Sir G. GREY, on the part of the Government, expressed their resolve to oppose the motion.—A division was taken on the question of the adjournment of the debate, which was negatived by 228 to 64.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Sheep and Cattle (Scotland) Bill, the Oaths Relief in Criminal Proceedings (Scotland) Bill, and the Postmaster-General (Sale of Land) Bill were read a second time.

The Sale of Mill Sites (Ireland) Bill, the Local Government Supplemental (No. 2) Bill, and the District Parochial Churches (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

The Waywardens Contract Bill and the Inclosure (No. 2) Bill were read a third time and passed.

The reports of amendments in the Volunteers and Regimental Debts Bills were brought up and received.

Earl Russell, in answer to the Earl of Shaftesbury, stated that General Mouraviéff had imposed a penalty on Polish ladies wearing mourning; that a rumour prevailed that women were subjected to flogging, in case of non-payment of the fine; and that a traveller had reported (although his Lordship did not vouch for the accuracy of the statement) that he had seen Russian soldiers engaged in the infliction of the penalty on the persons of females.

In answer to Lord Stratheden, Earl Russell said the French Ambassador had called upon him that afternoon, and informed him that there was no truth in the rumour that the French Government intended to make any communication to her Majesty's Government in reference to mediation between the Northern and Southern States of America.

The Earl of Derby drew attention to the cession of the Ionian Islands. In doing so he designated that cession as impolitic, and expressed strong doubts as to whether it was desired by the bulk of the Ionian Islanders. Earl Russell defended the policy of the Government.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House had a morning sitting, at which some progress was made with the Irish Fisheries Bill.

At the evening sitting, in reply to Mr. Horsfall, Mr. Layard said that the clearance of the Gibraltar, alias the Sumter, at Liverpool for Nassau, had been stopped, because she was shipping guns of heavy calibre, which it was thought were intended to be used as an armament for her. It has since been ascertained that they could not be used for that purpose, and the clearance would now be granted.

Mr. Layard, in reply to Mr. Foster, stated that no communication had been received from the French Government since last autumn in reference to interference in the American war.

Lord Raynham's Corporal Punishment in Schools Bill was lost on the motion for its second reading.

The Lords' Amendments to the Prison Ministers Bill were agreed to, with a few exceptions.

The Poor Law Board Continuance Bill and the Loan Societies Bill were read a second time.

The Metropolitan Main Drainage (Guarantee of Repayment of Money) Bill, the object of which is to guarantee £1,200,000 in addition to the £3,000,000 already guaranteed, was passed through Committee.

The Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Bill, the Howth Harbour, Newcastle-on-Tyne (St. Mary Magdalen Hospital), the Removal of Irish Poor, the Savings' Banks Acts Amendment, and the Courts of the Church of Scotland Bills were read a third time and passed.

PROPOSED RECOGNITION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Mr. ROEBUCK moved an address to the Crown, praying that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to enter into negotiations with the great Powers of Europe for the purpose of obtaining their co-operation in the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States of North America. He contended that the South, by their gallant defence, and even by their victory over the North, had earned a right to a recognition of their independence, and this on every ground of international polity. Those States ought to be acknowledged by England because it was their right, and also because it was to the interest of England to do so in reference to the supply of cotton, sugar, and tobacco to this country. The United States were becoming the bullies of the world, and he would rejoice to see the balance of power equalised on the American continent by the reconstruction of the Union. He urged that the time had come for recognition by France and England, which would put an end to the war. He stated that he was personally authorised by the ruler of France to express his feelings on this question, which were stronger than ever in favour of recognition of the South; and he was assured by the Emperor himself that he had desired Baron Gros to communicate that opinion to the English Government, although this communication was not formal. The Emperor stated his reason for not making a formal communication, because his despatch on the same subject on a former occasion had been sent by the English Government to the United States; but he authorised him (Mr. Roebuck) to state to the House that he was prepared to act in all things with England, and especially in the matter of the recognition of the Southern States. After this, what excuse could be made by her Majesty's Government for not taking that step?

Lord R. MONTAGU moved as an amendment that the House earnestly desires that an impartial neutrality should continue to be maintained by her Majesty's Government during the present unhappy contest in the States of North America.

Mr. CLIFFORD supported the amendment.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected to the motion in the first place because it put into the hands of the House a function of the executive Government; because it was at this moment especially inconvenient, looking to the military situation of America, while the speech of Mr. Roebuck, couched as it was in a spirit of partisanship for the South, was ill calculated to promote the object he had in view. Recognition would not relieve Lancashire, and it was ill-advised to lay down that as a doctrine when it was clear that this country, to produce such results as were implied by Mr. Roebuck, could not stop at recognition. Almost every man in England wished the war to come to a close, but he denied that recognition would promote that end. There was scarcely any case of recognition, pending a contest, which was not followed by war in order to carry it out. He contended that France and England, situated as they were in reference to the States of America, could not represent in the eyes of the world the principle of impartiality in any interference between the contending parties.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER, urged that the motion, if it meant anything, meant war—war to be waged for selfish consideration; war which would be productive of every possible disaster to the commerce and the welfare of this country. In reference to Mr. Roebuck's alleged communication to the House from the Emperor of the French, he (Mr. Forster) deprecated the policy of joint action with France, which inevitably led to war. A war with America, which might and probably would ensue upon our intervention, would be one against our kinsmen for slavery.

Lord R. CECIL argued that the conduct of the United States in cases of recognition precluded them from objecting to the adoption of that course; and he urged action in reference to the re-establishment of peace in the interests of a large population of our own, which was desolate, owing to the failure of the cotton supply.

Mr. BRIGHT said that the motion, taken in connection with Mr. Roebuck's character, his speech on this occasion, and speeches elsewhere, might be taken as an address to the Crown asking for a declaration of war, while he asked the House to accept the lead of the Emperor of the French in this matter, a potentate in whom not long ago he declared he had no faith. He contended that the feeling which dictated this motion rested on a mean jealousy or a base fear of America. He denied the power or the will of the United States to act aggressively towards England or any other European nation, and he protested against Mr. Roebuck raising a cry calculated to bring on hostilities between this country and a friendly nation, whilst he would seek alliance for his country in a slaveholding State.

Sir G. GREY, in reference to a statement by Mr. Roebuck of the readiness of the Emperor of the French to act in conjunction with this country for the recognition of the South, stated that no communication whatever on that point had been made to her Majesty's Government.

The debate was adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Holland withdrew the Sheep, &c., Contagious Diseases Prevention Bill; and Mr. Bruce, on the part of the Government, undertook to bring in a bill to continue for another Session the powers of the existing statute to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in cattle.

The House went into Committee pro formâ on the Navy Prize Money Bill.

The *Nuisances* Removal Act (1855) Amendment Bill and the Militia Ballots Suspension Bill were read a second time.

The Stipendiary Magistrates Bill, the Poor-law Board Continuance Bill, and the Loan Societies Bill passed through Committee.

Mr. Villiers obtained leave to bring in a bill to extend for a further period the provisions of the Union Relief Aid Act. The bill was subsequently read a first time.

Mr. Stansfeld obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable provision to be made out of the funds of Greenwich Hospital for the widows of seamen slain, killed, or drowned in the sea service of the Crown. The bill was read a first time.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—The House was occupied for the greater part of its sitting in the discussion of the second reading of a bill introduced by Mr. Ewart for the compulsory application of the metrical system to our weights and measures.—Mr. HENLEY and Mr. HUBBARD opposed the bill, on the ground that the inconveniences of such a measure would outweigh its advantages.—Mr. COBDEN felt humiliated at the inferiority of our system of weights and measures to that of the French, and strongly supported the bill.—Mr. Adderley, Sir M. Farquhar, Mr. M. Gibson, and others recommended that the bill should, in the first instance, be permissive only; and Mr. EWART expressed his willingness to adopt the suggestion. On that understanding the second reading of the bill was carried by a majority of 110 to 75.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BOUNDARIES BILL.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE, in moving the second reading of this bill, combated an opinion held by some that Vancouver Island never had been, and never would be, in a prosperous condition. It was true that some depression had existed in this country in consequence of some obstructing influences that had existed, but since their removal the colony had prospered most rapidly. The exports of the year 1862 had doubled those of the year 1861, and the increase of the imports was still more extraordinary, for, while they amounted to 2,375,000 dols. in 1861, they had increased to 3,555,000 dols. in the year 1862, an advance of 1,220,000 dols. The revenue already amounted to £100,000 a year, and there was every reason to believe the future of the colony would be still more progressive. The expense of making the new road throughout that country would open up communication to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. The expense of making these roads would be paid off in five years. The great benefit that would result from this work was obvious.—After a long discussion, the bill was read a second time.

The following bills were read a third time and passed—viz., Officers of the Royal Naval Reserve, Sale of Mill Sites, &c. (Ireland), Volunteers, and Regimental Debts, &c., Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

POLAND.—Mr. HORSMAN gave notice that, unless anticipated by the hon. member for King's County, he should on Monday move that, in the opinion of this House, the arrangement made with regard to Poland by the Treaty of Vienna had failed to secure good government or the peace of Europe, and that any attempt to enforce the treaty would be calamitous to Poland and a cause of embarrassment to Europe. The right hon. gentleman asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on what day the English and French notes were received at St. Petersburg; on what day the Austrian note was received; and on what day the several notes were presented to the Russian Minister; and whether the British Ambassador was instructed to keep back the English note till the Austrian note arrived.—Mr. LAYARD said that the English note left London on the 17th of June; the Vienna note left Vienna on the 18th of June. The three notes arrived together on the evening of the 21st. A meeting of the representatives was called as to the course to be taken. That meeting took place on the 23rd, and a request was forwarded by the representatives to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs to appoint a day to receive them. On the 27th the three representatives waited upon Prince Gortschakoff and delivered the despatches. Prince Gortschakoff received those despatches, and said he would refer them to the Emperor for an answer. No instruction was given to the English Ambassador to wait until the arrival of the Austrian note, but he was instructed to come to an understanding with the Austrian Ambassador as to the mode of presenting the despatch.—Mr. HORSMAN inquired whether the English Government had received any further communication from St. Petersburg since these notes were delivered.—Mr. LAYARD said the Government had not yet received an answer from St. Petersburg, and he could not say when information would be received.

AMERICA.—Mr. W. E. FORSTER asked Mr. Layard whether he could inform the House if it was true that application was made some months ago that France should join England in mediation between the Federal and Confederate States of America.—Mr. LAYARD denied the statements made by Mr. Roebuck on a former evening, and said that no communication had been made by Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward on the subject.

SUPPLY.—THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

The House went into Committee, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a vote of £105,000 for the purchase of the Exhibition building and certain objects for which it is intended.

Lord ELCHO moved the rejection of the vote, and urged that it would be impossible to adapt the building to the purposes intended.

Mr. G. Bentinck and Mr. Tite also opposed the vote.

A similar view of the question was taken by Sir J. Shelley, Mr. C. Bentinck, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Henley, and others.

The vote, on the other hand, was supported by Mr. Cowper, Lord H. Lennox, and a few other members.

Amid considerable noise and interruption from all parts of the House, Sir S. NORTHCOTE moved an amendment to reduce the vote to £80,000, with a view, he said, of affording an opportunity to any hon. member to move the appointment of a Select Committee afterwards to inquire into the whole question.

Mr. HENLEY said he would vote both against the original vote and the amendment, as they would pledge the House to a useless expenditure of which they could not see the end.

At the suggestion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER Sir S. Northcote withdrew his amendment.

The Committee then divided upon the original proposition, when it was rejected by a majority of 287 against 121.

The greatest excitement prevailed in the house during the latter part of the discussion.

A grand banquet was given at Dublin by the Irish Freemasons, on Thursday se'nnight, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Duke of Leinster's election to the grand mastership of the order. An address was presented to his Grace on the occasion.

Digitized by Google

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE reappearance of Lord Clifden in the St. Leger quotations at "8 to 1, taken freely," has excited but little interest except at Doncaster, which is fostering hopes of a Royal visit to Wentworth during the races. At Tattersall's the Tomato tempest still rages, and the committee are so utterly puzzled as to whether they should or should not reopen the question that they have sought counsel of Mr. O'Malley, the leader of the Norfolk circuit. The Rous men had it all their own way at first, and their hopes grew still stronger when Mr. Greville signed the resolution that the first committee was "incompetent," and that the question should be reopened; but Lord Exmouth gave them and their champion a broadside which they did not expect, and turned the tide of war altogether. The Admiral's conduct seems to have been as odd and impetuous in this case as it was in the Tarragona one. If he accepted Messrs. Onslow and Sturt as his colleagues in council he had no right to repudiate their decision because they chose to have an opinion of their own, and left him in a minority; if he did not accept them as such why go into council with them under the tree at all? If he styled the result of that council an "illegal decision" then, why call it a mere "desultory conversation" now? That he was right in saying that bets must, under any circumstances, follow the stakes no one can well doubt. Tomato had almost made a dead heat for second with Goldylocks in the Biennial the day before, whereas Hippolyta had only been a middling fifth in the Queen's Stand Plate, and hence those who backed the Baron's nomination got considerably longer odds than they were entitled to, because, from the No. 6 on the telegraph, the layers believed that they were laying against Hippolyta. Still, that was not, as it seems to us, a point for the trio to consider. If the stewards did not declare the race void, it was not for them to review their decision and virtually declare it void by declining to let the judge's fiat govern the bets. We have no sympathy with those who backed Tomato; but unless the rules of Tattersall's specially declare that the decision of arbiters is to be final, and not subject to review, it seems hard that it should not have a court of error within itself when a decision seems to be so directly in the teeth of racing law. Surely the committee might have settled this blue-silk matter by their own votes, without thrusting the responsibility of the Aye or No on to the black-silk division at Westminster. Be the decision what it may, the best monument which can be reared to this unfortunate race should assume the shape of a short telegraph rule which would knock over The Ban precedent and the Tomato one as well.

Custance has been wonderfully lucky for Mr. Longfield, &c., at the Curragh; and Bally Edmond won the Queen's Plates, both at Chelmsford and Ipswich, after a splendid struggle, in the latter instance with Oberon, while Millionaire was third again. Deerfoot was disqualified for a cross after his dead heat with Lady Derby; and his owner, nothing daunted by the fact that Sir Fitzroy Kelly signed the decision as steward, protested against it as being "contrary to evidence." At Carlisle the 9 lb. extra proved a regular stopper to Caller Ou in the Cumberland Plate; but, like Rapparee last year, she found no opponent for the Queen's Plate. The local spirit, which brought some seventeen or eighteen hunters to the post in 1862, has completely died out, and the one stake of that description did not even fill; but there were twenty-two racehorses against fourteen, which was more than a set-off, and a good augury for Mr. Daley, C.C.

Although all the sporting papers announced his death, we are glad to find that Captain Alleyne has only shared the fate of Sir Charles Monck, Captain White, Mr. Cookson, Asteroid, and Caractacus—slain by a *canard*.

The Newmarket July Meeting has nothing to interfere with it next week. John Scott's Derby favourite Claremont, Midnight Mass, Auricula (half sister to Bataplan and Stockwell), King John (premier of Mr. Blenkiron's sale last year), Scottish Chief, Cambuscan, Beloochee, and Calista colt are all in the July Stakes on Tuesday, and the five latter in the Chesterfield Stakes on Thursday as well.

The *Sporting Magazine* gives us Macaroni, a spirited sketch after Harry Hall, as its portrait of the month; and *Baily*, better late than never, has the Duke of Rutland in its sportsman's gallery. Apropos of the new Tattersall's, we learn from the former that there will be twenty boxes and a hundred and ten stalls, an increase of five and ten respectively over the present accommodation.

Sussex beat Kent by 95 runs, although Willsher fought hard, and carried out his bat with 59. In their bowling Lipscombe and Bennett were far more effective for Kent; and Ellis was in every way a tower of strength to Sussex, as well as Southerton, Wells, Mr. W. Hodson, Wisden, Mr. Hale, and Fillery. Quite a distribution of honours took place in the pavilion, and the Kentish 52 of Mr. Kelson was not forgotten. Yorkshire cracked up Nottingham with eight wickets to spare, but the bowling of Venables of Rugby was too much for Marlborough in their match, and they were beaten easily by 83. The United Eighteen of Rugby, Marlborough, and Cheltenham made a capital fight with Surrey, which won with 29 to spare. Caffyn, 19 and 45, scored best for his county, which would be very badly off without him; but Griffith's bowling was fatal to no less than twenty wickets. The peculiarity of the match was, that each side made 118 in their second innings. Of the 168 runs, 81 were made by Rugby, 59 by Marlborough, and 28 by Cheltenham. Willes, of Rugby made 35, the highest score; and Harbord, of Marlborough, was not out either innings. Reid was a good wicket-keeper, and Cotton, of Cheltenham, was A 1 among the bowlers (taking Caffyn's stumps once, and Julius Cæsar's twice). Fellowes, Taylor, and Harbord, of Marlborough, all bore their part with "the leather," while Rugby, in the absence of Mr. Venables, did not bowl at all, but furnished an excellent long stop in Mr. Ellis. It will thus be seen that the honours were very equitably distributed. The fifty-sixth Gentlemen v. Players match was won very easily by the latter, with eight wickets to spare. This is the fifteenth match in succession that the Gentlemen have lost since 1853, when Sir F. Bathurst's and Mr. Kempson's fine bowling pulled them through. T. Hayward (112, not out) was the great event of the match, and the bowling of Jackson and Tarrant was most masterly. Mr. V. E. Walker's innings of 30 was the highest on the Gentlemen's side; and Mr. E. M. Grace bowled finely, and made a magnificent one-handed catch off Bignall. The ground, as usual, was in a very rough state.

At Henley Regatta, last week, the Oxford University College boat carried all before it, beating Cambridge, Eton, and London boats, and winning the Grand Challenge Cup, the Ladies' Challenge Plate, and the Stewards' Challenge Cup. The first-class prize at the Royal Thames Yacht Club (of which Lord Alfred Paget is again the Commodore) has been won by Lord Londesborough's Albertine, 153 tons, beating the Galatea and the Gloriana, in spite of losing nearly two miles at the start.

MR. GLAISHER'S BALLOON ASCENT.

MR. GLAISHER'S account of his eleventh balloon ascent with Mr. Coxwell, made yesterday week from Wolverton, has just been published. The ascent was commenced at 1h. 3m. p.m., extreme height, four miles and a quarter, reached at 1h. 53m., and descent made at 2h. 28m. The wind was high, which caused them at starting to throw over five bags of sand in order to clear the adjoining houses, and their want of these bags was afterwards severely felt. After describing the variations in temperature during the voyage, Mr. Glaisher says:—

"We reached some clouds at 1h. 9m.; at 1h. 16m. we saw a very faint sun, and expected, as usual, its brilliancy would increase and that we should soon break into the clear sky. At this time we heard the sighing of the wind, or rather moaning, as preceding a storm; and this continued for some time, and was the first instance in which either Mr. Coxwell or myself had heard such a sound at the height of two miles; it was not owing to any movement in the cordage above, but seemed to be below, as from conflicting currents of air. At 1h. 17m. some fine rain fell; at 1h. 17½m. we could just see a river for a few seconds, when we entered the clouds; at 1h. 19m. we could just see the earth and the sun, both very faintly; at 1h. 25m. we were again enveloped in dry fog; at 1h. 29m. there were faint gleams of light for a short time, and then all was closed up again; at 1h. 35m. the fog was wetting; at 1h. 37m. we entered a dry fog; at 1h. 40m. the sun was just visible, but for the most part cut off by the balloon; at 1h. 41m. we were again in fog, and fog continued prevalent more or less till 1h. 53m., when we passed above four miles. At the highest point reached, above 4¼ miles, the sky was very much covered with cirrus clouds, and the sky as seen between them was of a very pale blue, as seen from below through a moist atmosphere. We were above clouds, but there were no fine views or forms—all was confused and dirty, no bright shining surfaces, or anything picturesque, and the view was exceedingly limited, owing to the thick and murky atmosphere.

"At 2h. 7m., on descending, we lost even the faint sun, and re-entered fog, and experienced a decline of temperature of 9 deg. in little more than a minute. At 2h. 6m. there were faint gleams of light: fog was both above and below, but none near us. At 2h. 7m. large drops of water fell from the balloon, covering my note-book. The next minute we were enveloped in fog, which became very thin at 2h. 14m. At 2h. 14½m. rain fell pattering on the balloon; this was shortly succeeded by snow, and for a space of nearly 4000 ft. we passed through a snowstorm. There were many spiculæ and cross spiculæ, with snow crystals small in size, but distinct. There were but few, if any, flakes. As we descended the snow seemed to rise above us. At 2h. 17m. we passed below the region of snow, and shortly afterwards we saw a canal, and then another, each being straight for miles, apparently. The state of the lower atmosphere was most remarkable. Mr. Coxwell has never seen it in so murky a state before when far from a town: it was of a brownish yellow tinge, and remarkably dull. No distance on land could be seen. When at the height of one mile we had no more sand, and simply became a falling body, checked somewhat by the balloon; we threw away leaden weights, &c., to help to check the rapidity of the descent. The ground wind was strong, and the descent somewhat rough: we rebounded from the earth three or four times, and finally the grapnel caught in a water-course."

Mr. Glaisher, after commending the "jockeying" of Mr. Coxwell, by which they got to the ground in safety, notices various particulars regarding the instruments he had with him, and adds:—"This ascent must rank amongst the most extraordinary ever made: the results were most unexpected. We met with at least three distinct layers of cloud on ascending, of different thicknesses, reaching to a height of four miles; when here the atmosphere, instead of being bright and clear, as it has always been in preceding ascents, was thick and misty. But perhaps the most extraordinary and unexpected result in the month of June was meeting with snow and crystals of ice floating in the atmosphere at the height of three miles, and nearly one mile in thickness."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Mr. Hamilton, for thirty-two years member for Dublin, and father of the present member, died on Monday, aged fifty-three.

Mr. M'Swiney has been nominated for the lord mayoralty of Dublin for the ensuing year.

Mr. Edward James, Q.C., has been appointed Attorney-General of the County Palatine of Lancaster, in the room of Mr. Bliss, Q.C.

Mr. Cargill, Conservative, has been returned for Berwick, the numbers at the close being—Cargill, 328; Mitchell, 310.

Sir W. Dunbar, M.P., is gazetted Keeper of the Great Seal of the Prince of Wales in Scotland.

Eight persons have been killed and many more injured by a boiler explosion at Leeds. Several miners have been injured and three killed by an explosion at the Park Colliery, Glamorganshire.

Colonel Blandy, of the 1st Royal Berks Militia, has been elected Chief Constable of Berkshire, in place of Colonel Fraser, who has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Police for the city of London.

The London and North-Western Railway Company has just opened another important section of its system between Wraleybridge and Buxton, and passengers are booked through without change of carriage between those places and Manchester.

The Great Eastern sailed from Liverpool on Tuesday morning for New York, under command of Captain Paton. She took out a large cargo, of which a considerable portion consisted of teas; she also took out between 600 and 700 passengers.

The Lisburn election terminated yesterday week in favour of the Conservative candidate, Mr. Verner, who polled ninety votes by ten o'clock, whilst Mr. Barbour had but two. The latter retired in favour of Mr. Richardson, the late member, who then started without being proposed, and polled 90 votes, whilst his adversary had 151.

The Mayor of Newcastle forwarded a communication to the Prince of Wales inviting his Royal Highness to take part in the approaching meeting of the British Association to be held in that town, but has received a reply from Lieutenant-General Knollys expressing the regret of his Royal Highness—anxious as he trusts he always will be to promote the interests of science—that it will not be in his power to attend the meeting of the British Association this year at Newcastle.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland presided on Tuesday at an interesting ceremony, which brought a large number of visitors from the Irish metropolis to a wild region of the county of Wicklow, near the village of Roundwood—namely, the ceremonial of turning the river Vartry from its old bed to the new channel which is to conduct it to Dublin, for the supply of the city with pure water. At the close of the ceremony his Excellency conferred the honour of knighthood on Dr. Gray, chairman of the waterworks committee and editor of the *Dublin Freeman*.

On Saturday the Judges of the First Division of the Court of Session in Scotland gave judgment on the petition of Charles William Campbell, Lieutenant Bengal Cavalry, for the appointment of a judicial factor on the Breadalbane estates pending the competition of the two claimants. Their Lordships, by three to one, refused the prayer of the petition, thus leaving the respondent, Mr. Campbell, of Glenfalloch, the titular Earl of Breadalbane, in possession of the estates. Leave was, however, reserved to the petitioner to apply again, "if circumstances should justify him in doing so." It is expected that an appeal will be made to the House of Lords against the decision.

The annual summer fête for the amusement of the inmates of the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, was celebrated on Monday at the Asylum. The amusements on the lawn were cricket, croquet, Aunt Sally, red, white, and blue, Punch and Judy, football, &c. At four o'clock there were racing and jumping matches for prizes, competed for by boys engaged in the various branches of industry. The lawns and the ornamental grounds were tastefully decorated with banners, &c., and the appearance of the children and the patients generally testified to the happy results of kind and gentle treatment. The matches at cricket were peculiarly interesting, from the fact that the patients not only batted fairly, but appeared to take the most lively interest in the game. Among the most striking incidents of the day was the procession formed for the purpose of exhibiting a model of a ship of war, constructed entirely by an inmate of the asylum (Pullen), complete in all respects, "coppered and fastened," according to scale, and rigged accordingly—the idea being taken from a pocket-handkerchief.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

At the meeting of the Central Executive Relief Committee, on Monday, Mr. Farnall reported a further decrease of 1613 in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in the cotton districts. There are still, however, about 300,000 persons who are dependent upon the poor rates and the contributions of public benevolence. This number is something like 150,000 below the highest point of indigence reached during last winter; but it was urged by Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth, at the meeting on Monday, that this favourable change in the position of affairs arose from causes which would cease to operate as winter approached. The Honorary Secretary stated that during the week he had sent away two packages of clothing. The week's receipts had amounted to £1622, including upwards of £709 from Honolulu. The balance in the bank was £346,547. Several grants were made.

The Mansion House Relief Fund Committee held their fortnightly meeting yesterday week, Mr. Armitage in the chair. A deputation from the Manchester Emigration Aid Committee and the National and Colonial Emigration Society, consisting of several influential gentlemen, waited upon the committee, requesting a grant of £10,000 for general emigration, without any restrictions. Some discussion ensued, and the committee decided not to make any grants for emigration purposes contrary to the terms of their resolution, but said they would make a small grant to each committee upon the terms adopted in all other cases. The deputations afterwards retired, and a sub-committee of both societies subsequently waited upon the committee, who finally made the deputations a grant of £500 each. Several other grants, amounting to £1515, were also made. The financial statement showed the total amount received up to Thursday evening to be £501,244, of which £417,827 had been remitted to Lancashire. The amount of subscriptions which came to hand during the fortnight was £3125, of which £2982 was from colonial sources.

Mr. Thomas Evans, coxswain of the tubular life-boat belonging to the National Life-boat Institution stationed at New Brighton, reports the total wreck of the schooner Vigilant, of Kirkcaldy, on Taylor's Bank, on Saturday morning last. The crew were saved by the life-boat, which lay off the stranded vessel for three hours.

At a meeting of the Law Amendment Society, last Monday evening—Lord Brougham in the chair—a committee was appointed to consider the present state of the copyright law, with a view to its amendment. The committee is to consist of Mr. Serjeant Burke, Mr. Thomas Webster, F.R.S.; Dr. Zimmerman, LL.D.; Mr. Hawes, and other learned members of the society.

The official correspondence and the reports or opinions of the Ulster King-of-Arms and the Garter King-of-Arms are now, pursuant to an order of the House of Commons, published on the question as to the precedence of Edinburgh and Dublin. The opinions are conflicting. The Ulster King makes no doubt, after much argument, as to the precedency of Dublin; the Garter King inclines in favour of Edinburgh, but awaits further the opinion to be given of the Lord Lyon of Scotland.

REVOLUTION IN MADAGASCAR.—ASSASSINATION OF THE KING.—News has been received of the outbreak of a revolution in Madagascar on May 12. King Radama II. has been assassinated. His widow has been proclaimed Queen of Madagascar. The reign of King Radama II. has been declared null, and mourning has been prohibited. The treaties concluded with European Powers have been suspended. Religious liberty is still to be maintained. The Queen has signed a Constitution in conformity with the views of the old Ova party. Much discontent prevails throughout the kingdom, and fears are entertained of civil war.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the accounts from nearly all parts of the United Kingdom, in reference to the crops, are very favourable; that the imports of the precious metals have been on an extensive scale, and that the foreign exchanges, almost generally, are in favour of this country, the account of business doing in National Securities has continued limited; nevertheless, the quotations have shown rather more firmness than in the previous week. The activity in the demand for money, and the somewhat high range in discounts—the lowest quotation for commercial paper in Lombard-street being now 4 per cent—have operated against increased investments. The rates for accommodation are now as follow:—

Thirty days' bills	4 per cent.	Four months' bills	4½ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	4 "	Six months' bills	4½ "
Three months' bills	4½ "		

In the Stock Exchange money is offered at 3½ per Cent.

Throughout the Continent, money is in fair request, at the annexed quotations:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	4	3½	Amsterdam	3½	3½
Vienna	5	5	Turin	6	5
Berlin	4	3½	Brussels	3	2½
Frankfort	3	2½	Hamburg	—	4
			St. Petersburg	6½	7½

The Council for India have disposed of £400,000 in bills. The minimum price on Calcutta was 1s. 11½d., and on Bombay and Madras, 1s. 11¾d. per rupee. The applications within those limits were for £1,070,000.

Nearly £1,000,000 in bullion has arrived from various quarters. In this sum is included a large amount in silver from the Mexican ports. About £60,000 in gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England; but about £200,000 has been sent in. We therefore continue to retain a portion of our bullion imports.

The International Financial Society have completed the purchase of the Hudson's Bay Company.

A prospectus has been issued of the Brazilian and Portuguese Bank, with a capital of £1,000,000, in shares of £20 each.

The following return shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending May 30:—

Bank of England	£20,617,114
Private Banks	3,186,451
Joint-stock Banks	2,951,846
Scotland	4,473,966
Ireland	5,374,966
Total	£36,604,323

Compared with the four weeks ending May 31, 1862, the above figures show a decrease of £348,809 in the circulation of notes in England, and a decrease of £450,236 in the circulation of the United Kingdom.

On Monday Home Securities were firm, and a shade higher:—Consols for Money realised 92½; Ditto, for Account, 92½; Reduced and New Threes per Cents, 91½ ⅝; India Five per Cents, 108 to ½; Ditto Bonds, 10s. to 14s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. dis. to par. Bank Stock was 222 to 224; Rupee Paper, 106½ to 107, and 115 to ½.

The dealings on Tuesday were limited, and the quotations had a drooping tendency:—Consols, for Transfer, sold at 92 to ½; Ditto, for Time, 92½; Reduced and New Threes per Cents, 91¾; India Five per Cents, 108 to ½; Ditto Bonds, 10s. to 13s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. dis. to par. Bank Stock was 222 to 224; Rupee Paper, 106½ to 107, and 115 to ½. On the following day Consols, for Money, marked 9⅜½; Ditto, for Account, 92½; Reduced and New Threes per Cents, 91½ ⅝; Long Annuities, 14, 15, 16; India Five per Cents, 108½; Ditto Four per Cent Rupee Paper, 97½; Ditto Five per Cent, 106¾; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 115; Ditto Debentures, 100½; Ditto Bonds, 12s. to 16s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. dis. to par. On Thursday the market was steady. Consols marked 92 to 92½ for Money, and 92½ to ¾ for Account. The Reduced and New Threes per Cents sold at 91½ to 92; and Exchequer Bills at 4 dis. to par. India Five per Cent Stock realised 108½ to ½.

The market for Foreign Bonds has shown more firmness, and prices have had an upward tendency. The leading changes are in Mexican, Spanish, and Turkish Securities. Venezuelan Stock, however, owing to unfavourable news from the country, has declined in value. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 100½; Ecuador, 18½; Egyptian, 100¾; Greek, 33½; Ditto Coupons, 17½; Mexican Three per Cents, 37; New Grenada, 16; Portuguese Old Three per Cents, 49½; Ditto, 1856, 49½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1862, 89½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 86½; Russian Five per Cents, 1862, 93; Spanish Three per Cents, 51½ ex div.; Ditto, Passive, 34½; Ditto, Certificates, 12½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 93½; Ditto, 1854, 70½; Ditto, 1862, 71½; Venezuela Six per Cents, 57½; Italian Five per Cents, 73½. Venezuela Scrip has sold at 2 to 1 dis.; and Turkish, ¼ to ½ prem.

The dealings in Joint-Stock Bank Shares have not been numerous, yet prices almost generally have ruled firm:—Alliance have been done at 35¾; Australasia, 74½; Ditto, New, 31½; Bank of Egypt, 27½; Bank of New Zealand, 11; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 29; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 22¾; Imperial, 22½; Imperial Ottoman, 18½; London Chartered of Australia, 27½; London and County, 44½; London and Northern, 95½; London and South African, 26½; Metropolitan and Provincial, 17½; National Provincial of England, 12½; Ditto, New, 3¾.

About an average business has been transacted in Colonial Government Securities:—Canada Six per Cents have marked 107½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 98½; Mauritius Six per Cents, 1878, 108½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1888 to 1892, 101½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 111½.

Miscellaneous Securities have been in moderate request, as follows:—Crystal Palace, 7; Electric Telegraph, 105; English and Australian Copper, 1½; International Financial Society, 7½; Joint-Stock Discount, 4; London District Telegraph, 1¾; London Financial Association, 6¾; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 3¾, ex int.; National Discount, 9½; Royal Mail Steam, 64; South African Irrigation, 4¾; Berlin Waterworks, 6¾; London Docks, 65½; Victoria, 101; East London Waterworks, 131; West Middlesex, 114.

No change of importance has taken place in the value of railway shares, but the market has been in a sluggish state. The total "calls" for this month amount to £725,880, making a total called up this year of £4,804,179. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Cornwall, 6½; Great Eastern, 53; Great Northern, A Stock, 130; Great Western, 65¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 112; London and Blackwall, 76½; London and Brighton, 119; London and North-Western, 103; London and South-Western, 106; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46½; Metropolitan, 124; North-Eastern—Berwick, 102; Ditto, Leeds, 59; Ditto, York, 89½; South-Eastern, 91½; West Midland—Oxford, 46; Ditto, Newport, 40.

Preference Shares.—Great Northern Five per Cent, 117½; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 106; South Devon Annuities, 10½; South-Eastern, Fixed Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 104; South Yorkshire and River Dun, 90½.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Birkenhead, 99; Northern and Eastern, 57; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 9½.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 107 ex int.; East Indian, 106½ ex int.; Great Indian Peninsula, 107½; Great Southern of India, 106½; Madras Five per Cents, 105½; Ditto Four-and-Three-Quarters per Cent, 100 ex int.

Foreign.—Rahia and San Francisco, 20½; Great Luxembourg, 14½; Sambre and Meuse, 10½; San Paulo, 9 ex int.; Ditto, 21½ ex int.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending July 1 shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of	£1,215,001	An increase of other securities	£3,916,170
An increase of public deposits of	27,230	An increase of bullion of	54,153
An increase of other deposits of	2,464,753	An increase of rest of	32,085
A decrease of Govt securities of	201,116	A decrease of reserve of	1,090,097

The total circulation is £21,738,756. Public deposits amount to £10,356,371; and private deposits to £16,271,759. Securities are £36,190,515; and the stock of bullion is £13,099,871.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, June 29.—The supply of English wheat on sale to-day was very moderate, but its condition was good. All kinds moved off slowly, and, in some instances, prices had a drooping tendency. The show of foreign wheat was rather extensive. Selected samples were mostly disposed of on former terms; but inferior samples were lower to purchase. Barley was in moderate supply and sluggish request, at about stationary prices. The malt trade was inactive, nevertheless the quotations ruled firm. Oats changed hands slowly, at barely previous rates. Both beans and peas were dull, and the sale for flour was heavy, at late currencies. Scarcely any transactions took place for export to the Continent.

July 1.—The attendance of buyers to-day was limited, and all kinds of produce moved off heavily, at about stationary prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 51s.; ditto, white, 43s. to 52s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 51s.; rye, 34s. to 38s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 22s. to 24s.; malting ditto, 33s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 22s.; tick beans, 30s. to 33s.; grey peas, 35s. to 36s.; maple, 36s. to 38s.; white, 36s. to 37s.; boilers, 37s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 47s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 29s. to 33s. per 280lb.; American, 21s. to 24s. per barrel. French, 38s. to 42s. per sack.

Arrivals.—English and Scotch: wheat, 600; barley, 40; malt, 1110; flour, 340. Foreign: wheat, 2960; oats, 10,720; flour, 140 sacks, 2950 barrels.

Seeds.—Linseed and rapeseed are in fair request, at about stationary prices. Otherwise the seed trade is heavy, on former terms. In cakes very little is doing.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 63s.; Calcutta, 66s. to 67s.; hempseed, 44s. to 46s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8s. to 10s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; tares, 7s. to 8s. per bushel; English rapeseed 60s. to 61s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 per ton; canary, 46s. to 52s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 60s.; white ditto, 64s. to 72s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 5d.; barley, 31s. 2d.; oats, 22s. 10d.; rye, 35s. 9d.; beans, 38s. 8d.; peas, 36s. 2d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 8d.; barley, 32s. 3d.; oats, 22s. 9d.; rye, 35s.; beans, 38s. 6d.; peas, 36s. 7d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 77,345; barley, 908; oats, 4481; rye, 26; beans, 2423; peas, 215 quarters.

Tea.—Nearly all kinds move off slowly; nevertheless, prices are supported. The supply on offer is large.

Sugar.—Fine qualities command previous rates; but low and damp parcels are rather lower. Barbadoes has realised 53s. to 56s.; Tobago, 30s. to 31s.; and Demerara, 36s. to 38s. per cwt. Refined goods move off slowly, at 47s. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock consists of 97,187 tons, against 75,820 tons last year.

Coffee.—Native kinds are somewhat drooping; but superior qualities rule steady. Stock, 9578 tons, against 7560 tons in 1862.

Rice.—The market is somewhat heavy, at about previous currencies. Stock, 45,000 tons, against 41,000 ditto.

Provisions.—Most kinds of butter are a slow inquiry, at about previous quotations. Bacon and hams support late rates. All other provisions are a dull inquiry.

Tallow.—The demand has fallen off, and P.Y.C., on the spot, has sold at 43s. 3d. to 43s. 6d. per cwt. Stock 36,217 casks, against 24,561 ditto last year. Rough fat, 2s. 1½d. per 8lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is quiet at 44s. 9d. to 45s. per cwt. Rape moves off slowly, at £46 to £49; olive, £51 10s. to £59 10s.; cocoanut, £44 to £48; and fine palm, £46. French turpentine, 42s.; American, 38s. to 40s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum moves off slowly, at 1s. 5d. per gallon for proof Leewards, and 1s. 4d. for East India. Brandy is offering at from 3s. to 11s. 6d.; English spirit, grain, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; ditto, nips, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Coals.—In at house coals, 16s. 3d. to 17s.; accounts, 14s. to 15s.; Hartley's, 14s. to 16s.; and manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—The demand for all kinds is somewhat restricted. Prices, however, are supported. The plantation accounts are somewhat favourable.

Wool.—Most descriptions are inactive, at about last week's currency.

Potatoes.—New qualities are in good supply and moderate request, at from 6s. to 10s per cwt.

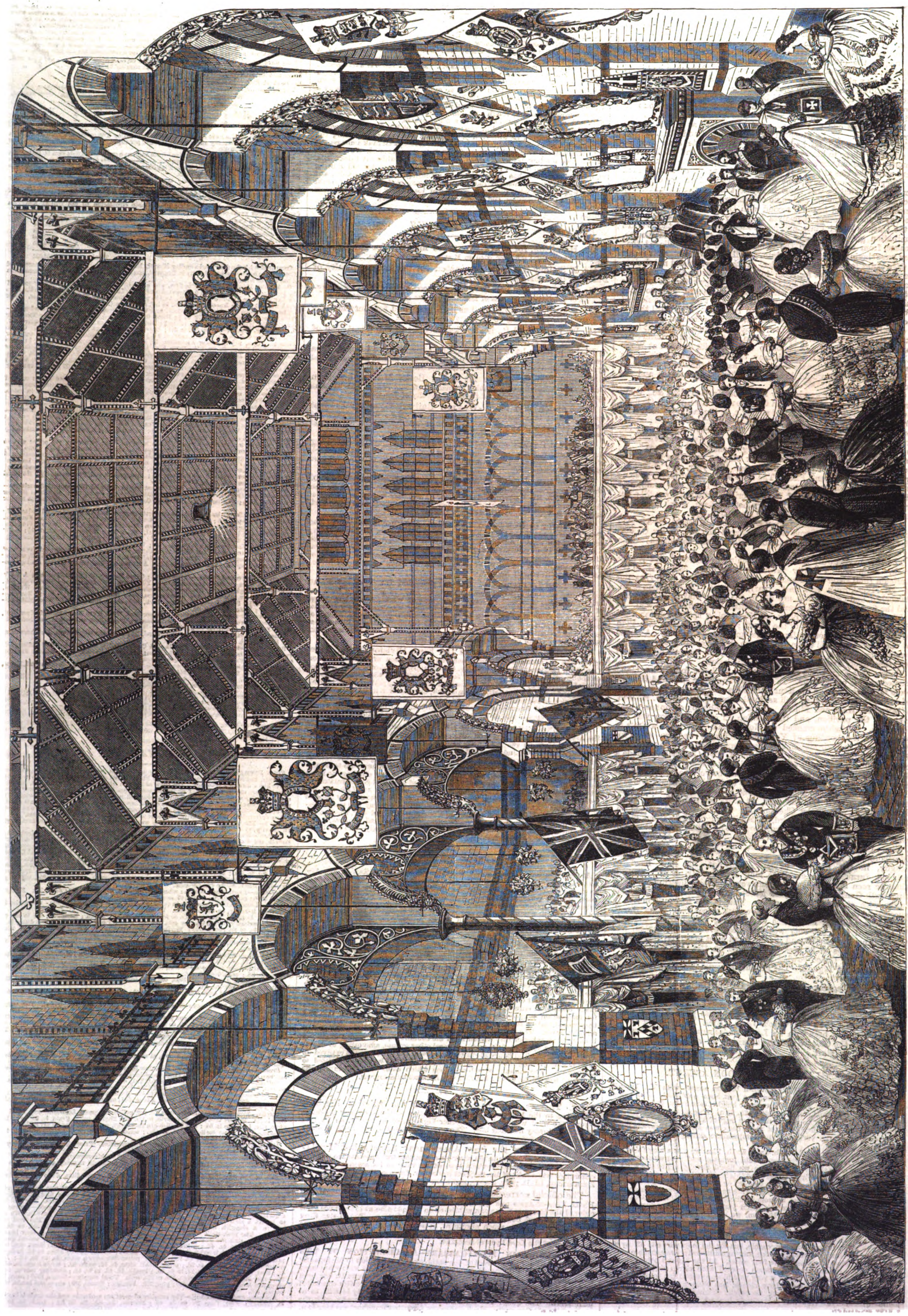
Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 10s. to £4 10s.; new ditto, £3 to £4; old clover £4 10s. to £6 6s.; and straw, £1 5s. to £1 16s. per load.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, July 2).—To-day's market was fairly supplied with beasts as to number; but their general quality was by no means first rate. Selected breeds ruled steady, at full prices; but inferior stock was dull, at late rates. The best Scots commanded 5s. 2d. per 8lb. Sheep—the show of which was moderately good—were in fair request, and prices were well supported. The best Downs realised 5s. 2d. per 8lb. We have to report a slow sale for lambs, at from 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d. per 8lb. The veal trade was in a sluggish state, at Monday's decline. Prices ranged from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. per 8lb. The pork trade was heavy, on former terms. Milch cows were a slow inquiry. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. to 5s. 2d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. to 5s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 21s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 28s. to 37s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 1050; cows, 135; sheep and lambs, 9800; calves, 420; pigs, 310. Foreign: Beasts, 370; sheep and lambs, 2199; calves, 30.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the trade is inactive, as follows: Beef, from 3s. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 5s. to 6s.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 8d.; and pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per 8lb. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT

Digitized by Google



THE OXFORD COMMEMORATION BALL, GIVEN TO THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN THE NEW CORN EXCHANGE, BY THE APOLLO UNIVERSITY LODGE.—SEE PAGE 5.

Digitized by Google

INAUGURATION OF THE BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM AT SLOUGH: THE LADIES PLACING PURSES CONTAINING CONTRIBUTIONS ON THE TABLE BEFORE THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.—SEE PAGE 5.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.—SEE PAGE 3.

Digitized by Google

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 28th ult., at Crewkerne, Somerset, Mrs. William Mathews, formerly of Achada Quinta, Madeira, of a daughter.

At Westmill Rectory, Herts, the wife of the Rev. J. A. Ewing, of a son.

At Eaton-square, the wife of Colonel Halkett, late Coldstream Guards, of a son, stillborn.

At St. George's, Bermuda, the wife of Colonel Munro, C.B., 39th Regiment, Commandant, of a son.

In Norfolk-square, Hyde-park, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Charles Powys, of a son.

At Perth, the wife of Major-General Hugh Troup, of a daughter.

At Aldershott, the wife of Captain W. M. Dunbar, 24th Regiment, of a son.

At Edwinsford, Carmarthenshire, Lady Williams Drummond, of a son.

At Southall, Middlesex, the wife of Captain W. E. Cahill, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th ult., at the parish church, Templemore, by the Rev. Jonathan Head, B.A., cousin to the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. J. A. W. Collins, B.A., Chaplain to the Forces, John Vesey Forde, Esq., of Rathnaveogue, County Tipperary, to Christina Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Captain Munro, Barrackmaster at Templemore Garrison, and late of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue).

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Captain T. P. Berthon, Royal Artillery, son of P. H. Berthon, Esq., of The Forest, to Amelia Caroline, daughter of the late Major-General Miles.

At Rhyl, Captain David J. B. Edwardes, of Rhyd-y-Gorse, Carmarthen, late of the 30th Regt., to Elizabeth Caroline, daughter of William Warlow, Esq., M.D., of Haverfordwest, and great niece of the late General Sir Thomas Picton, G.C.B.

DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., at his residence, Beachland, Ryde, Isle of Wight, General Sir I. L. Caldwell, G.C.B., in his 93rd year.—A list of Sir I. L. Caldwell's services will be found in "Dod."

At Brighton, George Augustus Bruxner, Esq., late of St. Petersburg, in his 85th year.

At Beachlands, Ryde, Isle of Wight, General Sir J. L. Caldwell, G.C.B., in his 93rd year.

In Springfield-road, St. John's-wood, Joseph Carr Fuller, Esq., aged 81.

At Rosherville, Major-General Thomas Kelly, K.C., late Commandant of Tilbury Fort and Gravesend, aged 87.

In Hyde Park-gardens, Joseph Martineau, Esq., of Basing Park, Hampshire, aged 78.

At Calcutta, Captain Herbert H. Moeeley, late of the 42nd Highlanders, aged 27.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

E. W. JOHN, Camden-town, clerk.

BANKRUPTS.

L. GILLEMAND, Newman-street, Oxford-street, teacher of fencing.—J. PETTET, Upper Clifton-street, Shoreditch, gasfitter.—H. H. DAVIS, Ealing, civil engineer and builder.—J. B. CLARK, West Strand, lamp manufacturer.—C. W. SAUNDERS, Rufford's-buildings, High-street, Islington, trimming-seller.—E. C. K. BEARCROFT, Downham Market, Norfolk, clerk in holy orders.—H. HILL, Cirencester-road, Gospel Oak-fields, Kentish-town, builder.—E. EATON, Wallingham-place, Wandsworth-road, Vauxhall, butcher.—MARY JENNINGS, St. Paul's-road, Camden-town, lodging-house keeper.—J. FRANCIS, Bedford, builder and boarhouse-keeper.—C. JACKSON, Farnborough, Kent, general shop keeper.—T. LOWDEN, Goldsmith-street, City, fancy warehouseman.—S. R. BREMRIDGE, Piccadilly, upholsterer.—B. WELCH, Fordingbridge, Hants, boot and shoe maker.—MARY ANN COTTRELL, Hersham, Surrey, market-gardener.—J. HART, Penfold-street, Hoxton, fishdealer.—J. BLAXLAND, Sittingbourne, Kent, watchmaker and jeweller.—A. G. STOCK, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, milliner and merchant's clerk.—W. R. FERGUSSON, Charles-street, Haymarket, in her Majesty's Civil Service.—E. G. ELLIS, James-street, Oxford-street, carpenter and builder.—R. MUFFETT, Hadley-street, North, Kentish-town, builder.—H. BARNETT, Barnsbury-villas, Liverpool-road, Islington, newspaper writer.—G. PUDDY, Harmood-street, Kentish-town, bootmaker.—R. SILK, Willenhall, Staffordshire, licensed victualler.—E. POWELL, Hereford, plumber and glazier.—T. CROSS, Westbromwich, Staffordshire, ironmaster.—SELINA PARKS, Birmingham, silversmith.—D. GADSBY, Edingdale, Derbyshire, farmer.—C. J. SPARROW, Cheltenham, dealer in china, glass, and earthenware.—J. BUSH, Bristol, corn merchant.—E. FULLWOOD, Bristol, cement manufacturer.—D. W. DITCHBURN, Monkwearmouth, miller and coaldealer.—G. SIDDALL, Openshaw, Lancashire, baker.—W. WHALLEY, Blackburn, publican.—J. YOUNG, Sunderland, chemist.—J. FORSTER, Little Bolton, Lancashire, builder.—H. HILLS, Sheffield, grocer.—T. GOSLING, Liverpool, commission agent.—J. H. BROWN, Liverpool, draper.—G. G. BROOMHEAD, Liverpool, butcher.—ELIZABETH MCGIBBON, Liverpool, lodging-house keeper.—J. M. SMITH, Manchester, joiner and builder.—R. LEE, Beck Urmston, Lancashire, butcher and cattle jobber.—T. DUTTON, Mount Broughton, Lancashire, merchant.—L. CARR, Blackburn, builder and grocer.—L. ADDISON, sen., Rampside, Lancashire, farmer.—J. M. CROSTHWAITE, Manchester, bearseller.—J. MERRY, Burton-on-Trent, butcher.—R. KITT, West Hallam, Derbyshire, schoolmaster.—T. FRANKLIN, St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, innkeeper.—W. CROSS, Hulme, Lancashire, furniture-broker.—R. A. FUSSEY, Kingston-upon-Hull, contractor.—HANNAH ARCHBUTT, Cottingham, Yorkshire, publican.—J. PACKER, Wantage, Berkshire, plumber.—R. EDWARDS, Wrexham, Denbighshire, grocer and provision dealer.—C. PLUCK, Sudbury, Suffolk, grocer.—J. EVANS, Pembroke Dock, Pembrokeshire, cabinetmaker.—J. H. WILLIAMS, Tenby, Pembrokeshire, teacher of music.—E. HINGE, Dover, pork butcher.—J. LAVERICK, Shap, Westmorland, tailor.—J. SMITH, Oadby, Leicestershire, butcher.—P. GARDNER, Cheltenham, blacksmith.—J. MAYOS, Sheffield, shoemaker.—M. CAMM, Greenhill, Derbyshire, scythe manufacturer.—J. CURETON, Madeley, Salop, dealer in stationery.—T. BURKINSHAW, Sheffield, file manufacturer.—A. POOLE, Dawley, Salop, druggist.—R. HOWELLS, Maesteg, Glamorganshire, contractor.—W. B. BICKETT, Wolverhampton, tailor and woollen draper.—W. GIBBS, Galmpton, Berkshire, shipbuilder.—G. DEARDEN, Hay, Brecknockshire, wooden manufacturer.—E. BLUCK, Liverpool, attorney-at-law.—J. BUNNELL, Chester, publican.—J. FARMER, Warbleton, Sussex, farmer.—T. SUTHERLAND, Newcastle-on-Tyne, licensed victualler.—A. J. CAWOOD, Cardigan, attorney's clerk, farmer, and dairyman.—E. RUSSELL, Manchester, flourdealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. AGNEW, Paisley, joiner.—T. TODD, Glasgow, coal agent.—J. MUIR, Glasgow, wine merchant.—W. YEATS, Bothwell, farmer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30.

BANKRUPTS.

G. ADAMS, Fenchurch-street, indigo-dealer.—R. A. HOLLIS, Chapel-street, cocoa-town, late tea-dealer.—W. G. CROFT, Orchard-street, Westminster, cheesemonger.—W. H. BEAUMONT, Reading, Berkshire, ironfounder.—E. W. G. HONEYWILL, Princes-street, Rotherhithe, medical student.—W. O. WILLIAMS, Seven-sisters, Islington, artist.—F. SHOULER, Portland-road North, Nottingham, commission agent.—J. CARRICK, Farnham-place, Bethnal Green, leather-seller.—P. J. QUAIL, Hare-street, Bethnal-green, tinplate-ware manufacturer.—W. HICKS, Warner-street, Dover-road, plumber.—W. H. PARKER, Conery Heath, Middlesex, carpenter.—J. HOLLIS, Manchester-street, Kingsland-road, Middlesex, gardener.—W. CHAMPION, City-road, builder.—S. MASON, Lower-street, Islington, dealer in marine stores.—W. HEATHCOTE, Kingsland, Hereford, tailor.—R. ASPDEN, Blackburn, ironfounder.—S. CRANK, Holme, Lancashire, commission agent.—W. PARKER, Nottingham, cabinet-maker.—C. GIBBONS, St. Cross, near Winchester, bookmaker.—M. COLLINS, jun., Hereford, butcher.—T. WOOSTAGE, Sheffield, cattledealer.—J. JOHNSON, Sheffield, razor manufacturer.—R. COOPER, Bridgwater, Somersetshire, tailor.—W. THOMAS, Dowlais, Glamorganshire, joiner.—J. NIGHTINGALE, cheesefactor, builder.—W. BROWN, no trade, Shrewsbury, Salop.—T. COOK, Norwich, bricklayer.—GOLDIE KER, Bedford, coffeehouse keeper.—G. BENTLEY, Lower Shafforth, no farmer.—W. BROOKS, Priestly-hill, Staffordshire, miner.—J. TOMKINSON, Stoke-upon-Trent, grocer.—D. TATTON, Stoke-upon-Trent, cab maker.—J. REDDA, Tresavoe, Cornwall, farmer.—T. C. SOONES, Borden, Kent, fruiterer.—W. D. THACKER, St. Helens, Lancashire, coke dealer.—A. MENDHAM, Callum-street, City, and Lora-road, North End, boot merchant.—C. SMYTH, Dorland, Devonshire, shoemaker.—T. E. FOWLER, Low Leyton and Stratford, glass cutter.—H. MOORE, East Wickham, Kent, brickmaker.—E. BUCKLAND, Farnham, Surrey, carpenter.—J. GRANT, Norfolk-street, Strand, and Upper Seymour-street, Euston-square, optical diagram maker.—J. ANDERSON, New Wharf, Wilcox-lane, wine merchant.—E. FARRER, Deptford, Kent, bootseller.—D. LYNN, Newland-place, Kensington, shoemaker.—J. RICHARDSON, Ellenborough-road, Upper Holloway, painter.—G. E. KNIGHT, jun., Wolverhampton, surveyor.—C. LYEFALL, Hereford, cheese factor.—J. WRIGHT, Sandford, commission agent.—T. KIMBER, Cheltenham, wine merchant.—H. BATE, Exeter, photographic artist.—E. H. BENNETT, Tyneside, Newcastle, J. RUTHERFORD and R. J. JACKSON, Kirkstone-road-South, cabmakers.—R. H. CRISP, Lime-in-Lonsdale, no occupation.—S. GIRVIN, Liverpool, boilermaker.—R. H. CROSS, Wrexham, Denbighshire, brewer.—S. SAUNDERS, Radcliffe, Lancashire, smallware dealer.—C. D. COOPER, Newcastle-on-Tyne, shipbroker.—P. WOOD, Birmingham, pearl button maker.—S. H. HOLLAND, Birmingham, commission agent.—G. A. CALKIN, Solihull, Warwickshire, commission agent.—H. GREENFIELD, Hellingley Sussex, butcher.—R. BAKER, Uckfield, Sussex, baker.—H. HOWLETT, Croxton, Norfolk, farmer.—G. B. P. WALKER, Bow-lane, Cheapside, agent.—A. W. MACKENZIE, Hendon, Middlesex, captain in the Army.—C. W. ALDERTON, West Molesey, Surrey, tobacconist.—J. WHITEHOUSE, Bletchley Buckinghamshire.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. THOMPSON and R. DARLING, Glasgow; Rosson, Wales; and Edinburgh, commission agents.—R. THOMPSON and D. HARPER, Glasgow, wine merchants.—J. STARK, Edinburgh, butcher.—ANN STRACHAN or SCOTT, Gladsow, grocer.—W. HAMILTON, jun., Glasgow, potato-dealer.—A. MEIKLEJOHN, Greystones, Cathcartshire, farmer.—J. HAY, Glasgow, builder.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On Monday and during the Week, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan in the new comedy of FINESSE; or, Spy and Counter-Spy: also Mr. Furkstone.—The two new farces, AN UNLUCKY MORTAL and EASY SHAVING, will be performed; concluding with a Spanish Ballet. On Wednesday, July 15, Mr. Buckstone's Benefit, when the theatre will close for alterations, being the end of the second season of five years' duration.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY and during the Week, THE IRISH TIGER; after which, at Eight, a new Drama, entitled THE HAUNTED MAN (in which will be exhibited Professor Pepper's adaptation of the great Spectral Illusion)—Messrs. J. L. Toole and R. Phillips, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, and Miss H. Simms; and ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE—Messrs. J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, and R. Phillips, the Nelson Sisters and Miss K. Kelly. Commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—Monday and Every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Messrs. Shore, Garden, Widdicomb; Miss Horrade, and Mrs. Leo. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, 145, 46, 47, 48, 49, and 50th nights of the Roxanche Drama, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, by Paul Feval and John Brougham. Principal character, Mr. Fechter, supported by Messrs. Shore, J. Broughan, H. Widdicomb, G. Jordan, F. Charles, Garden, Raymond, and Dawson; Misses Carlotta Leclerq, Kate Terry, E. Lavenue, and Elsworthy. Doors open at Seven, commence at Half-past.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—All the GREAT FOUNTAINS on MONDAY at Four o'Clock.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Open Monday at Nine; other days at Ten. Orchestral Band, 1 and 4.30; Terrace Fountains, 4; Festival Organ Performance, 5.45 daily. Great Picture Gallery and Deange's Victoria Cross Gallery. Exhibition Department with Useful and Fancy Goods on Sale. The Terraces, Rosery, Slopes, and Mounds are now brilliant with Flowers.

Monday—Great Fountains at Four
Wednesday—Balloon Ascent by Mr. Coxwell at 3.30. Parisian Ascent by Half-past One to Three.
Saturday, July 11—Grand Concert and Farewell Recital of M. Thalberg.
Admission: Saturday, 5s., or, by tickets bought before the day Half-a-crown; other days, One Shilling. Children under Twelve, Half-price. Guinea Season Tickets free.
Proprietors admitted after 1.30 on Sundays on showing their tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—M. THALBERG NEXT SATURDAY.—The Directors have to announce that M. Thalberg, the eminent Pianist, will give his FAREWELL RECITAL at the GRAND CONCERT, on Saturday next, JULY 11.
The fame of M. Thalberg is so general, his wonderful ability so widely known, that in making this announcement the Directors are assured it will be highly appreciated by the season-ticket holders and other friends of the Crystal Palace.
M. Thalberg's Recital will comprise five of his most celebrated pieces. Mdlle Carlotta Patti, and the Orchestral Band of the Company, strengthened as usual, will also take part.
The performance will take place in the centre of the Great Orchestra, Central Transept.
Reserved Stalls, near the pianoforte, Five Shillings; other Stalls, Half-a-crown, will be ready for delivery after the Concert this day (Saturday), and may be had at the Crystal Palace, and at 2, Exeter Hall.
Admission—Season Tickets free; by tickets bought before the day, Half-a-crown; or by payment on the day, Five Shillings. Palace open at 10. Performance at Three.

POLYTECHNIC.—The EIGHTH fashionable SATURDAY MORNING ENTERTAINMENT will take place THIS DAY, JULY 4, at One o'Clock, and terminate at Five p.m. Admission, 2s. 6d. On these occasions the Institution will be carpeted and tastefully decorated with flowers by Messrs. Videon, and everything done to increase the entertainment and comfort of the visitors. The "Strange Lecture" and "Spectre Drama," by which the exact appearance of a Ghost is produced.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, in their CHARMING COTTAGE, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at 8; Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at 3. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Unreserved Seats, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Stall Chairs, 5s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. Founded 1831 (as the New Society of Painters in Water Colours). The ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall (opposite Marlborough House). JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their GALLERY, 5, Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

MUSICAL UNION.—LAST MATINÉE, TUESDAY, JULY 7, at Half-past Three.—Quintet in G, Beethoven; Trio, C minor, Mendelssohn; Swedish Airs sung by Mdlle. Enequist; Quartet in D, Haydn. Solo Pianoforte, Chopin. Artists—Auer, Ries, Webb, Hann, and Piatti. Pianist—Lübeck, from Paris. Accompanyist—Ganz. Visitors' Tickets, Half-a-guinea each, to be had of Cramer and Co., Chappell and Co., Ollivier and Co.; Austin, at the Hall, Piccadilly; and 18, Hanover-square.
J. ELLA, Director.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, THE ICEBERGS, painted from Studies made in the Northern Seas in the summer of 1859.—German Gallery, 168, New Bond-street, W. Admission, 1s.

LAST MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT.—The DIRECTOR'S BENEFIT and LAST CONCERT of the Season, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, JULY 6, at ST. JAMES'S HALL. Pianoforte—Mdme. Arabella Goddard and Mr. Charles Hallé. Violoncello—Signor Piatti. Vocalists—Mdme. Sainton-Dolby and Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor—Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

MR. SIMS REEVES will Sing "Dalla sua pace" (Mozart), "Sing, maiden, sing" (Dr. Bennett), at the LAST MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT of the Season, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, July 6. Pianoforte, Mdme. Arabella Goddard and Mr. Charles Hallé. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s.

INVESTMENT.—Any private Lady or Gentleman wishing to invest £2300 on good Freehold Land may hear of something worthy of notice by applying to Mr. N. PAYNE, 1, Woodland-terrace, Charlton, Woolwich.

WINES, PURE AND CHEAP. THE IMPERIAL WINE COMPANY, consisting of leading growers of Claret, Port, Sherries, &c., imports the choicest Wines, and sells to the public at reasonable prices.
Cellars—Marylebone Court House, W.; Stores and Offices—314, Oxford-street, W.; Export and Bottling Vaults—15, John-street, Crutched-friars, E.C., London.

BEAUJOLAIS, 16s. per Dozen; Burgundy Beaune, 22s.; Chablis, 20s.; Claret, 15s.; Sauterne, 20s.; Madeira, 20s.; Champagne, 36s. Price-list sent free by post. FINDLATER, MACKIE, and CO., wine, spirit, stout, and ale merchants, 73, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.; 16, Prince Albert-street, Brighton; and Findlater, Mackie, Todd, and Co., 215, Tooley-street, London, S.E.

INDIGESTION.—MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, containing the digestive principle prepared from fresh calves' stomachs, combined with a rich stomachic wine, is a perfectly palatable form for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion.
Manufactured by T. Morson and Son, 19 and 46, Southampton-row, Russell-square, W.C., in bottles at 3s., 5s., and 10s. each.

EVERY ARTICLE of FOOD for INVALIDS and INFANTS FREE from ADULTERATION. Jellies, Soups and Broths made to order. Gluten Bread, Chocolate, and Sandals for Consumption, Diabetes, and General Debility.—VAN ABBOTT and CO., Dietetic Depot, 5, Princes-street, Cavendish-square, W.

J. S. FRY AND SONS have had the honour to be appointed MANUFACTURERS OF CHOCOLATE TO THE PRINCE OF WALES. J. S. Fry and Sons are the only English houses in the trade to whom the Prize Medal was awarded in 1862.

GLYCERINE, which very simple tests show to be impure, is being sold on the statement that it is in every respect "equal to Price's." Most medical men prescribe "PRICE'S Glycerine" when pure, which is of unsurpassed purity. Patients can ensure by desiring to have their glycerine in their original S, 4, or 20z. bottles, with capsules over the cork, marked "Price's Patent."
Belmont, Vauxhall.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used in the Royal Laundry, and awarded the Prize Medal for its Superiority.

CARSONS' ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, for outdoor work, as iron, wood, stones, brick, compo, greenhouses, &c. Can be applied by any person. Five cwt. free to most parts of the realm. White and stone colours, 3½ per cwt.; oaks, reds, chocolate, royal colour, and black, 2½; greens and blues, 4½. Patterns and testimonials upon application to Walter Carson and Sons, 9, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

BISHOP OF LONDON'S FUND.

GENERAL BOARD.

PRESIDENT.

THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

TREASURERS.

*Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart.
*William Cotton, Esq.

*Philip Cazenove, Esq.
*John Murray, Esq.

Duke of Devonshire.
*Duke of Marlborough.
Marquis of Bristol.
Earl of Derby.
Earl of Harrowby.
Earl of Lichfield.
Earl Russell.
Earl of Shaftesbury.
*Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot.
*Viscount Chelsea.
Viscount Eversley.
*Viscount Enfield.
*Viscount Sandon.
Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe.
Lord Calthorpe.
*Lord Robert Cecil, M.P.
*Lord Ebury.
*Lord Egerton (of Tatton).
Lord Leigh.
Lord Lyttelton.
Lord John Manners, M.P.
*Lord Redesdale.
Lord Ribblesdale.
Lord Wensleydale.
Vice-Chancellor Sir R. T. Kindersley.
Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood.
The Solicitor-General.
Lord Justice Knight Bruce.
Lord Justice Turner.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P.
Sir George Baker, Bart.
Sir Walter C. James, Bart.
Sir Edwin Pearson, Bart.
*Sir Thomas W. Waller, Bart.
Sir Hugh Cairns, Q.C., M.P.
The Chaplain-General.
The Recorder of London.
*Hon. Auberon Herbert.
*Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.
*The Archdeacon of London.
*The Archdeacon of Middlesex.
The Dean of St. Paul's.
The Dean of Westminster.
George Claudius Ash, Esq.
*Rev. Joseph Bardsley.
*Henry Barnett, Esq.
*Rev. F. G. Blomfield.
William Bowman, Esq.
*R. H. Cox, Esq.
Rev. Canon Boyd.
Thomas Brassey, Esq.
*W. Davenport Bromley, Esq.
E. M. Brownell, Esq.
*Rev. B. Burgess.
Benj. Bond Cabbell, Esq.

*Rev. Wm. Cadman.
Rev. Canon Champneys.
*George Cubitt, Esq., M.P.
William Cubitt, Esq., M.P.
*Arthur Currie, Esq.
Rev. Canon Dale.
Alderman Dakin.
*Robert Few, Esq.
Henry H. Gibbs, Esq.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.
Asst. Bail Hall, Esq.
*Robert Hanbury, Esq., M.P.
*Octhorne Hardy, Esq., M.P.
*Charles Harrison, Esq.
Rev. S. Hollond.
Rev. Henry Howarth.
Rev. W. G. Humphry.
Rev. Dr. James Hessey.
Henry Hoare, Esq.
Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, Esq., M.P.
*A. J. Beresford Hope, Esq.
*J. G. Hubbard, Esq., M.P.
*Rev. J. E. Kempe.
*Henry Kingscote, Esq.
W. T. Longbourne, Esq.
Lewis Loyd, Esq.
William Jones Loyd, Esq.
Rd. Marjoribanks, jun., Esq.
* Rev. W. D. Maclagan.
Rev. Charles Marshall.
Rev. Baron Melville.
*Joseph Johnson Miles, Esq.
*George Moore, Esq.
Rev. R. Morris.
W. Nicholson, Esq.
Captain Charles A. North.
Rev. Ouvry North.
Philip O. Papillon, Esq., M.P.
H. Rokeby Price, Esq.
*Giles Redmayne, Esq.
*William Rivington, Esq.
*Rev. T. J. Rowsell.
Rev. Wm. Russell.
Thomas Salt, Esq., M.P.
*Rev. Wm. Scott.
Charles Jasper Selwyn, Esq., M.P.
Edward Shepherd, Esq.
Rev. George Smith.
*W. H. Smith, Esq.
John Sperling, Esq.
Rev. F. F. Statham.
John Stephens, Esq.
*J. A. Shaw Stewart, Esq.
*Rev. T. F. Stocks.
*John G. Talbot, Esq.
Wm. Tite, Esq., M.P.
*Thomas Turner, Esq.
Thomas Watson, Esq., M.D.

Those marked * are Members of the Executive Committee.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
†Bishop of London	2000	0	0
Archdeacon Sinclair	200	0	0
Anonymous	500	0	0
†Lord Egerton (of Tatton)	1000	0	0
Rev. W. Russell	52	10	0
Henry Meyerson, Esq.	50	0	0
†Henry J. Hall, Esq.	21	0	0
†John Murray, Esq.	250	0	0
†Hall Rokeby Price, Esq.	210	0	0
†John Sperling, Esq.	105	0	0
John Stephens, Esq.	10	0	0
†Earl of Derby, K.G.	1000	0	0
Rev. J. A. Cheese	15	0	0
Mrs. Cheese	30	0	0
†Marquis of Westminster, K.G.	10,000	0	0
Mrs. Bliecet and family	100	0	0
G. Claudius Ash, Esq.	100	0	0
†Viscount Sandon	500	0	0
†Robert Few, Esq.	250	0	0
†Rev. J. E. Kempe	50	0	0
†William Rivington, Esq.	100	0	0
†Rev. T. F. Stocks	100	0	0
†Sir Walter C. James, Bart.	250	0	0
Philip Cazenove, Esq.	500	0	0
Do. do., in remembrance of Bishop Blomfield	500	0	0
Right Hon. the Speaker	500	0	0
Rev. Canon Boyd	50	0	0
St. James's, Paddington, Sacramental Fund, per do.	50	0	0
Lewis Loyed, Esq.	1000	0	0
†E. M. Brownell, Esq.	100	0	0
Rev. Dr. Stanley	200	0	0
†Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart.	500	0	0
†Philip Sancton, Esq.	100	0	0
†Rev. F. G. Blomfield	250	0	0
†Alex. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq.	500	0	0
†Lord Ebury	1000	0	0
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, M.P.	10	10	0
†Edward Shepherd, Esq.	100	0	0
†William H. Smith, Esq.	500	0	0
†John G. Talbot, Esq.	50	0	0
Rev. R. Morris and Family	60	0	0
†H. S. Selfe, Esq.	100	0	0
†Sir George Baker, Bart.	250	0	0
†Rev. W. D. Maclagan	100	0	0
†Gathorne Hardy, Esq., M.P.	1000	0	0
†William Cotton, Esq.	100	0	0
†Dean of Westminster	100	0	0
†Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart., M.P.	100	0	0
John Davis, Esq.	100	0	0
†Rev. C. Girdlestone	150	0	0
Lord Burghley, M.P. (annl.)	5	0	0
H. B. Prothero, Esq.	100	0	0
†J. A. Shaw Stewart, Esq.	300	0	0
J. H. Anderdon, Esq.	100	0	0
†A. Hall Hall, Esq.	200	0	0
†Lord Lyttelton	50	0	0
†Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq.	1500	0	0
†Marquis of Lothian	500	0	0
Mrs. Guy Lenox Prendergast	3	0	0
†Arthur Currie, Esq.	200	0	0
†W. B. Stopford, Esq.	100	0	0
Rev. Thomas Randolph (annual during life)	50	0	0
†Duke of Devonshire	1000	0	0
Colonel Hedley	25	0	0
†Lord Leigh	250	0	0
Lord Calthorpe (annual during life)	100	0	0
Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.	100	0	0
Viscount Palmerston, K.G.	100	0	0
†Charles Morrison, Esq.	5000	0	0
Viscount Gage	50	0	0
†Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, M.P.	100	0	0
Thomas Turner, Esq.	50	0	0
Earl Russell	100	0	0
Right Hon. Sir James Knight Bruce	10	10	0
†William Jones Loyd, Esq.	1000	0	0
F. G. B. (annl.)	2	2	0
The Dean of York	100	0	0
William Bowman, Esq.	105	0	0
†Rev. G. R. Gleig, Chaplain-General	100	0	0
†Edward Thornton, Esq.	100	0	0
Rev. George Smith	5	0	0
Vice-Chancellor Sir R. T. Kindersley	100	0	0
†Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot	500	0	0
G. H. Oliphant Ferguson, Esq.	10	0	
Queen's Advocate	100	0	
†Josiah W. Smith, Esq.	21	0	
Sir William Whitmore	5	5	
Right Hon. H. U. Addington	10	0	
Richard Clay, Esq.	10	10	
Sheffield Neave, Esq.	100	0	
Frederick Calvert, Esq., Q.C.	100	0	
*Sir H. MacCalmont Cairns, Q.C., M.P.	500	0	
*Giles Redmayne, Esq.	100	0	
Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe	10	0	
Henry Cazenove, Esq.	52	10	
†R. Stuart Lane, Esq.	100	0	0
Earl of Dowm	100	0	0
Sir William Atherton, M.P.	20	0	0
C. Jasper Selwyn, Esq., M.P.	50	0	0
Sir Samuel Martin	25	0	0
J. G. Fresch, Esq.	10	10	0
Chas. Harrison, Esq. (annl.)	3	3	0
Rev. Dr. James Hessey	50	0	0
Thomas F. W. Walker, Esq.	10	0	0
J. Tellemache, Esq., M.P.	50	0	0
James Capel, Esq.	100	0	0
Thomas Brassey, Esq.	5	0	0
†Right Hon. Sir G. J. Turner	100	0	0
*Messrs. Longman and Co.	300	0	0
The Lord Redesdale	100	0	0
†Rev. J. V. Povah	50	0	0
Wm. Nicholson, Esq.	100	0	0
Loftus Wigram, Esq.	100	0	0
†Thos. Watson, Esq., M.D.	100	0	0
†The Earl Manvers	500	0	0
†The Earl Spencer	500	0	0
Sir Wm. Page Wood	500	0	0
Thomas Hankey, Esq.	200	0	0
Sir Thos. W. Waller, Bart.	25	0	0
W. Davenport Bromley, Esq.	50	0	0
†Rev. Wm. Cadman	50	0	0
†Rev. W. Scott	50	0	0
R. C. Lowndes, Esq.	100	0	0
Right Hon. Sir J. T. Coleridge	10	0	0
Archdeacon Bendrick	50	0	0
Thomas Sanctuary, Esq., M.P.	100	0	0
Rev. Orlando Metcalf	50	0	0
Colonel Herbert	5	0	0
John Hamilton Montgomery, Esq.	20	0	0
Octavius Wigram, Esq.	100	0	0
Messrs. Gosling and Co.	500	0	0
†Robert Gosling, Esq.	500	0	0
Major Littledale	30	0	0
Messrs. Child and Co.	100	0	0
†Colonel Steele	100	0	0
Hon. F. Hubbard	2	0	0
†Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.	100	0	0
†Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.	500	0	0
†Joseph Johnson Mills, Esq.	100	0	0

Subscriptions marked thus † are payable by instalments in ten years or less.

The Executive Committee earnestly request attention to the following statement:—

During the last sixty years the population of London has trebled itself. It is now nearly 3,000,000, with an annual increase of about 44,000. Of this vast population multitudes are living in utter neglect of the worship of God and of their eternal welfare. It has been ascertained that in many of our large parishes more than one half of the people attend no place of worship whatever, and many are living in the utmost degradation both of body and soul. This deplorable state of things is in no small degree owing to the deficiency of means for making known the truths of the Gospel. It appears from the recent charge of the Bishop of London, that in the metropolis there are three parishes each with a population exceeding 20,000 to one church; eleven with between 20,000 and 30,000; fourteen with from 15,000 to 20,000; and nine-and-twenty with from 10,000 to 15,000. In twenty-eight large parishes there is an average population of over 60,000, with only one clergyman to more than 6,000 persons.

It will be evident from these statements that, notwithstanding the valuable aid rendered to the Clergy by their own Scripture Readers and Mission Women, and after making full allowance for the efforts of other religious communities to provide for their own members, as well as the labours of those not specially connected with the Church, such as City Missionaries and Bible Women, there still remains an alarming want, which it will be impossible to supply without largely increasing the existing very poor provision for parochial agency.

The most pressing and most urgent want is undoubtedly that of living agents, men and women, who, by personal intercourse with these multitudes, may rouse them to some concern for their immortal souls. In the Bishop's Pastoral Letter the most prominent places therefore have been given to Missionary Clergy, Additional Curates, Scripture

NEW BOOKS.

Just published, 1 vol. 4to, half morocco, 8s.,

TRANSLATIONS.
By LORD LYTTELTON and the Right Hon. W. E GLADSTONE. Second Edition, VI., and 208 pp.
BERNARD QUARITCH, 15, Piccadilly, London.

LONDON BRIDGE in the TIME of SHAKSPEARE.
"Jack Cade hath got'en London Bridge,
The citizens flye and forsake their houses."
Henry, pt. 2.
Now to be had, price 5s., a reproduction of Nicolas Van VINCK'S VIEW OF THE OLD BRIDGE, &c. 8s.; an elaborate description of this interesting Print in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, June 20.
L. BOOTH, 307, Regent-street, W.

Just ready, with six Portraits engraved on steel, 2 vols. demy 8vo., 32s.,

QUEENS OF SONG: being Memoirs of some of the most celebrated female vocalists, from the earliest days of the opera to the present time. To which is added a chronological list of all the operas that have been performed in Europe. By ELLEN CREATHORNE CLAYTON.
SMITH, ELDER and Co., 65 Cornhill.

This day, 8vo., 1s., free by post,

THE EARL OF DUDLEY, MR. LUMLEY, AND HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. A narrative of facts.
By B. LUMLEY.
London: BOSWORTH and HARRISON, 215, Regent-street.

This day, never before published, price 2s.,

THE AMERICAN MAIL-BAG;
OR, TALES OF THE WAR.
London: WARD and LOCK, 158, Fleet-street.

This day, never before published, price 2s.,

REVELATIONS OF A PRIVATE DETECTIVE.
By ANDREW FORRESTER, Jun.
London: WARD and LOCK, 158, Fleet-street.

SUPERIOR SCHOOL BOOKS.

BUTTER'S READING AND SPELLING IN EASY GRADATIONS. 51st Edition. Price 1s. 6d., bound.
BUTTER'S ETYMOLOGICAL SPELLING-BOOK AND EXPOSITOR. 252nd Edition. Price 1s. 6d., bound.
BUTTER'S GRADUAL PRIMER. 43rd Edition. 6d.
London: Simpkin and Co.; Whittaker and Co.; Longman and Co.

IL PELLEGRINO; or, Wanderings and Wonderings. By Captain J. W. CLAYTON, F.R.G.S., M.S.A.
For a complete review and analysis of these volumes see the present (July) Number of "Colburn's New Monthly Magazine," in the article headed "A 'Fast' Pilgrim."

Price One Shilling, Monthly,

LA TOILETTE.—Now ready, No. 1 of "La Toilette." The only publication devoted to Hairdressing. It will contain two Coloured plates of Paris and London Fashions in Hairdressing, with copious directions and manipulations. A Plate of newest styles in Bonnets and Hats, and a new Tale, written expressly for this work, and engravings of information useful for Ladies.
London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.

Price 1s.; per post, 1s. 2d.; or abridged copy, 3 stamps,

MILES ON ARTIFICIAL TEETH, as best adapted for Mastication, Speech, Appearance, and on Stopping Teeth. To be had of the Author, EDWD. MILES, Surgeon-Dentist, 15, Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate-church, City, London.

7th Edition, 10th thousand, price 2s. 6d.; free by post 32 stamps,

DISEASES OF THE SKIN: a Guide to their Treatment and Prevention, Illustrated by Cases. By THOMAS HUNT, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, 214, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. "Mr. Hunt has transferred those diseases from the incurable class to the curable."—Lancet.—London: T. RICHARDS, 37, Great Queen-street.

THE LITTLE SHOWMAN.—How to Make Punch's Show, with all the characters beautifully coloured; post-free 7 stamps. The Magic Marionettes, 1s. coloured engravings; post-free 7 stamps.—H. G. CLARKE and Co., 252, Strand.

HARVEST-TIME IS NEAR.—The state of the weather may be known by consulting THE USEFUL WEATHER GUIDE (just published) for Farmers, Gardeners, Sailors, &c. One dozen copies sent free by post on receipt of two penny stamps, addressed to T. ROBERTS and Co., 8, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London.

5000 CHURCH SERVICES, from 4s. 6d. Elegantly Mounted.
4500 Pocket Bibles, all Sizes, 1s. to 3 guineas.
PARKINS and GOTTO, 24 and 25, Oxford-street.

NOTICE.—Messrs. SAUNDERS, OTLEY, and MORGAN, Bankers, and Army, India, and Colonial Agents, beg to inform their constituents that they have REMOVED to 9, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, where their Agency Business will in future be conducted, and where all letters, &c., for Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Morgan, must in future be addressed.—9, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

PENCILS, BLACK LEAD, and COLOURED CHALKS.
A. W. FABER'S POLYGRAD2 LEAD PENCILS, sold by all Stationers and Artists' Colourmen.
Sole Agents, HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN, 9, Friday-street, E.C.

PICTURE FRAMES, Best and Cheapest. Every description of Picture Frames and Mouldings kept in stock at the lowest prices. List of Mouldings and Prints for 2 stamps, at GEO. REES', 68, St. Martin's-lane; Factory, 57, Drury-lane.

ARCHERY for LADIES.—Complete Sets at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 25s.; for Gentlemen, 15s., 25s., and 105s. Unpolished, 21s., 25s., and 40s. Illustrated Guide and Catalogue gratis. C. ARMSTRONG, 174, Oxford-street, W. (next Duke-street).

CROQUET.—This popular GAME, with Illustrated Rules and latest improvements, from 18s. complete. Catalogues post free on application.—ASSER and SHERWIN, 42 Strand, W.C., London.

TOURISTS, PEDESTRIANS, and RIFLEMEN
should not fail to purchase the
PATENT YOKE KNAPSACK.
Light—waterproof—perfect—cheap.
Manufactured only by the Patentees,
R. W. SILVER and Co.,
Contractors to the London Rifle Brigade, &c.,
66 and 67, Cornhill, and 4, Bishopsgate,
and
Works, Silvertown (opposite H. M. Dockyard), Woolwich.

"RECONNOITERER" GLASS, 9s. 6d.! Weighs 8 oz., is achromatic, and so strong that ships, houses, trees, &c., ten miles off; Jupiter's Moons, &c., are distinctly seen by it; and when used as a landscape glass is valuable on a twenty-five mile radius. "I think the Reconnoiterer very good."—The Marquis of Carmarthen. "I never before met an article that so completely answered its maker's recommendation."—F. H. Fawkes, Esq., Farnley Abbey. "Rewarding their purchasers, as supplied by Messrs. Salom, I am well pleased with them."—From a report by the Hon. Committee of the Manchester Free Library. "The testimony of both is most positive as to power of efficiency. We have carefully tried it on an ordinary mile-range against the glasses possessed by two members of the corps, and find it fully equal to any, although they had cost us more than ten times its price."—The Field. Post free, 10s. 10d. The Hythe Glass throws eight inches at 1500 yards. 31s. 6d. These Glasses are only to be had direct from SALOM and CO., 98, Princes-street, Edinburgh, who have no agents.

OPERA, RACE, and FIELD GLASSES in every variety of form and mounting, manufactured for great accuracy of performance, and sold at prices from 50s. to 5l. 5s. CALLAGHAN, 23A, New Bond-street. Wholesale and for exportation. Field-glasses made expressly for India, warranted to withstand the greatest heat. The new Achromatic Opera-glasses, by appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, though of the ordinary size, will bear a few ounces.

FIELD GLASSES.—W. and J. BURROW, Makers; Lenses, Arnold, 72, Baker-street; Wales and Co., 87, Cheapside.

THE PATENT ACHROMATIC BINOCULAR READING-GLASS; or, Cyclo de Vitro Magnifier.—SMITH, BECK, and BECK, 31, Cornhill, E.C., late 6, Coleman-street.

GUNS.—E. M. REILLY and CO. invite attention to their extensive stock of double guns and double rifles, breech and muzzle loading. Second-hand guns at reduced prices, &c.—315 and 502, Oxford-street, London.

NEW MUSIC.

ROBERT COCKS AND CO.'S LIST OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.
THE WHITE CROSS OF DENMARK. Song, with Chorus ad lib. By Brinley Richards. Sung with enthusiastic applause by Mr. Sims Reeves and the London Choral Union at the Composer's Concert, Hanover-square Rooms. 3s.
GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES (De Heatel, by special permission to his Royal Highness). New National Song, with Chorus ad lib. (as sung with wonderful success by Mr Sims Reeves). 3s.; Transcription for Piano (Illustrated with Royal Group). 4s.; Piano Duet, 4s.; Orchestra, 4s.; Harp, 1s.; Harmonium, 1s.; Military Band Parts, by A. F. Godfrey, as played by the Bands of the Household Brigade. 4s.
DAUGHTER OF DENMARK. Song. By Brinley Richards. Sung by Mr. Sims Reeves, and at the Composer's Concert by Mdlle. Parepa, with a furore of applause. 3s.
TWILIGHT IS DARKENING. Song. By F. Kücken. Sung by Mr. Sims Reeves, with loud applause at Brinley Richards's Concert. 2s. 6d.
THE PILGRIM'S PATH. Sacred Song. By Brinley Richards. Sung with success at his Concert, by Miss Edith Wynne. 2s. 6d.
THE HARP OF WALES. Song. By Brinley Richards. (On which is founded his Albert Edward March.) Sung by Mr. Sims Reeves. 2s. 6d.
WEEP NOT FOND HEART. Song. By F. Kücken. Sung by Mr. Sims Reeves. 2s. 6d.
TELL ME, O BIRD. Famous Cuckoo Song of Franz Abt. 3s.
BARCAROLE. (Words Italian and English.) By A. Reichardt. 3s.
CATALOGUE of NEW and ADMIRED PIANOFORTE and VOCAL MUSIC, gratis and post-free.
THEMATIC CATALOGUE of recent VOCAL MUSIC, gratis and post-free.
ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S PIANOFORTES, in Walnut and Rosewood, 6½ octaves, £25.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street, W., Publishers to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and the Emperor Napoleon III. Agents for India—Messrs. BURKINYOUNG and Co., Calcutta.

THALBERG'S L'ART DU CHANT, Appliqué au Piano. Fourth Series.

Casta Diva	..	Norma.
Mon cœur soupire (Voi che sapete) ..		Noces de Figaro.
Quatuor	..	Euryanthe.
David sur le rocher blanc ..	..	Welsh Air.
Chanson et Chœur	..	Haydn's Seasons.
Fenesta vascia	..	Chanson Napolitaine.

Op. 70. Price 3s. each.
SACRED HARMONY.—A Collection of 250 Ancient and Modern Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Chants, Sanctuses, Kyrie Eleisons, &c. Selected and arranged by W. SPARK, Mus. Doc. Price 3s.
THE ROYAL BRIDAL VALSES. By CHARLES MILSOM, jun. Price 4s., beautifully Illustrated.
SINGING THROUGH THE RAIN. Sung by Mdme. Sainton-Dolby. The Music by HENRY SMART. Price 3s.
ADDISON and LUCAS, 210, Regent-street, London.

CHAMBER TRIOS for FEMALE VOICES. This Series contains nearly 100 Trios selected, arranged, and composed expressly for this Work by the most celebrated Composers, which can be had either in separate Numbers or in 3 Vols., 21s. each. N.B. Many of these Trios are published in separate Parts, and 1 are especially adapted for class teaching. Lists will be sent on application to the publishers.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and Co., 62 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

FOR A FEW DAYS, GALOP. Introducing the melody of the celebrated Song and Chorus, By J. R. TULLY. Dedicated, by especial permission, to his ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES. Price 4s.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 62 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

THE SPARKLING MOSELLE GALOP. Composed by C. GODFREY, jun., Bandmaster to the Scots Fusilier Guards. Comic Title, Illustrated in Colours. Price 4s.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 62 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

THE ROSE OF SALENCY WALTZES. Arranged by Coote on subjects from W. CHALMERS MASTERS' new Operetta. Price 4s. Beautifully Illustrated in Colours.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and Co., 62 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

THE LULL OF THE WAVES. New Pianoforte Piece by GEORGE FORBES. A most pleasing melody—easy, and at the same time very brilliant. Price 3s.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and Co, 62 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

NEW SONG BY IGNACE GIBSONE.
A FISHER MAIDEN I.—Price 3s.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and Co., 62 and 63, New Bond-street.

NEW SONG BY BOYTON SMITH.
O'ER THE MEADOW TRIPPED SWEET KITTY.—Price 3s.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and Co., 62 and 63, New Bond-street.

PIANOFORTE ARRANGEMENTS by the celebrated FRANZ HENAULT:—

Inno a Garibaldi	..	3s. 0d.
Fantasia on Weber's "Oberon"	..	4s. 0d.
Ditto Verdi's "Un ballo in Maschera"		4s. 0d.
Ditto Donnizetti's "Marino Faliero"		4s. 0d.
Or che in Cielo, from "Marino Faliero"		3s. 0d.
Vengo a Voi	.. Guglielmi	3s. 0d.
Sound the loud timbrel	.. Avison	2s. 0d.
Tu di gracia, from "Stabat Mater"	.. Haydn	2s. 6d.
With verdure clad, from "Creation"	.. Haydn	3s. 0d.
Alma Virgo—Motet	.. Hummel	3s. 0d.
Benedictus, from Tenth Service	.. Mozart	3s. 0d.
Splendente Te Deus—Motet	.. Mozart	3s. 0d.
Cujus animam, from "Stabat Mater"	.. Rossini	3s. 0d.
Laudate	.. Ziegarelli	3s. 0d.
Dal tuo stellato	.. Rossini	3s. 0d.

Published by COCK, HUTCHINGS, and Co., 62 and 63, New Bond-st.

KIRKMAN'S 7-octave trichord SEMI-GRAND and DRAWING-ROOM GRAND PIANOFORTES, with double repetition action and all their very latest improvements. Price from 100 guineas and upwards. For beauty of tone, perfection of touch, and durability, these instruments are unrivalled.—COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO.'S Music and Pianoforte Warehouse, 62 and 63, New Bond-street, London, W.

PIANOFORTES, New and Secondhand, by Broadwood, Collard, Kirkman, and other Makers, for SALE or HIRE, at Messrs. COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO.'S Show Leader and Cocks, Nos. 62 and 63, New Bond-street, corner of Brook-street.

KIRKMAN'S CELEBRATED TRICHORD PIANOFORTES, of every description, for SALE or HIRE, at COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO.'S Pianoforte Warehouse, 62 and 63 New Bond-street, London.

MUSICAL BOX DEPOT for the Sale of NICOLE'S celebrated Musical Instruments is removed from No. 54 to 11 and 12, Cornhill, London. Lists of tunes and prices gratis and post-free, on application to WALES and CO., as above.

MUSICAL BOX DÉPOTS, 32, Ludgate- street, and 56, Cheapside.—NICOLE'S Large Musical Boxes, £1 per Air; Snuff-boxes, 18s. to 4l. Catalogues of tunes and prices gratis and post-free, on application to WALES and CO., as above.

WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, WATCHMAKERS, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank). First-class Patent Detached Lever Watches, with the latest improvements and unrivalled timekeeping power, in cases of proof whose being worth a guinea per ounce, and durability.

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial, and seconds		£1	14 6
Ditto, jewelled in four holes and capped		6	6 0
Ditto, the finest quality, jewelled in six holes		8	8 0
Silver Watches, Hunting Cases, 10s. 6d. extra.			
GOLD WATCHES—SIZE FOR LADIES.			
Patent Lever Watch, with gold dial, jewelled	..	11	11 0
Ditto, with richly engraved case	..	12	12 0
Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes ..		14	14 0
GOLD WATCHES—SIZE FOR GENTLEMEN.			
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamelled dial, and seconds ..		10	10 0
Ditto, in strong hunting case and capped	..	13	13 0
Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance		17	17 0
Gold Watches, Hunting Cases, 21s. extra.			

List of prices with remarks on watches, gratis and post-free.

DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker by Special Appointment to her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and maker of the great clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand (adjoining Coutts's Bank), and 34, Royal Exchange.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—ARTIST in HAIR. EDWINEY begs to inform Ladies or Gentlemen that he beautifully mounts, in elegant manner in Gold, Hair Bracelets, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, &c., and forwards the same at about one-half the usual charges. A beautiful collection of specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An illustrated book sent post-free.—Dewdney, 172, Fenchurch-street, London.

TO BE SOLD FOR £21 (cost £50), a SUPERB GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETER, by Neill, of the finest construction. Perfect in condition, and warranted. May be seen at WALES and MCCULLOCH'S, 56, Cheapside.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.

PETER ROBINSON'S CHEAP SILKS now on Sale.
A Manufacturer's Stock of striped and Checked Glacé Silks, at £1 15s. 6d.
Peter Robinson has much pleasure in making this announcement to the Public, by affording his numerous customers an opportunity of availing themselves of the benefits of this extensive and advantageous transaction.
Self-coloured Glacés, in thirty-three different shades, £9 15s. 6d. the Full Dress of 14 yards.
A lot of Peninsular Brocht Silks, at 2 guineas.
A lot of Elegant Checks, at 3½ guineas.
Self-coloured Figured Glacé de Suez, 4 guineas.
Patterns free.—Peter Robinson, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

A CHOICE VARIETY OF
FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS,
Printed Piques, and Cambrics,
from 6s. 6d. to 17s. 9d. Full Dress.

SPECIAL.
500 Pieces Rich Satin Foulardes,
reduced to 19s. 6d. the Extra Full Dress.
Patterns of the above in endless variety.

AN ELEGANT COLLECTION OF
RICH SILK GRENADINES,
suitable for Dinner or Summer wear,
in most brilliant colours, from 16s. 6d. to 50s. the Full Dress.

Just purchased, Several Thousand Yards
CHECKED WOOL GRENADINES,
all 8s. 6d. the Full Dress, worth 21s.
Also, Several Hundred Pieces
RICH BROCHE WOOL GRENADINES,
at 18s. 6d. the Full Dress, usually sold from 35s. to 40s.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

THE BEST GLOVES.
Bajon's Best Paris Kid, 2s. 1½d. per pair (free for 27 stamps), in all sizes and colours; every pair warranted;
also in Black and every shade of colour for Mourning,
at the Family Mourning Warehouse,
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

LAST SEASON'S PATTERNS
IN MUSLIN CURTAINS,
at nearly half-price.
About 1500 Pairs, commencing 10s. 6d. to Two guineas per pair, sold last season at 15s., 21s., 42s., and Four guineas.
About 500 Single Pairs, 12s. 6d. and 16s. 6d. per pair, worth 21s. and 31s. 6d., 4½ yards long, 3 yards wide.
Sold on account of the manufacturer not continuing the pattern.
Sample sent for inspection, returnable if not approved.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.
Entrance to General Linen Warehouse,
1, Great Portland-street.

BLACK SILKS.—A Spécialité.
This Week and During the Month will BE SOLD
A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK.
The best value ever submitted.

Rich Figured Black Silks ..	from	£1 10 0	to 5 guineas.
Plain Glacé Silks	..	1 10 0	ditto
Ducapes	..	1 8 6	ditto
Rich Poult de Soies (excellent wear) ..		2 12 6	ditto
Royals and Radzimoris ..	..	2 8 0	ditto
Rich Antiques	..	3 3 0	to 10 guineas.
Half-mourning Silks	..	1 8 6	to 5 guineas.

Patterns free.
Also a large variety of made-up Silk Skirts in new and pretty designs, from 3 to 10 guineas.
At PETER ROBINSON'S Family and General Mourning Warehouse,
103 and 104, Oxford-street, London.

BLACK BAREGE—A SPECIALITE
LINUSABLE,
A new Patent Black Barège,
obtained a Prize Medal
at the International Exhibition
for its beauty of finish and great strength.
This new and most useful wearing fabric is manufactured in quite plain and also in pretty fancy patterns, and the material embraces two most desirable objects—"lightness and strength"—never before attained to such perfection at so moderate a price. Patterns free. Also a variety of new Organzines, Grenadines, Zybelines, Crape Balzarines, and other makes of Barèges.
Address PETER ROBINSON, Family and General Mourning Warehouse, 103 and 104, Oxford-street.

FAMILY MOURNING
SENT FREE OF EXPENSE.
Families are respectfully informed that an assortment of mourning goods (including dresses, bonnets, millinery, mantles, shawls, &c., and every requisite for complete outfit) would be dispatched for selection to any part of the country, free of expense, immediately on receipt of an order per post or telegram, accompanied by an experienced Assistant, or superior fitting Dressmaker (if necessary). Patterns and Estimates free. Also complete lists of Mourning requisite for every grade or degree of relationship.
Agent for the new imperial unspotting Crape.
Address PETER ROBINSON, Family and General Mourning Warehouse, 103 and 104, Oxford-street, London.

FORD'S LYONS VELVET JACKETS, extremely cheap at this season. Beautifully braided and ornamented Jackets at 2 guineas.
Illustrations free.—No. 42, Oxford-street, London W.

FORD'S ALEXANDRA JACKETS, for Young Ladies' outdoor wear, in silks, cloths, and thin textures, from 10s. 6d. each. Illustrations free.
T. FORD, 42, Oxford-street, London (near Newman-street).

FORD'S SEASIDE JACKETS.
A variety of these in materials warranted to stand the sun and spray. Cheap, stylish Jackets, from 15s. to 30s. Blue Serge Jackets at a guinea. Drawings free.

FORD'S SILK JACKETS, at 21s.
Ford's Cashmere Jackets at 10s. 6d.
Ford's Cloth Jackets, at 10s. 6d.
Ford's Velvet Jackets, at 42s.

FORD'S BLACK SILK SKIRTS, fashionably made up for immediate wear, 3 guineas and upwards. About 20 Skirts, varying from 3 to 6 guineas each, are now selling at 2 to 4 guineas each.

FORD'S SILK MANTLES, in rich qualities of Glacé and Gros-grain, at 2 to 6 guineas. A quantity just purchased from a French house are now being sold at 3 guineas, worth 5½ guineas each. Splendid styles and qualities.

FORD'S WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS are warranted to resist many hours' rain. 21s. to 35s. each. Patterns and Drawings free.
T. Ford, 42, Oxford-street, London (near Newman-street).

FORD'S GRENADINE CLOAKS, at 21s.
A variety of thin textures from 10s. 6d.
Black Lace Bernous at 12s.
Spanish Lace Shawls from 12s. 6d.

FORD'S RIDING HABITS,
3 to 8 guineas.
Ladies' Riding Trousers, chamois leather and cloth, 21s. pair. Measures required:—Size of waist and length to feet.
T. Ford, Habit-maker, 42, Oxford-street, London.

SUMMER FETES and CEREMONIES. Various specimens of light MILLINERY, of the newest Parisienne fashions, more especially WHITE BONNETS, tastefully trimmed and ornamented, are now to be seen in the Showrooms of Messrs. JAY, 247, 249, 251, Regent-street.

MODEL DRESSES for SUMMER FETES. Messrs. Jay have just received from Paris the choicest and most elegant assortment of SUMMER DRESSES, suited to every fashionable occasion. The public must judge of the style and material by a personal inspection, which alone can give the best evidence of their intrinsic value.
Jays', 247, 249, 251, Regent-street.

SHIRTS.—FORD'S COLOURED EUREKA SHIRTS. Gentlemen are solicited to inspect the new Spring Patterns. Six superior Shirts made to order, for 33s.
THE FRENCH COLOURED SHIRTINGS are celebrated for their fineness and durability. Six Shirts made expressly to measure for 45s. Patterns of the newest designs sent on receipt of three stamps.—R. Ford and Co., Patentees, No. 38, Poultry, E.C.

SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS. The superior fit and quality of these Shirts are well known. Six for 20s., 24s., and 42s. A measure and instructions for measurement sent post-free. R. Ford and Co., Patentees, No. 38, Poultry, E.C.

REDMAYNE and CO. beg to announce that, as the whole of their Bond-street premises are about to be rebuilt and considerably enlarged, they are now offering their STOCK, consisting of SILKS, Shawls, Mantles, Lace Goods, Fancy Dresses, Muslins, Ribbons, Gloves, Parasols, &c., at such a reduction in price as will command an immediate sale.—20 New Bond-street, and 33, Conduit-street.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.—SILKS, DRESSES, SHAWLS, MANTLES, HALF-PRICE.
In consequence of the advanced state of the season and the general depression in the Foreign Markets, NICHOLSON and AMOTT have just concluded the purchase of several thousand pounds' worth of Silks, Dresses, Shawls, Mantles, and French Fancy Goods, at extremely low prices, which are now being sold at about half the original cost of production.
Fancy Silks, originally 2s. per yard, now 1s. 11½d.
Rich Chené Silks, worth 2s. 6d., now 3s. 9d. per yard.
Rich Glacé Silks, new colours, at 2s. 6d., 2s. 11½d., per yard.
Magnificent Moiré Antiques, originally 5 guineas, for £2 15s. 6d.
Rich Pompadours, worth 7 guineas, reduced to £3 18s. 6d.
Richest Lyons Fancy Silks, 4 yard wide, during the season, 6s. 9d., now selling at 3s. 11d. per yard.
1st Robes, magnificent patterns and quality, originally 10 guineas, reduced to £4 4s. 6d.
Good Black Silks, worth 2s. 9d., for 1s. 11½d. per yard.
Rich Gros Grain and durable Black Glacé Silks, usually sold at 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per yard, are now marked 2s. 3d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per yard.
All the best French Mantles and Jackets are marked one-third the season prices.
Fancy trimmed Paisley and French Shawls less than half price.
Ribbons at 6d., worth 1s. per yard.
All Fancy Goods at an immense reduction.
1000 Pieces of Muslins, 2s. 11½d. for 12 yards.
Norwich Tammises, originally 1s. 11d., now selling at 1s. 4½d. 12 yards.
The New Zebeline, worth 8s. 11d., now reduced to 6s. 12 yards.
Rich Crystaline Dresses, usually 12s. 9d., now 8s. 6d. 12 yards.
Splendid Wool-dye Grenadines, 10s. 9d. 12 yards.
Rich French Mohairs, originally 16s. 9d. and 21s., now selling at 11s. 9d. and 14s. 9d.
500 pieces of Double Black Barèges, 6½d. per yard, worth 10½d.
To ensure a reply, and the dispatch of patterns the same day, it is positively necessary that all letters be addressed to the Crystal Warehouse.
NICHOLSON and AMOTT,
Crystal Warehouses,
61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 1s. 9d. Pair, usually sold at 3s. 3d. Free for 21 Stamps.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
BAKER and CRISP, Removed to 198, Regent-street
(nearly opposite Conduit-street).

GREAT SALE OF SPANISH LACE. Shawls, at 12s. 9d., 15s., and 1 guinea each (carriage free). The new Muslin Jackets, Garibaldi ties, &c., 4s. 6d., 6s. 9d., and 8s. 6d.
BAKER and CRISP, removed to 198, Regent-street.

MUSLINS, &c.—Patterns post-free.—Fine Organdi and Grenadine Muslins, 1s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Full Dress. New Arabian Alpaccas, Grenadines, &c., 10s. 6d. to 1 guinea. Black and Coloured Silks, from 1 guinea the Dress of 12 yards. Black Moiré Antiques at all prices, 2 guineas, 12 yards.
BAKER and CRISP, removed to 198, Regent-street.

NEW SILKS FOR THE SEASON. JAMES SPENCE and CO. have now on hand a large Stock of rich, durable, and cheap Silks for Marriage Dresses, well worthy the immediate inspection of ladies:—
WIDE-WIDTH PLAIN GLACES, from 3s. 6d. per yard.
WHITE, SKY, PINK, "ALEXANDRA," and other new colours in Moiré Antiques.
NEW BROCHES, 52s. 6d. for 16 yards.
NEW CHENES, in all the most elegant designs.
THE "ALEXANDRA" Checked and Striped Glacés (now so much in demand), from 2s. 9d. per yard, wide width.
Patterns post-free.
JAMES SPENCE and CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Silk Mercers, Drapers, &c.,
77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard.
Close on Saturdays at five o'Clock.

SALE of G. W. LEES and CO.'S STOCK of SILKS, DRAPERY, &c.—JAMES SPENCE and CO. have just purchased by PUBLIC TENDER of Messrs. Lovett and Stevens, Accountants, at a LARGE DISCOUNT FOR CASH from the original cost price, the ENTIRE STOCK of Messrs. G. W. LEES and Co., 47, Fleet-street (Silk Mercers and Drapers to her Majesty), who are retiring from business, after having been established nearly 100 years, and well known as keeping goods only of the best manufacture.
The Stock consists of Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Shawls, Mantles, Fancy Dresses, French Merinos, Cobourgs, Prints, Muslins, Ginghams, Flannels, Bed and Table Linen, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Bonnets, Lace and Shetland Veils, Ladies' Ties and Scarfs, Sunshades and Parasols, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
The whole will be offered on our Premises, 77 and 78, St. Paul's-church-yard, on Tuesday, July 7, and following days, at such prices as will warrant an early visit.

EARLY SALE OF SUMMER STOCK.
ORCHARD and COMPANY, Argyll House, 256, Regent-street, respectfully announce their intention of offering their General Stock of SUMMER DRESSES, SHAWLS, SPANISH LACE SHAWLS, Alexandra Rozonday, printed Muslins, Ball and Evening Dresses, Bridal Dresses, Bridal Squares, Bridal Wreaths, all in perfect condition,
THE FAMILY LINENS, CARPETS, and DAMASKS
included. This Stock is offered at less than the manufacturers' present prices. The Upper Rooms are appropriated for the
MADE UP SKIRTS, BALL DRESSES, and FRENCH MILLINERY,
ARGYLL HOUSE, 256, REGENT-STREET

10 GREBE PLUMES, at 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each; 5000 Pairs of Curls at 6s. 9d.; 3000 Muffs, at 10s. 6d.; 2000 at 15s. 6d. and 25s. 6d.; 1000 at 21s. 6d., 35s. Trimming, 13s. 6d. a yard; the very best quality, 16s. 9d. The Skins from which the above articles are made have not been imported direct, are of the finest Quality. Dealer and Importer of all kinds of Foreign and British Skins. Furs taken in exchange. Skins dressed and mounted.
W. P. LILLICRAPP, 19A, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.

NOTICE.—IMPORTANT TO LADIES, Rich Real Fur Sealskin Cloaks, now in shape and full size, from 11½ guineas to 25 guineas, all made from new skins of this season. Ladies will find a great advantage in buying early. Carriage Wrappers, full size, lined and trimmed with scarlet cloth, 21s. to 63s. Sealskin Muffs, 15s. to 2 guineas. Ties, 21s. Cuffs, 7s. 6d. per pair.
W. P. LILLICRAPP, Furrier by Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 19A, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.

CRINOLINES.—The Patent Ondina Jupon allows the dress to fall into graceful folds. Illustrations, with Pamphlet, post-free.
E. PHILPOTT, 37, Piccadilly.

BONNETS.—MARKS and GAVELL, returned from Paris with their elegant GUINEA BONNETS, in Silk, Crape, French Straw, &c. Show-rooms: No. 60 and 61, Regent-street (four doors from Swan and Edgar's).

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING of best make, at moderate prices. A stock always on hand of Chemises, Nightdresses, Petticoats, Morning Robes, &c. Price-books by post. Address "Ladies' Department," WHITELOCK and SON, 168, Strand.

STEEL COLLARS AND CUFFS—White as Linen, cleaned in a moment! For Ladies' Habit Dresses and Gent's Woollen Shirts their use never can be too much commended. Can be had by post from patentee, G. F. Stimson, Sheffield. Ladies' or Gents' Collar, 22 stamps; Pair of Cuffs, 14 stamps. Sold by J. H. YEATMAN, 158, Lancashill-street E.C.; and 21, Regent-street, W.

SANGSTERS' FANCY SUNSHADES, Parasols, Umbrellas, on Fox's Paragon Frames.—W. and J. Sangster respectfully solicit an inspection of their New Patterns in Fancy Sunshades and Parasols, comprising the new colours in combination with white silk, lace, &c., prepared expressly for the fêtes that will take place this season in honour of the Royal marriage. 140, Regent-street, W.; 94, Fleet-street E.C.; 10, Royal Exchange E.C.; 75, Cheapside, E.C.

TO LADIES.—RICHLY-PERFORATED TISSUE, for Stove Aprons, 8 stamps per packet. Green Tissue Ivy Leaves, for ornamenting Chimney-glasses, 15 stamps per set of 72 slips, post free.—R. PATMAN, Tovil, Maidstone.

NAPOLEON PRICE'S GOLDEN OIL for RESTORING the HAIR. The first of its kind in constant use in the Royal Nursery and in the families of the nobility stamps its superior excellence. 3s., 6s., 10s. 6d., and 21s. per bottle.—Manufactory, 168, New Bond-street, first floor.

RESTORE YOUR GREY HAIR to its original shade, without dye, by using TAYLOR'S RANUNCULACEÆ EXTRACT (a simple wash). Price 5s., 10s. 6d., 21s. Stacey and Co., Cranbourn-street, W.C.; Perry's, 12 and 18, Burlington-arcade.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION. OSTEO-EIDON (by her Majesty's Letters Patent). Artificial Teeth, from one tooth to a complete set, without pain or extracting stumps, at half the usual charges, by Messrs. Gabriel, Dentists.
London: 27, Hurley-street, W., and 31, Ludgate-hill, City (over Benson's); 134, Duke-street; Liverpool: 53, New-street; Birmingham. References to patients. Gabriel's "Treatise on the Teeth" gratis, or free by post. Diploma, 1815. Consultation free.

Digitized by Google

NEW MUSIC.

FAUST. Opera. By CH. GOUNOD.
Performed at Her Majesty's Theatre and the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, with unprecedented success.
The whole of the Music is now ready.

	£	s.	d.
Opera complete, Voice and Piano, with Italian or French Words	1	16	0
Opera complete, Pianoforte Solo		7	6
Opera complete, Pianoforte Duet		15	0
Song (Mephistophiles)—Dio dell' or del mondo, Signor Sung by Signor Gassier and M. Faure		2	6
Valse—Ah! fidda leggera Ebbrezza folle (Come la brezza) Romanza, Isabell—Parigi le d'amor, o cari fior Sung by Mdlle. Trebelli and Mdme. Didiée		3	0
Cavatina (Faust)—selve! dimora casta pura. Sung by Sig. Giuglini and Sig. Tamberlik		2	6
Aria (Maryherita)—O ciel! quanti gioiel! (Air de bijoux.) Sung by Mdlle. Titiens and Mdme. Miolan-Carvalho		2	6
Duet (Margherita and Faust)—Dammi ancor contemplar il suo viso, Sung by Mdlle. Titiens and Sig. Giuglini and Mdme. Miolan-Carvalho and Sig. Tamberlik		3	6
Soldiers' Chorus—Gloria immortale (for one or four voices)		2	6
Serenata (Mephistophiles)—Tu che fal l'addormentata		2	6

Thematic Catalogues sent on application.

The Waltz with French words		2	6
Air de Bijoux, with French Words		2	6
Recit. and Bijou Song, with English words		3	0
The Cavatina, for Tenor, with English words		2	6

PIANOFORTE ARRANGEMENTS.

The Favourite Airs, as Solos, in three books, Franz Nava, each		5	0
Ditto, as Duets, in three books, Hénaud de Vilbac, each		6	0
The Faust Waltz, by Charles Coote, illustrated—			
Solo or Duet	4	0	
Full Orchestra	3	0	
Septet	2	0	
The Faust Quadrille, by Charles Coote, illustrated—			
Solo or Duet	4	0	
Full Orchestra	3	0	
Septet	2	0	
The Faust Galop, by Charles Coote, illustrated. Solo or Duet	3	0	
Set of Waltzes, by Strauss	4	0	
Brinley Richards Fantasia	4	0	
" " The Soldier's Chorus	3	0	
Kuhe Fantasia	4	0	
Osborne Fantasia	4	0	
" Salve dimora casta pura	3	0	
Liszt Grande Fantaisie de Concert	6	0	
Laybach Fantaisie élégante	4	0	
Kesterer Fantaisie brillante	4	0	
" Polka Mazurka	3	0	
Kruger Chœur de Soldats	4	0	
Cramer Bouquet de Mélodies, in two books, each	4	0	
Burgmüller The Waltz. Solo or Duet	4	0	
Ch. Gounod The Waltz, arranged by the Author	3	0	
" La Kermesse	2	6	
" Salve dimora casta pura	3	0	
Ad. Le Carpentier Fantaisie brillante sur la Valse	3	0	
Mad. Oury Grand Fantasia	4	0	
A. Goria Romance des fleurs	3	0	
Renaud de Vilbac Chœur de Soldats, as a Duet	4	0	
" " La Valse, as a Duet	4	0	
Rimbault Gems of Gounod's Faust each	2	0	

No. 1. The Waltz. 2. The Bijou Song. 3. Kermesse. | No. 4. The Flower Song. 5. Faust and Marguerite, Duet. 6. Soldiers' Chorus.

J. Balsir Chatterton. The Waltz, arranged for the Harp 3 6

Ch. Gounod. Méditation sur Faust, for Pianoforte, Harmonium, and Violin or Violoncello 6 0

The Favourite Airs for Violin, solo	1	6	
The Favourite Airs for Flute, Solo	1	6	
The Favourite Airs for Cornet, Solo	1	6	

Grand Selection for Military Band, arranged by Godfrey 15 0
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN PIANINO
(the only Pianino to which the Prize Medal was awarded).—A very elegant Pianoforte of small size, the full compass, check action, and most perfect touch admirably adapted to small rooms, yachts, bondoirs, &c. Warranted to keep in tune, and to be the best and cheapest Pianoforte, with check action and all the latest improvements.
Price, in mahogany, rosewood, or walnut, 25 and 26 guineas. A great variety may be seen at
Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ENGLISH MODEL
COTTAGE PIANOFORTE.—To amateurs preferring the pure English tone of the Broadwood or Collard quality, the English Model will be found the most perfectly satisfactory instrument, at a moderate price. The action is of the same simple description as the above makers', and therefore especially adapted to the country, where the more complicated actions are objectionable to many of the tuners. In elegant rosewood case, with full fret, similar in every respect to other instruments at 30 guineas, price 35 guineas; in walnut, 40 guineas.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL
PIANOFORTE, price 50 guineas in rosewood; or in walnut, 60 guineas. This instrument has Three strings and the fullest grand compass of Seven Octaves. It is strengthened by every possible means to endure the greatest amount of wear, and to stand perfectly in any climate. The workmanship is of the best description; the tone is round, full, and rich; and the power equal to that of a Bichord Grand. The touch is elastic and the repetition very rapid. No pianoforte, in all respects comparable, has hitherto been made in England at the same price. Every instrument will be warranted, and (if desired) exchanged within six months of the purchase.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BROADWOOD, COLLARD, and ERARD.
The best Pianofortes of every description, including all the newest kinds by these celebrated makers, may be tried side by side (and hired with option of purchase) at the new showrooms of
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S NEW TWENTY-GUINEA
PIANOFORTE, with check action, in French mahogany case, and full compass. This Instrument has only just been brought to perfection as a foreign factory, expressly built with the view of making a really superior Instrument at the lowest price possible. It has the very best check action, the full compass; is made in a hard and durable wood; and is in all respects a nice piece of furniture as well as a perfectly satisfactory pianoforte. Messrs. Chappell and Co. strongly recommend this Pianoforte as superior in all respects to secondhand or other cheap instruments. The advantage to pupils in practising on a good pianotorte, with a perfect touch will be found inestimable; and the price is so low as only to be attainable by the best manufactory in a part of France where skilled labour is plentiful and cheap.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

ERARD'S NEW BOUDOIR GRAND
PIANOFORTES, at 130 guineas having been now brought to perfection, can be hired, with the option of purchase, at
CHAPPELL and CO.'S, 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES.
CHAPPELL and CO. have a large Stock of SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES for Sale, by BROADWOOD, COLLARD, ERARD, &c., &c., at very reduced prices. Also, new Instruments of every description.—Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

PIANOFORTES at CHAPPELL'S.—The largest Stock in London, by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, &c., for Sale or Hire.—50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S DRAWING-ROOM
MODEL HARMONIUM, the best that can be made, price 60 guineas; other varieties at 25 and 35 guineas. Illustrated Catalogues of Pianofortes and Harmoniums upon application to
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUM by ALEXANDRE, with five octaves, two footboards, and in oak case. These instruments are lower in price and superior to all other cheap harmoniums. Descriptive lists on application to
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND HARMONIUMS,
by ALEXANDRE, nearly (if not quite) as good as new, at greatly-reduced prices, at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S PRIZE EXHIBITION
MODEL HARMONIUM, for the CHURCH, 13 stops, 4 rows of vibrators, and Venetian swell worked by the heel of the right foot, in oak case, 31 guineas. A large assortment may be always seen at CHAPPELL and CO.'S, 50, New Bond-street.

ÆOLIAN HARPS.—Numerous experiments having been made with a view of improving the tone of these enchanting instruments, Messrs. KEITH, PROWSE, and CO. beg to recommend to purchasers their new MODEL HARP, the tones of which will be found of singular beauty and volume, and vibrating with the slightest breeze. Price 26s.; the old model from 12s. to 21s.—48, Cheapside, E.C.

MUSICAL BOX DEPOT, 48, Cheapside, London.—Messrs. KEITH, PROWSE, and CO., Importers, have just received from Messrs. Nicole Frères another assortment of their newest boxes, some of which are with flute, bell and drum accompaniments, the expressive effects of which upon the ear are exceedingly novel and beautiful. The ordinary boxes, 4 to 12 airs, at one guinea each air. Merchants and shippers are placed on the most favourable terms.

NEW MUSIC.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD'S MUSIC
CIRCULATING LIBRARY for Town and Country.
Terms—Two, Three, and Four Guineas per Annum.

HALF-PRICE.—ALL FULL-PRICED
MUSIC sent post-free at half the marked price by CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

SCHIRA'S NEW OPERA, NICCOLO DE' LAPI. The Book of Airs by W. H. CALLCOTT. Solo, 5s.; Duet, 6s.
CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

W. KUHE. FANTAISIE ÉLÉGANTE
sur l'Opéra de F. Schira, "Niccolò de' Lapi." 4s.
CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

BRINLEY RICHARDS' O SPERANZA,
"Niccolò de' Lapi." 3s. Giuglini's charming Romanza.
CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD 201, Regent-street.

OURY (Mdme.), LA BELLA MEA. From Schira's Opera "Niccolò de' Lapi." 3s. 6d.
CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

RÉNÉ FAVARGER, VALSE CAPRICE,
sur deux Airs Favoris de "Niccolò de' Lapi." 3s. 6d.
CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

SCHIRA'S NEW OPERA, NICCOLO DE' LAPI. All the principal vocal pieces in this Opera, including "La bella mea," "Oh, speranza," "Trista assenza," and "Di questa speranza," are now ready.
CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEWEST and MOST POPULAR
DANCE MUSIC.

The Parepa Galop (played at the Guild-hall Ball)	C. J. Hargitt	3s. 0d.
The "Postman" or "Night Mail"	J. P. Clarke.	3s. 0d.
The Sleigh Race Galop	Mrs. Wm. Christie.	7s. 6d.
Laudomia Mazurka (performed at the Crystal Palace Concerts)	A. Manna.	3s. 0d.
Forza del Destino Quadrilles, on Verdi's la est Opera	Louis D'Egville.	3s. 0d.
Young Man from the Country Quadrilles (Illustrated)	Carlo Zotti.	4s. 0d.
Il Bacio Valses (founded on Arditi's favourite Air, Illustrated)	Carlo Zotti.	4s. 0d.
Cabaletta Valses (with elegant frontis-piece)	L. Jullien.	4s. 0d.
Niccolò de' Lapi Valses (on Schira's Opera)	Louis D'Egville.	4s. 0d.
Orange Blossoms Valses (performed by M. Jullien's Band)	L. Jullien.	4s. 0d.
Selvaggia Valses, performed at the Crystal Palace, with beautiful Illustration Portrait of Mdme. Titiens	A. Manna.	4s. 0d.

CRAMER, BEALE and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEWEST ENGLISH SONGS.

A Day Dream	J. Blumenthal	3s. 0d.
A Welcome to our Danish Bride	Mrs. W. E. Newton	2s. 6d.
Fallen Leaves	Francesco Berger	3s. 0d.
I come from the beautiful Rhine	F. Mori	3s. 0d.
I prithee give me back my heart	J. Blumenthal	3s. 0d.
Johnnie Gray	Frank Mori.	2s. 6d.
Johnny Bell's Wooing	Charles J. Hargitt.	2s. 6d.
Minnesinger's Dream	Henry Smart	3s. 0d.
Shades of evening close around	Frederic Clay.	3s. 0d.
She is a maiden of artless grace	G. A. Macfarren.	2s. 6d.
Spinning-wheel	Henry Smart.	2s. 6d.
The Past	Mrs Christie	2s. 6d.
Thoughts of thee	J. Blumenthal	3s. 0d.
Wayward wind	Francesco Bergor.	3s. 0d.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

VIRGINIA GABRIEL.

Ladye Mabel. Ballad	3s.
Breeze of the Harp. Song	3s.
Il Re dei Gondolier. Barcarola	3s.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

GRETTON'S PIANOFORTE WORKS,
Herz and Hummel, 7s.; Der Herzen-tanz, 4s.; Der Waldstrom, 4s.; Pastorale, 4s.; Caprice Pathétique, 5s.; Toccata, Fugue, &c., &c.
CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S PIANOFORTE GALLERY
offers peculiar advantages for the choice of a first-rate Pianoforte. There is a profusion of every description, from the smallest Pianette to the largest and finest Grand, and by all the eminent makers of England and the Continent. Nothing but the very best instruments are selected from the factories, all that are deficient in tone being carefully avoided. Purchasers from CRAMER and CO. may therefore rely on having placed in their hands whatever may be reasonably expected from a selection made with competent practical skill.
Cash purchasers will receive the usual discount.
Every Instrument fully guaranteed.
Cramer and Co. deliver their Pianofortes at any railway station in the kingdom without risk to the purchaser, and at a very trifling cost.
Cramer and Co.'s Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S ENGLISH PIANETTE,
23 guineas. Cramer and Co. manufacture this capital small instrument. It has all the requisites of the best Pianoforte—check action, solid touch, agreeable tone. The case is of polished ash or pine. In practising on this Pianoforte the fingers of the player will be strengthened much more rapidly than on an old instrument, loose in the key and worn in the hammer. In rosewood, 25 guineas; in walnut, 26 guineas.
Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that this instrument has not the common or single action, but the double or check action; and that Cramer and Co. are the only manufacturers of it in England.—207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S VICARAGE PIANETTE, in dark Walnut Mediæval design, 26 guineas.
207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S INDIAN PIANETTE, in solid Mahogany, for warm climates. The most portable Pianoforte yet made. The packing-case forms a dressing-table for an officer's quarters. Price 35 guineas; with case complete, 40 guineas.
207 and 209, Regent-street.

THALBERG'S GRAND PIANOFORTES.
These magnificent instruments, manufactured by Messrs J. and P. Erard, and selected by M. Thalberg for his London concerts, have been purchased by CRAMER and CO., and are universally admitted to be the most exquisite Pianofortes ever finished by these distinguished manufacturers, combining in an extraordinary degree all their peculiar excellence—the tone has great volume, together with a charmingly vocal quality. The cases are in walnut and rosewood. Prices, 220 and 240 guineas.—207 and 209, Regent-street.

ERARD'S GRAND PIANOFORTES.—Only the very best and choicest instruments are to be had at CRAMER and CO.'S Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S CONCERTINAS—PRIZE MEDAL. Prices, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 18 guineas.
201, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S CORNETS, manufactured by F. BESSON, the receiver of twenty-three medals. Cramer and Co. are now the sole Agents in London for the sale of F. Besson's well-known Brass Instruments. Estimates for Bands furnished.
Mr Boulenois, the celebrated cornet-player, attends daily to try instruments and give private lessons. 201 Regent-street.

BUTLER'S MILITARY BAND
INSTRUMENTS.—Important to the officers of her Majesty's Army and Navy and Leaders of Bands.—G. Butler manufactures on the premises CORNETS, Saxhorns, Circular Vibrating Horns, Drums, Flutes, and every requisite for Bands at half the prices charged by other English houses. Cornets, warranted to stand the strictest test, from £2 to £5. A written guarantee given with every instrument. Estimates for bands, and price-lists, with drawings, sent post-free.
Manufactory—39, Haymarket, London.

BOOSEYS' MINIATURE PIANOFORTE,
price 17 guineas, in walnut or mahogany.—"We have had occasion to examine a new description of Pianoforte manufactured by Boosey and Sons, which combines quality and cheapness in a degree which has not previously been ever attempted. When heard it creates such surprise as would be caused by a child discoursing most eloquent music with the voice of a full-grown man. It has a rich, brilliant tone, quite strong enough to fill the largest drawing-room; and the whole mechanism of the instrument seems to be firm and durable. No piano at so small a price has ever before been presented to the public."—Vide ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Feb. 28, 1863. This Piano is well adapted for the cabin of a ship, or an extreme climate.—Boosey and Sons, 24, Holles-street, London.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS, by LACHENAL, Full Compass, with all the latest Improvements, warranted for Hot Climates, and to keep well in Tune, from Two guineas, with Case, Lock and Key, &c.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

NEW MUSIC.

HERR SCHACHNER'S ORATORIO,

ISRAEL'S RETURN FROM BABYLON.
BOOSEY and SONS have much pleasure in announcing that they have purchased the copyright of Herr Schachner's Grand Oratorio, "Israel's Return from Babylon," which was performed with such eminent success a short time since at Exeter Hall, with the aid of Mdlle. Titiens and Mr. Sims Reeves. It is about to be reproduced at the Worcester Festival on a scale of very great magnificence, and the publishers are glad to announce that the complete work will be ready for sale in time for this important performance. The Pianoforte Score will be published in a handsome volume, complete, price One Guinea, several hundred copies having already been subscribed for. The separate Vocal Pieces will also be published at the usual prices. With the view of assisting the numerous choral societies in the production of a work that cannot fail to attain a high and permanent position in the grandest school of sacred music, the publishers have determined to publish the Orchestral Score, and the separate Orchestral and Vocal Parts, at the lowest possible prices. These will shortly be ready for delivery, and orders may at once be forwarded to the publishers for copies.
The "Book of Words" (also the property of Boosey and Sons) may be had on moderate terms for public performances.

THE SEASIDE MUSIC BOOK.
A Collection of new Pianofortes, Dance and Vocal Music, especially recommended to Tourists and Travellers, as containing in a small compass and at a low price sufficient music for an evening's amusement. In an elegant volume, large size, beautifully illustrated, price 2s. 6d.
BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

THE AMATEUR'S LIBRARY OF
PIANOFORTE MUSIC. Price 2s. 6d. Each Volume, full size, contains from 40 to 60 pages of music, ordinarily sold at more than 20s. Now ready:—
1. Thalberg's Art of Singing applied to the Piano. With Introduction. 2s. 6d.
2. Kuhe's Six Transcriptions of Schubert's Melodies. 2s. 6d.
3. Strauss's Six Favourite Sets of New Waltzes. 2s. 6d.
4. Mdme. Oury's Six most Popular Pieces. 2s. 6d.
5. Thalberg's "Home, Sweet Home," "Minnie," and "Last Rose of Summer." 2s. 6d.
BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

BOOSEYS' MUSICAL LIBRARY.—Every
SUBSCRIBER at Two Guineas receives a splendid Guinea Volume of Illustrated Music, and has the use of Twelve Pieces of Music in Town and Twenty Pieces in the Country. Subscribers at One Guinea have the use of Four Pieces. Full particulars from 28, Holles-street.

HARVEST HOME. BY G. B. ALLEN.

MY OWN DEAR NATIVE FIELDS,
Contralto Song, from this successful Cantata. Price 2s.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

HARVEST HOME VALSE. By DE GASPARD. Beautifully Illustrated. Price 4s. Played by all the bands.
METZLER and CO., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

HARVEST HOME QUADRILLE. By COOTE. Illustrated. Price 4s. Played by Coote's Band with great success.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

KUHE'S HARVEST HOME.
Transcription for the Piano of Airs from this successful Cantata. Price 4s.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

KUHE'S SLUMBER, MINE OWN.
Transcription for the Piano of this popular Song. Price 3s.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

VIRGINIA GABRIEL'S "DREAMLAND."

SLUMBER, MINE OWN. This popular Song may be had in C or in E flat. Price 2s. 6d.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

MDME. OURY'S "PURITANI."
Fantasia for the Piano, as played by the Composer. Price 4s.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

THE POPULAR CONTRALTO SONG,

A WILD, WET NIGHT. Composed by IGNACE GIBBONE. Price 2s. 6d.
W. METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-st., W.

BALFE'S NEW SONG.

I HAVE BEEN WITH THE ROSE. Sung by Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington with the greatest success. Price 3s.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

HATTON'S NEW SONG.

CHILDREN. Words by LONGFELLOW. Sung by Miss Palmer. Price 2s 6d.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

H. SMART'S NEW SONG.

WHEN WE WERE SITTING SIDE BY SIDE. Suited to most voices—highest note E flat. Price 2s. 6d.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

DREAMLAND. The favourite Airs from this successful Cantata, arranged in one book for the Piano, by H. W. GOODBAN. Price 5s.
METZLER and Co., 37 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

BEETHOVEN WALTZ.—O'LEARY'S
Beethoven Waltz is an arrangement of the most fascinating airs of the immortal Beethoven. Sent free for 24 stamps.
EWER and Co., 87, Regent-street, London.

O'LEARY'S CELEBRATED DANCES:—The
Stamp Galop, the Ducal Waltz, and the Beethoven Waltz are also published in parts for Orchestra, 2s.; and Septet, 2s.
EWER and Co., her Majesty's Musicsellers, 87, Regent-street.

STAMP GALOP.—O'Leary's Stamp Galop is
the best and most popular Galop of the season. The titlepage is adorned with Postage-stamps of all Nations, beautifully printed in Colours. Sent free on receipt of 12 stamps.
EWER and Co., 87, Regent-street, London.

THE DUCAL WALTZ.—O'Leary's Ducal
Waltz is played at all the nobility's balls. The titlepage is adorned with the Arms and Crests of all the Dukes of Great Britain, splendidly printed in Colours and Gold. Sent free for 24 stamps.
EWER and Co., 87 Regent-street, London.

HALF PRICE.—All Music sent post-free at
half the published price.
FOSTER and KING, 16, Hanover-street, Regent-street, W.

NEW CONTRALTO SONGS.

Corra Linn	Virginia Gabriel	2s. 0d.
The Listning Mother	Virginia Gabriel	2s. 0d.
The Mountaineer's Wife—Claribel and G. A. Macfarren		2s. 0d.
The Faithful Footstep	Owen Hope	2s. 6d.
Pure as Angel's Breath	W. M. Lutz	2s. 6d.
The May Morn of Life	W. M. Lutz	2s. 6d.

FOSTER and KING, 16, Hanover-street, Regent-street, W.

GREAT SUCCESS.

NEW PART-SONGS, SUNG BY MR.
HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.

Sweet and Low	J. Barnby	2s. 0d.
Annie Lee	J. Barnby	2s. 0d.
Autumn's Treasures	J. G. Callcott	2s. 6d.
The First Twitter of Spring	J. G. Callcott	2s. 6d.
Hark! the soft Bugle	W. H. Cummings	2s. 0d.

Separate Voice Parts to be had for the use of Choral Societies at 3d. per page.
FOSTER and KING, 16 Hanover-street, Regent-street W.

NEW VALSE.—THE ANGLO-DANISH
VALSE. By E. L. HIME. Solo or Duet. Price 4s. (Sent at half-price.) This Valse, so universally admired, may now be had as a Solo or Duet for Pianoforte, and in Parts for Septet or full Orchestra.—DUFF and HODGSON, 20, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG—THE WELCOME AT THE
DOOR. Composed by STEPHEN GLOVER. Price 2s. 6d. (sent at Half-price). This is the sequel to the celebrated Song, "The Good-by at the Door." Popular as the latter has been, "The Welcome" will be equally successful.
DUFF and HODGSON, 20, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG. BIRD OF THE
WILDERNESS. Composed by EDWARD LAND; Sung by Mr. KENNEDY. Price 2s. 6d. (Sent at half-price.) This graceful Song is the conspicuous favourite in the Entertainment on the Songs of Scotland.—DUFF and HODGSON, 20, Oxford-street.

NEW MUSIC.

NOTICE.—HALF-PRICE.—All Music, and
the best Editions, at half the published price, sent post-free for postage-stamps or Post Office order.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street, W.

The prettiest drawing-room piece is

GANZ'S SOUVIENS TOI,
Mélodie chantante. Price 3s. 6d.
"A most pleasing morceau, equally simple and elegant."—Illustrated News.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

Performed by Command at the

GRAND BALL given by H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, at Marlborough House, June 29th, by Coote and Tinney's Band

Cologne Quadrilles, by	Coote.
Lancers', New	Tinney.
Roulette Galop	Coote.
Lancers, The Cure	Coote.
Weiner Kinder Valse	Strauss.
Domino Galop	Coote,
Village Rose Valse	Coote.

HOPWOOD and CREW, Music Publishers, 42, New Bond-street.

INTRODUCING THE DANISH NATIONAL AIR,

COOTE'S PRINCESS ALEXANDRA
VALSES. Price 4s. Illustrated with a splendid Portrait in Colours, respectfully inscribed to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

THE LATEST EXCITEMENT.

COOTE'S FAIRY VISIONS. Illustrated.
Price 4s., Solo or Duet. One of this Composer's happiest ideas, sparkling and danzante.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-st.

THE BEST SET OF LANCERS ARE

COOTE'S CURE LANCERS. Price 4s.
Introducing "The Pilgrim of Love," "My Pretty Page," "So Early in de Morning," "The Cure," and other popular Airs. A real merry set. No dance programme complete without these. Always redemanded.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

COOTE'S VILLAGE-BELLS POLKA. Price 3s. One of the very best published, and will excell in popularity the celebrated "Great Eastern," by the same Composer.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

CONTINUED SUCCESS.

COOTE'S PASSION FLOWER VALSE.
Price 4s., Solo or Duet. Performed by all the Bands in the United Kingdom.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

BUCKLEY'S BEAUTIFUL SONG,

COME WHERE THE MOONBEAMS
LINGER. Price 2s 6d. The melody is simple and beautiful.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

NEW BALLAD.

SIGHING FOR THEE. By F. BUCKLEY.
Price 2s. 6d. Is exceedingly pretty.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

SUNG BY WAMBOLD, ALWAYS REDEMANDED.

I WAIT TO HEAR THY SWEET GOOD-
NIGHT. Serenade. (Jenny Lind's Song.) Price 2s. 6d.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

AN EXQUISITE MORCEAU.

KUHE'S SILVER MOONBEAMS.
Price 2s. 6d. The most favourite piece by this celebrated Composer.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

THE MAIDEN AND HER LINNET. Song.
Nightly singing by Miss Louise Keeley at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket. Words by F. C. BURNAND; Music by W. H. MONTGOMERY. Price 2s.
London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 11, Holborn-bars, and 123, Cheapside.

PRINCESS ALICE MAZURKA and WALTZ,
By Miss OLIVER. 2s.
All Among the Barley. Waltz, 2s. 6d.; Galop, 2s. 6d.
Sydney Smith's Tarantella, Mountain Stream, Lily of the Valley, Frolichitis, Cascade, Village Festival, and Mazurka des Ulans, ea. 4s.
AUGENER and Co., 86, Newgate-street.

AUGENER and CO.'S CIRCULATING
MUSICAL LIBRARY. Annual Subscription, Two guineas.
London: 86, Newgate-street, and 44A, Tottenham-court-road. Brighton: 5, New-road. Prospectuses on application.

ANCIENT and MODERN COINS,
MEDALS, &c., may be selected on very moderate terms from the varied collections of Mr. C. R. TAYLOR, Numismatist, 2, Montague-street, Russell-square. Articles forwarded for inspection to any part of the country. Orders and commissions faithfully attended to, and every information desired promptly given in reply to communications addressed as above.
Attendance daily from 10 a.m.

FAMILY ARMS.—All Persons desirous of
having a correct copy of their armorial bearings should send name and county to CULLETON'S HERALDIC LIBRARY. No fee for search. Plain sketch, 3s. 6d.; in heraldic colours, 6s.; large size Arms, Crest, and Motto, with heraldic description, beautifully painted in rich colours, 12s. Family Pedigrees traced and Arms quartered and impaled by T. Culleton, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), London, W.C.

YOUR ARMS, CREST, MONOGRAM, or
Address Stamped on Paper Free of Charge, and no charge for engraving die if an order is given for a ream of best paper and 500 envelopes to match at 21s., carriage paid, by T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

WEDDING-CARDS and ENVELOPES
Stamped in Silver with Arms, Crest, or Monogram. 50 Cards for lady and gentleman, 50 choice envelopes, maiden name printed on flap all complete, 13s. 6d., carriage paid. A Cardplate engraved in any style, and 50 best Ivory Cards, 2s., post-free.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

FAMILY ARMS Engraved on Seals, Rings,
and steel Dies in artistic style. Crest on Seals, 7s. 6d.; solid Gold Ring, 18-carat, Hall-marked engraved with any crest, 22s.; ditto, very massive, 42s.; ditto for Arms, Crest, and Motto, 60s. The Hall mark is the only guarantee for pure gold.—T. CULLETON, Engraver to her Majesty and the Board of Trade, by appointment, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

MARK YOUR LINEN with CULLETON'S
PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES.—By means of this invention the difficulty of writing on linen with the pen is entirely superseded. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name, 2s. 6d.; Set of Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest, 5s. Post-free for stamps. Any one can use them.—T. Culleton, Patentee, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS for ALBUMS.
8 Sheets—The Crests and Mottoes used by Regiments of the Line. 8 ditto—By British Navy. 4 Sheets—The Arms used by the Colleges in Oxford and Cambridge. 5 Sheets—The Arms of all the Archbishops, from 1070 to 1863. 2 Sheets—The Monograms of the Queen and all the Royal Family. 5 Sheets—The Imperial Family of France, and all the French Aristocracy. 40 Sheets—The Monograms of all the Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Barons, and British Commoners, all stamped in various colours, price 8d. each sheet, or 6s. dozen. By T. CULLETON, Engraver to the Queen, and chief Diesinker to her Majesty's Government, 25, Cranbourn-st. (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

MAPPIN and COMPANY'S celebrated £2 2s.
Gentlemen's Dispatch Box, containing all requisites.
71 and 72, Cornhill, E.C.; and 77 and 78, Oxford-street, W.

MAPPIN and COMPANY'S celebrated
Gentlemen's £2 2s. Travelling and Dressing Bags, containing fourteen useful articles.
71 and 72, Cornhill, E.C.; and 77 and 78, Oxford-street, W.

MAPPIN and COMPANY'S celebrated 30s.
Ladies' Travelling and Dressing Bags, containing thirteen useful articles.
71 and 72, Cornhill, E.C.; and 77 and 78, Oxford-street, W.

MAPPIN, and COMPANY'S 10s. 6d.
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING AND DRESSING CASES, completely fitted
71 and 72, Cornhill, E.C.; and 77 and 78, Oxford-street, W.

MAPPIN and COMPANY'S SHEFFIELD
MANUFACTURES, London Warehouses, 71 and 72, Cornhill, E.C.; and 77 and 78, Oxford-street, W. Manufactory, Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

Digitized by Google

DISCOVERY OF THE SOURCE OF THE NILE.

CAPTAIN SPEKE.

CAPTAIN GRANT.

By the courtesy of Captains Speke and Grant we have been favoured with some interesting Sketches illustrative of their travels from Zanzibar to the source of the Nile. We have already paid our homage to the skill, courage, and enterprise which have, in the nineteenth century, solved a problem of which Homer speaks, concerning which Herodotus offered ingenious speculations in which will be found strange germs of fact; which baffled Alexander, and gave Nero occupation.

We cannot offer our readers a better description of our Engravings than that which will be found in Captains Speke and Grant's accounts of their journey from Zanzibar, as told by them at the meetings of the Royal Geographical Society, held at Burlington House, on the 22nd inst., and of the Ethnological Society on the evening of the 30th inst. We have engraved a scene from the former meeting (first page), which was crowded to excess, a great number of ladies being present. The chair was taken by Sir Roderick Murchison, and Captains Speke and Grant had the utmost difficulty in making their way to the platform. On being recognised they were greeted with hearty and reiterated cheers. They were accompanied by two negro boys from the interior of Africa, of whom we shall have more to say hereafter. Our plan of a portion of the explorers' route from the island of Zanzibar to Gondokoro (page 22), which will be found of great use to the reader in following Captains Speke and Grant's description of their travels, has been, with the kind permission of Mr. Stanford, of Charing-cross, taken from a very useful map prepared by Captain Speke and published by Mr. Stanford. We give first Captain Speke's statement:—

In attempting to describe the extent and character of this great river—the Nile—compared with its tributaries, within the limits of actual inspection by myself, I will first treat of its head, the Victoria Nyanza, from its southern extremity, which I found by astronomical observation in 1858 to be close on 3 deg. south of the equator, and gradually bring it down to its point of debouchure in the Mediterranean Sea, 31 deg. north of the equator, by which it will be seen the Nile represents, considering it lies almost in one direct line from south to north, a total, in round numbers, of 2000 miles (geographical rectilinear) in length, and is therefore nearly 1-10th the circumference of the globe. It must be borne in mind, however, that my observations respecting this great river are not the result of one expedition, but of two; that I have not actually followed its banks from head to foot, but have tracked it down, occasionally touching on it, and even navigating it as occasion offered, for the barbarous nature of the African forbids the traveller doing as he likes; therefore, to give full weight to any inferences I may draw, deduced from what I have only seen in part, I will blend native information with my own experiences, and in doing so shall hope to teach others what I know, and, beyond that, what I believe myself. In the year 1858, when I discovered the Victoria Lake, which is the great reservoir of the Nile, I found it a large sheet of sweet water lying on the main level, or from 3000 to 4000 ft. above the sea level of the great interior plateau of equatorial Africa, looking for all the world like the source of some great river; so much so, indeed, that I at once felt certain in my own mind it was the source of the Nile, and noted it accordingly. To add to this impression the natives, who there only know it by the name of Nyanza, which equally means lake, pond, and river, described its extension in this confused manner to the northward as being boundless, whilst its breadth really—in fact its circumference—was enormous; greater, if anything, on the east than on its western side, for the negro informants knew the names of all the countries surrounding the lake, and must, had they understood the value of geographical definitions, have been able to separate the River Nile from the Nyanza, and to reduce their explorations to any common understanding. Other informants—Arab merchants and their slaves, residents of Zanzibar, who penetrate Africa in quest of ivory, who had completed the whole circuit of the Nyanza, not individually but separately, some on one side and some on the other—assured me the Nyanza was the source of some great river. They knew not what, though they had heard confused accounts from the natives living on the equator of the European ivory merchants who frequented the Nile in vessels at 5 deg. north latitude, and had further heard through the same channel that with the rising of the Nile, and consequently the violence of its waters, islands were floated down its surface, which really is the case, not composed of earth and stone, but tangled roots of trees, rush, and grass, with even sometimes huts upon them, which, otherwise undisturbed, are torn away by the violence of the stream, and carried down perfect floating islands. Then, again, these men described the territory between the Nile and Asua rivers as an island on the one side and the land comprising the ancient kingdom of Kittara, according to their acceptation of the word, as an island, also being nearly circumscribed by the Kitangulé and Luta Nzigé rivers, in conjunction with the Lake Nyanza and the Nile. No merchants, however, had crossed the first parallel of north latitude; none understood geography. They heard what the natives said, but could not fully comprehend them; and thus it was that a doubt still existed in everybody's mind but my own as to the origin of the Nile, which no one would believe until I went again and turned the river down from head to mouth. Had I been all alone in this first expedition I should have settled the Nile in 1859 by travelling from Unyanyembi to Uganda with an Indian merchant, Musor Mzuri, who was prepared to go there; but, my proposal having been negatived by the chief of the expedition, who was sick at the time and tired with the journey, I returned to England, and, to my inexpressible delight, the very first day after my arrival here, found in Sir Roderick Impey Murchison a warm advocate and proposer to the Royal Geographical Society to complete what I had before begun, and, as may be imagined, I could not rest satisfied until the world accepted my own views, happily now verified by indisputable means of actual inspection and astronomical observation, that the Victoria Nyanza is the great reservoir of the Nile. Suffice it now to say, after returning to Unyanyembi (the old point), three degrees south of the lake, in 1861, I struck upon a new route, which I imagined, from the unsophisticated depositions of the ivory merchants, would lead me to a creek on the westerly flank of the Nyanza, situated on the southern boundary of Karaguvé. Geographical definitions were here again found wanting; for, instead of a creek to the great lake appearing, a new lake was found, called Luero (white), or Lake of Urigi, which formerly appeared to have contained a considerable amount of water, but is now fast drying up. Its head lies in Urundi, and, circling round the south and east flanks of Karaguvé, in form of a mountain valley, is subsequently drained by the Kitangulé River into the Nyanza, but not in sufficient quantity to make any sensible impression on the perennial contents of the Nyanza basin. It is to the west and north of Karaguvé that the lake receives its greatest terrestrial supply of water, through the medium of the Kitangulé River, which, in draining the aforesaid Luero-lo-Urigi, drains off the superfluous waters of many minor lakes, as the Akenyard, in Urundi; the Luckurow, which is the second of a chain with the Akenyard; the Ingerzi and Karaguvé; and the little Windermere, which, in Karaguvé, lies below the capital on its south-eastern corner. None of these lakes are large—mere puddles in comparison to the great Victoria Nyanza; but still the Kitangulé River, after receiving all their contributions, is a noble river, low sunk like a huge canal, about eighty yards across, with a velocity of about four miles an hour, which appears equal to the Nile itself as soon as it issues from the lake by the Ripon Falls. The question naturally suggests itself, what forms these lakes? whence originate their waters? It is simply this: the Mountains of the Moon, in which they lie, encircling the northern end, and the Tanganyika Lake, are exposed to the

(*Continued on page 20.*)

WAGANDA MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN GRANT.

Digitized by Google

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Austin Elliot. By Henry Kingsley. (2 vols. Macmillan and Co.) Yonder, over the bridge at Eton, go three bonnie lads with arms thrown friendlily over one another's shoulder; they are Austin Elliot, Lord Charles Barty, and Robert Hilton. The first two are to become as Telephus, generous as Proculeius, and clever as Mr. K[illegible]y; the nature of the last has a taint, which breaks out in the form of kleptomania at school, cheating in the army, and forgery after dismissal from her Majesty's service. For the sin of George Hilton, who made a fortune dishonourably, is visited upon his son, and is expiated, if you will believe Captain Hertford, a blackleg, a bully, and a duellist, by that son's suicide. So Eleanor Hilton, at her father's death, inherits nine thousand a year. Now Eleanor and Austin from early days have been to one another as brother and sister; at least, so thinks Austin; but Eleanor pines in secret to know that she is not loved after another fashion. How that fashion is at length obtained; how the little brown fairy of the gossamer order of Queen Mab is wooed and won as she wished to be; how, nevertheless, she imposes upon Austin a long delay to the marriage ceremony; how she further tries his confidence by hints of a secret which embitters her life, but which he must forbear from seeking to fathom; how she writhes under the tyranny of an Aunt Maria, a maniac or a drunkard, or both at first, and, undoubtedly, the former at last; how she endured her fate patiently, watchfully, prayerfully; how dear old Robin, the dog of dogs, is the means of clearing up mystery and doubt; how the pride of the M'Tavish is humbled in the dust till he condescends to sell his island for money; and how Austin and Eleanor, and blind Lord Edward and Gil Macdonald, and Robin the dog all settle for life in Ronaldsay, the reader must learn from Mr. Kingsley himself. We must go back to Captain Hertford and the great event of Austin's career. Eleanor was not by any means smitten with the gallant Captain, but the Captain was desperately with her nine thousand a year, and, having Aunt Martha on his side, was not without hopes could Austin be removed, of possessing this lady with nine thousand charms. Now, it seems a singular way of recommending yourself to the good graces of a lady to shoot her lover through the heart; still as Count Commilfaut, an intimate friend of Hertford, observed, one has "heard of that succeeding;" and, besides, the pistol was the social weapon which the Captain handled best. However, the author so manages matters that, though the Captain relinquishes this plan, it becomes necessary, according to the code of honour (as explained by Mr. Kingsley) eighteen years ago, for Elliot to board Hertford in some public place. Lord Charles Barty, with more than the love of David for Jonathan, foreseeing what is likely to be the result, determines to sacrifice himself for his friend, forestalls Austin, and gives the fighting Captain the lie direct. The "world of honour" having expected this attention to proceed from Elliott take it charitably for granted that he has allowed his friend to adopt his quarrel, so that Austin finds himself in a very unpleasant predicament. His friend is shot dead upon the spot; he, as his friend's second, is an accessory (very improperly admitted to bail), and his reputation is blown upon. Taking advantage of the interval which elapses before he is called upon to answer to his bail he tracks Captain Hertford (who with his second escaped abroad), comes up with him, fights him, and gets hit in the leg, and that wound, on the homœopathic principle, is supposed to heal the wound in his honour. He then returns to England, stands his trial, and is sentenced to a year's imprisonment, which (for the author's convenience, no doubt) he undergoes at Millbank. Thence he is released before his time, with another convict, who is closely connected with Eleanor's secret. Mr. Kingsley is a fierce anti-duellist, and he has evidently in his story had very much in his mind the desire to throw odium upon the practice of the duello. But the subject is in our day too stale and flat; we require rather to be shown that its obsoleteness has led to more courtesy, more dignity, more temper, more guarded language; for there are many who are by no means inclined to think so, but to believe that insolence triumphs in its indemnity. Nor can Mr. Kingsley be complimented upon his method, for exceptional and unreasonable cases form no basis for generalisation. Besides, for consistency's sake, Lord Charles should have been more jealous for the honour than for the life of his friend; and he must have known that even his own death under the circumstances was more likely to tarnish still further than to clear it. Let us not be supposed to advocate duelling; but let it be condemned on general grounds. Mr. Kingsley shines most in the subordinate parts of his story. There is a tinge of poetry in his descriptions of nature; there are causticity and pungency in his remarks upon social and political matters; there is great humour in the scenes with the cabman who is told to "go to Putney," with the dog-fancier, and with other persons belonging to what it is the fashion to call "the lower stratum of society;" and his style is characterised throughout by vigour and dash. Some persons might call it slightly dogmatical, flippant, and slangy; and there might be a germ of truth in what they said. The tone of conversation and correspondence between Austin and his father is certainly very objectionable, after the worst fashion of "young England;" it is as foolish as it is disrespectful. Surely respect is compatible with the most candid intercourse and the closest affection. There are symptoms of carelessness, too, in matters of detail, both of construction and language; for instance, we learn from page 14 of the first volume, that Austin's father is forty years of age in 1808, and, from page 15, that Austin is born when his father is forty-nine, that is, in 1817. He takes his degree at Oxford in 1845 (p. 184), that is, when he is twenty-eight; this is unusually late for a man who has been at Eton; but at page 95 of the second volume, he is said to be only twenty-three, so that we are reduced to the explanation of misprints. And several other trivialities there are which are perhaps beneath the notice of popular writers, but an attention to which would add finish to their works, and would have enhanced the pleasure, not small as it is, with which we have read Mr. Kingsley's book.

The Battles of England. By C. Sanderson, L.C.P. (Bradbury and Evans.) This is likely to be a useful little book, not only for schools, for which it has been "compiled expressly," but for any person who wishes to have at hand a not at all complicated book of reference for the date, cause, and issue of the principal English battles from 1066 to the end of the Crimean War. The division into periods of English history, and into houses of English Sovereigns, which is prefixed to the chief matter, adds to the usefulness of the compilation; and the list of Sovereigns of England, with corresponding tables of those of France and Scotland, is an additional advantage.

Chesterford and Some of Its People. By the Author of a "Bad Beginning." (Three vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.) Individual portraiture is the most striking characteristic of this pleasant book. From Katharine Lyndon, the pearl of Chesterford, to Tom and his two pretty kittens, jumping for cheese at the end of a string, it is evident that the pencil has been guided by a skilful hand. And this skill is foreshadowed even in the opening chapter, where the interview between the pretty, graceful, romantic, weakminded wife, sighing for a love which she sacrificed to gain a commonplace but wealthy husband, and the plain, awkward, mean, fussy, impertinent, vulgar, strong-minded wife is described with a truthfulness which bears witness to keen powers of observation. It is the daughter of the latter who for a while threatens to wreck for ever the happiness of Katharine Lyndon and her lover. Without disclosing the means whereby this catastrophe is averted, it will be enough to relate that Harriet Thompson, whose cold impassive exterior covered a very volcano of passion, and who would fain have interrupted altogether that course of true love which never runs too smooth, was condemned to penal matrimony and the arms of a senile Baronet. The hero will probably be considered to have been, as heroes very often are, more fortunate than meritorious. It is true his eyes were expressive; and it is equally true that he was six feet high without his shoes. Nor can it be denied that the Fates treated him hardly in the matter of his landed property; but these advantages and this misfortune scarcely compensate for his morbid suspiciousness. Not even the misogyny which was early instilled into him, backed by the intrigue of Harriet Thompson, can reconcile us entirely to his course of conduct. Still we may trace even here the art of the writer; for if it had not been for the misogynist's strangeness, coquettish Katharine would not have known how she loved him. Of the other characters Polly Peacock shall stand first. Her vanity was grievous, but it was grievously punished. The golden-haired little vixen is delineated to the life; her thirst for admiration and her vulgar fine-ladyism were the natural results of her breeding and education, but her depth of love, her warmth of heart, and her courageous spirit were more than enough to redeem her faults. Brave, honest, fervent Ned Alston seemed almost too good for her till the dreadful day when she rowed her lone boat down the dangerous stream and sought and found—what she feared to find. And now let her father step on to the stage. He is by no means a pleasant figure, and he is a surly, pompous, prosperous bully; but, nevertheless, he is well described, as are his victim, Mrs. Draper, and his abomination, Miss Dobbles. It cannot be denied, however, that he had some ground for grumbling at the summary manner in which he was relieved of his daughter. The elder Mr. Alston, again, is well depicted; it is but little we see of him, but that little is characteristic of a sturdy English yeoman who loves his son and can manage a farm, but in matters of evidence is a trifle obtuse. Mr. Severn Sparks is clearly a great favourite with the author, but it is not always that reader and author are agreed upon the subject of favourites; and it must be confessed that all his kind-heartedness, and dauntlessness, and energy, and other qualities which are attributed to him, cannot convince us that the expression "conceited old prig" was unjustly applied to him. Peter, the driver of donkeys, of whom Mr. Sparks says, "that old fellow's a lesson to us all," is more to our fancy. And so, with a farewell bow to the snobby-genteel Misses Minns, let us leave our author to the attention of the public.

Low's Shilling Guide to the Charities of London. By Sampson Low, jun. (Sampson Low, Son, and Co.) Mr. Low's carefully-compiled little book upon the charities of London in 1861 is tolerably well and favourably known; and this present is a sort of supplement to that, as well as, so far as the purposes of a guide are concerned, a repetition, matters of detail only being omitted. This omission, however, does not apply to such cases as the Smith Charity and the Jones Charity, lately alluded to by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his remarkable speech upon the exemption of charities from income tax; they are described at considerable length; and here only, we believe, is to be found any account of them available to the public generally. And the public generally must have been very much at a loss to know to what the Chancellor of the Exchequer was alluding. Self-defence against the appropriation of his former diligent labours by a rival compiler seems to have been one of Mr. Low's objects in the present issue.

Adventures and Researches among the Andaman Islanders. By Frederic J. Mouat. (Hurst and Blackett.) The frightful Indian mutiny is to some extent the cause of this work, for it was supposed that some of the mutineers whose hands had not been actually embrued in blood might be removed with advantage to the Andaman Islands. Hence it was that Dr. Mouat was sent from Calcutta in charge of an expedition; and we have here an account of what the members of that expedition saw, heard, achieved, and endured. Dr. Mouat's pleasant, lively style makes still more readable a narrative which circumstances invest with more than ordinary interest. It is accompanied by some graphic illustrations and a map of the Great Andaman and adjacent islands.

MUSIC.

Gounod's "Faust" is still the great object of attraction at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE; and now, we presume, this most popular opera will prove equally attractive at the rival house. It was produced there on Thursday last (instead of Tuesday, as originally announced), and our account of its performance must therefore be reserved for next week.

The most interesting article of operatic intelligence is that Weber's "Oberon" is about to be produced at Her Majesty's Theatre, Sims Reeves being engaged to appear in the character of Sir Huon. The cast will be immensely strengthened by the appearance of Alboni as Fatima.

Mr. Nugent, the well-known and much-respected keeper of the box-office at Her Majesty's Theatre, is to take a benefit on Monday next—the first he has ever had during his connection of a quarter of a century with the theatre. In all the changes and vicissitudes of that long period Mr. Nugent has been always at his post; and the attention, punctuality, and uniform courtesy and desire to oblige with which he has discharged his laborious duties have been felt and appreciated by the opera-going public. His bill of fare is ample and attractive, embracing the principal portions of the "Ballo in Maschera," the "Barbière di Siviglia," and the "Figlia del Reggimento," performed by the whole strength of the company.

The PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S Eighth Concert (the last of its fifty-first season) took place at the Hanover-square Rooms on Monday evening last. It was also the last great concert of this season, all the serial performances of the various societies, and also the most remarkable benefit concerts given by individuals, having already taken place. The programme of the Philharmonic Concert was as follows:—

PART I.

Sinfonia in C, No. 1	Mozart.
Aria, "Pietà, Signore," Signor Delle-Sedie	Stradella.
Fantasia Appassionata, Violoncello, Signor Piatti (first time of performance)	J. Rietz.
Aria, Mdlle. Desirée Artôt, "Deh, vieni" (Nozze di Figaro)	Mozart.
Overture (A Midsummer Night's Dream)	Mendelssohn

PART II.

Sinfonia Eroica	Beethoven.
Duetto, Mdlle. Desirée Artôt and Signor Delle-Sedie (La Favorita)	Donizetti.
Sonata Pastorale, Violoncello, Signor Piatti (first time of performance), accompanied on the Pianoforte by Mr. Cusins	Tartini.
Overture (Guillaume Tell)	Rossini.

Conductor—Professor Sterndale Bennett, Mus. D.

This programme will make the musical reader as well acquainted with the character of the concert as any description could do. It was a genuine Philharmonic concert, constructed according to the plan adhered to by the society for more than half a century. The society was established chiefly for the cultivation of orchestral music by the study and performance of the symphonic works of the greatest masters; its purpose being to make the public acquainted with the highest productions of the musical art by means of the best possible execution. The soundness of the principle on which the society was originally formed, and which has been steadily adhered to for so long a period, is proved by the best of all evidence—the evidence of success. The fall of the Philharmonic Society has often been predicted, and in many instances "the wish has been father to the thought." But all such prophecies have been completely falsified. Notwithstanding the formation of new and rival societies—notwithstanding the temptation of comparative cheapness—notwithstanding all the efforts of opposition and rivalry, the Philharmonic Society stands unshaken: more firm, healthy, and vigorous in its "green old age" than it has been at any former period of its life.

Mr. BENEDICT'S Annual Morning Concert, on Monday week, at St. James's Hall, might, considering its amplitude, have almost been called a "monster concert;" but then it was not, as monster concerts usually are, a confused jumble of good, bad, and indifferent. The selection of music was as refined, classical, and recherché as if it had been for a chamber concert, with an audience of amateurs. The programme did not contain a single piece that could be deemed commonplace or trivial. It was exceedingly varied, but the variety was variety of excellence. The performers were worthy of the audience. Without enumerating their names, we may say that they were a body of the most distinguished artists now in London. The public showed their appreciation of Mr. Benedict's merits by crowding St. James's Hall almost to suffocation, and by applauding him with the utmost enthusiasm.

The Rev. J. E. Cox has been unanimously elected Honorary Chaplain to the Royal Society of Musicians of Great Britain.

Miss GRACE LINDO'S Morning Concert at the Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, on Tuesday last, was one of the most elegant entertainments of the season. Miss Lindo is a highly-accomplished vocalist. During her recent stay in Paris her talents were much admired by the public, and by one whose suffrage was perhaps still more valuable—Rossini, who was warm in his expressions of approbation and pleasure. On Tuesday she sang five pieces in very different styles—Handel's "Lascia ch'io panga;" Donizetti's cavatina, "L'amor suo;" Lachner's "Waldvoglein" (with violoncello accompaniment by M. Leboue); Ferrari's song, "Vieni, vieni;" and Balfe's "I'm not in love, remember:" and in all of them was equally at home, singing with a beautiful voice, pure taste, and true expression. Mdlle. Liebhart, Miss Wilkinson, Herr Reichardt, and Mr. Allan Irving sang favourite vocal pieces; and solos on the piano and harp were played by Mr. Aguilar and Herr Oberthur. The various performances, especially those of Miss Lindo herself, were most warmly applauded by a crowded and fashionable audience.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.—The greatest love-tragedy in the world, Shakspeare's "Romeo and Juliet," has been revived at this theatre under circumstances which have secured some attention. That this drama depends more upon the heroine than on Romeo there can be no doubt. It is even so with the subject as Shakspeare left it; but in the alteration now placed on the stage by Mr. George Vining, Juliet has a final scene, which, though far from improving the play, gives the balance decidedly in her favour. She has an entire situation which brings down the curtain with anticipated applause. This alteration, we all know, was due to Garrick, and was one instance of the manner in which that great actor deteriorated the Shakspearean plays in order to adapt them to his notions of stage effect. We regret that the manager should have placed such a mutilated and interpolated version of the tragedy on these boards. But all such considerations appear to have been subordinated to the one purpose—that of introducing to the public a foreign artiste in the character of Juliet, Mdlle. Stella Colas, a young actress from the Théâtre Français and the Imperial French plays at St. Petersburg. It appears that the young lady has been for some months a pupil of Mr. Ryder, by whom she has been instructed in English declamation. We think that it would have been more to her interest to have deferred her début until she had become less imperfect in our pronunciation. Her performance might then have been more equal than was possible under the actual circumstances, while contending with the difficulties which ought to have been mastered in the closet and not left for correction on the stage. The burlesque element might then have been altogether avoided, which manifestly offended many auditors on the night of her appearing. Mdlle. Stella Colas is evidently young and pretty, and, as a French actress, has many attractions. Some of these, however, unfitted her for the part of Juliet, who, as represented by her, in the balcony and other scenes, has too much of the finesse belonging to the fascinating coquette and too little of the headlong passion proper to the Italian maid. This fault is due, no doubt, to the constitutional temperament of the actress, and has but little to do with her art, in which she nevertheless is an evident proficient. Many beauties of her delivery were also owing to the same cause, and were rather accidents of intonation than designed emphases. Much of all this will be necessarily modified when Mdlle. Stella Colas shall have gained a proper command and control of the language. As an actress, she must have been carefully educated, and she possesses many resources not common to the English artiste. She makes considerable use of the furniture of the stage, and of the sofas and chairs with which some of the scenes are provided, and is skilful in the use of such aids to effective acting, and which, we may add, are too frequently neglected by English performers. But Nature has also done much for the actress in a flexible person and a forcible utterance. Notwithstanding the grievous defects of enunciation, her declamation, as in the scenes with Friar Lawrence, was frequently powerful; and in the chamber scene it was effective beyond all precedent. It is true that in her frantic recognition of the fancied ghosts she went to such extreme as to "hover on the verge of all we hate;" yet she stopped short of the perilous brink, and skilfully maintained her position. The audience were fairly taken by surprise and "frighted from their propriety;" for they called the actress to the front after she had disposed her body on the bed. The play was, on the whole, effectively acted. Mr. Walter Montgomery, as Romeo, was not only equal to the character but looked and spoke it with peculiar aptitude, and confirmed the previous good opinion of the house that we have in him an actor fully eligible for metropolitan business. Mr. George Vining was too boisterous; but, in other respects, revived the ancient manner of performing Mercutio, and in the Queen Mab speech represented graphically the different descriptions. In portions of the business, too, he adopted many of the points of the late Mr. Charles Kemble. The Nurse of Mrs. Marston was perfect; and Friar Lawrence, in the person of Mr. Marston, was the veritable "holy man" whom Juliet was justified in trusting to the uttermost. The small part of the apothecary was made a great, though all too brief, one by Mr. Belmore. Nor should we omit to say that Mr. Fitzjames obtained a round of applause in the testy Capulet. The scenery, accessories, and appointments of the stage were efficient, and we are justified in hoping that now for some weeks the poetic drama will maintain the ascendant. The success would have been more satisfactory if the opportunity had been confided to a competent English actress—and we certainly have one, if not more, whose Juliet would do honour to the metropolitan boards. But the ways of managers are mysterious, and defy logic as much as they ignore fact.

HER MAJESTY'S.—On Friday Mdme. Ristori appeared in a new drama, called "Deborah," an Italian version of a German play by Mosenthal, the scene of which is laid in Styria. Deborah is a Jewess, and suffers from the persecution that besets her tribe, being deserted by her Christian husband, the son of the village Mayor—who, yielding to a momentary fascination, had married the popularly-abhorred Hebrew maiden. She has in her the spirit of an Israelitish prophetess, and is, in the first instance, lavish of her maledictions. But restoration comes, and in her re-established prosperity she changes the theme of her song, and utters blessings even on her lover and his new wife, whose child she solemnly recognises and commends to Heaven. She then departs, and is seen no more. Mdme. Ristori was solemn and grand in both phases of the character. The part is altogether worthy of the actress, and deserves to establish a place in her repertoire.

DRURY LANE.—The long-announced performance at this theatre, under the direction of Mr. Adolphus Francis, the well-known Shakspearean reader, took place on Tuesday evening, and was attended by a large and fashionable audience. The entertainment consisted of a number of select scenes from Shakspeare's dramas, which were acted by about sixty artistes, some of them of great eminence. Foremost of these was Miss Helen Faucit, in the character of Rosalind, who played her very best on the occasion. Some members of the foreign stage also appeared, as representatives of the reverence with which Shakspeare is received by Continental performers. Of Germany, for instance, Herr Krueger was the representative on the occasion, and enacted Hamlet in a sensible manner and with considerable effect. He was assisted by Miss Edith Heraud, who supported the part of the Queen with her wonted grace and force. The stage business in this scene was arranged after the Continental type, and differed much from the usual combinations of it in this country, and thus the foreign reference intended by it was further indicated. The profits of the representation are to be given in aid of the funds about to be collected for a national monument to Shakspeare; a project now under consideration with more than one committee, in addition to the one with which this performance originated. The orchestra was superintended by Mr. Isaacson.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean delivered some readings and recitations in this noble apartment yesterday week in aid of the Shakspeare Fund, and as their last public exhibition previous to their departure for Australia. These eminent tragedians had already in various places during their recent provincial tour displayed their talent in poetic and dramatic readings, and the local reports were enthusiastic in commendation. We are now enabled to endorse the decision and to add our testimony to the excellence of the performance. We are at a loss whether to give our preference to the dramatic or poetic readings of Mr. and Mrs. Kean; both, however, are at the highest mark of merit, and we know not where we may meet with anything to equal their double attraction. The play selected for reading was the Shakspearean historical tragedy of "King John," in which, in addition to the female characters, Mrs. Kean supported the part of Prince Arthur. There is a dignity in the subject and diction of this tragedy well calculated to sustain a public reading at a most effective point; and Mr. and Mrs. Kean not only reached this point but culminated at one far beyond, realising the transcendental and moral altitude to which the play slowly climbs, enforcing a lesson as nationally interesting as it is dramatically sublime. The recitations consisted of Professor Aytoun's "Execution of Montrose" and Lord Macaulay's "Horatius Cocles," which were given by Mr. Kean; and of Hood's

Digitized by Google

"Bridge of Sighs," which was very poetically interpreted by Mrs. Kean. Mr. Kean was eminently graphic in his delineation of the particulars that accompanied the death of the loyal Marquis, and identified himself thoroughly with the devoted Cameron who tells the story. Especially did he paint the indignation of his hearers at Argyle and the lairds who had betrayed the noble martyr to an obsolete political creed. The ballad of "Horatius Cocles" gave still further room to graphic display. We shared in the danger of the warrior and the triumph of the swimmer, directed by the voice, hand, and eye of the eloquent narrator. Dramatic power, also, was brought in aid of the incidents, and the characters of Sextus and Lars Porsena stood out in a distinctness of portraiture not a little surprising, when we consider the paucity of words that go to compose the picture. We regret to lose the opportunity of frequently hearing Mr. and Mrs. Kean in these Readings and Recitations, the novelty as well as merit of which would have drawn together large audiences in England. But professional considerations lead these eminent artists to Australia, where we wish them every success; but at the same time hope the statement may be verified that their absence from us will not exceed more than a twelvemonth's duration.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

COAL-TAR COLOURS.—Dr. Hofmann is still continuing his important researches on this interesting subject. In a recent communication to the French Academy he states that he has found that a mixture of pure aniline and toluidine, heated with a mercurial or stannic chloride, or with arsenious acid, produces instantly a most magnificent red of intense dyeing power. He states also that he has discovered a mode of preparing pure toluidine in considerable quantity. Having an abundance of materials to work upon, he hopes soon to obtain valuable results.

THE FIRST COCOONS OF THE OAK SILKWORM, and silk produced from them, have been laid before the French Academy of Sciences by M. Guérin-Méneville. This silkworm is a species introduced from Japan by Dr. Pompe de Meer de Woort, by whom some eggs were given to the Colonial Minister of Holland, who remitted them to the French Government. The silkworms were reared by the Imperial Society of Acclimatisation, and are stated to have been perfectly healthy. When first hatched, the worms were quite black; now they are of a fine green, with orange and blue tubercles.

THE REFRACTION, DISPERSION, AND SENSITIVENESS OF LIQUIDS has been the subject of researches conducted by Dr. J. H. Gladstone and the Rev. T. P. Dale, in the laboratory of the former, on methyl, ethyl, butyl, and a large number of other chemical compounds lent by Professors Hofmann, Williamson, Frankland, and other eminent chemists. The results are given in the new number of the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*. With regard to the relation between the change of refraction (sensitiveness) and the change of the volume by heat, the uniform testimony of about ninety liquids examined was, that both refraction and dispersion diminish as the temperature increases. The experiments on substitution sufficed to show, as the examination of isomeric bodies had done, that the special influence exerted on the rays of light by the elements of a compound is greatly dependent on the manner of their combination. The following is given as a generalisation approximately if not absolutely true:—Every liquid has a specific refractive energy composed of the specific refractive energies of its component elements, modified by the manner of combination, and which is unaffected by change of temperature, and this refractive energy accompanies it when mixed with other liquids.

A NEW FORM OF DANIELL'S PILE has been constructed by M. Minotto, of Turin. It consists (1) of a cylindrical or rectangular vase of glass, earthenware, or any other insulating insoluble substance not acted on by acids; (2) a copper disc placed at the bottom of the vase, and nearly of the same diameter (and as thin as may be, because its thickness will increase by use), soldered to a copper wire varnished or covered by gutta-percha; (3) on the disc is placed a layer of sulphate of copper reduced to a fine powder, and half filling the vase; upon this is put (4) a layer of fine siliceous sand not acted on by sulphuric acid; (5) a piece of zinc large enough to last some time, and pure enough not to need amalgamation, and soldered to a helix of fine wire, which permits the zinc to sink as the sand sinks; and (6) of a layer of water poured gently on the sand in sufficient quantities to last as long as the pile, the evaporation being diminished by covering the vase. The action of this pile is said to be more powerful than that of Daniell. Amongst its advantages are reckoned the suppression of porous vases or diaphragms, the small consumption of copper, and a diminution of labour in its preparation.

BLACK OF ANILINE.—In the *Répertoire de Chimie* is given a specimen of cotton dyed with this black, obtained by the action of oxydising substances on aniline. It is said to resist the action of light, boiling soap-suds, chlorine, acids, and alkalies.

A PROCESS FOR BLEACHING GUTTA-PERCHA.—Dissolve it in twenty times its weight of boiling benzoline, and add to the solution some plaster of very good quality, stirring the mixture from time to time. At the expiration of several days the plaster is precipated, having drawn down with it all the insoluble impurities in the benzoin. The limpid liquor is then decanted and introduced by small portions into a vase containing twice its volume of alcohol at 90 deg. cent., and continually agitated. During this operation the gutta-percha is precipitated in the form of a pasty mass, perfectly white. Its desiccation, thus purified, requires several weeks' exposure to the air; but it may be much accelerated by trituration in a mortar, and removing the water thus separated.

A NEW METHOD OF SILVERING GLASS has been invented by M. A. Martin, and laid before the French Academy of Sciences by M. Le Verrier. M. Martin states that, after having carefully studied and experimented upon all the known methods of silvering (in which aldehyde, sugar of milk, glucosate of lime, &c., are employed), he has obtained a process which seems to him to possess all the requisite conditions in its easiness of application and in the adhesion and durability of the layer of silver deposited. M. Martin begins by preparing—1, A solution of 10 grammes of nitrate of silver in 100 grammes of distilled water; 2, an aqueous solution of pure ammonia, marking 13 degs. to the areometer of Cartier; 3, a solution of 20 grammes of pure caustic soda in 500 grammes of distilled water; and 4, a solution of 25 grammes of ordinary white sugar in 200 grammes of distilled water; pouring into it 1 cubic centimetre of nitric acid (at 36 degs.), and causing it to boil twenty minutes in order to complete the process. The volume is raised to 500 cubic centimetres by the addition of distilled water and 50 cubic centimetres of alcohol (at 36 degs.). Having obtained these solutions, M. Martin proceeds to the preparation of the silvering liquid. He pours into a flask 12 cubic centimetres of the solution of nitrate of silver; then 8 cubic centimetres of ammonia (at 13 degs.); next 20 cubic centimetres of the solution of soda; completing the volume of 100 cubic centimetres by adding 60 cubic centimetres of distilled water. If these proportions have been well observed, M. Martin states that the liquid will remain limpid, and a drop of a solution of nitrate of silver in it will produce a permanent precipitate. However, the liquid should be permitted to stand twenty-four hours, after which it may be used with perfect security. The surface to be silvered should be well cleaned with a lump of cotton impregnated with some drops of nitric acid (at 36 degs.), then washed with distilled water, and afterwards drained and placed on wedges on the surface of a bath comprised of the silvering liquor described above, to which from a tenth to a twelfth part of the preparation of sugar has been added. Under the influence of diffused light, the liquid in which the surface to be silvered is bathed will become yellow, then brown, and at the expiration of from two to five minutes the silver will invade the whole of the surface of the glass. After ten to fifteen minutes the layer will have attained the thickness desired, and the glass may then be washed—first, with common water, and next with distilled water, and, finally, be placed in the open air to dry. The dried surface will be perfectly polished, but covered with a light, whitish veil. At the slightest rubbing of a ball of chamois leather powdered with polishing rouge the veil will disappear, leaving on the glass a brilliant surface, the physical constitution of which renders it eminently suitable for the optical purposes for which it is destined.

BOTANY OF MADAGASCAR.—In the new number of the *Journal of the Linnean Society* will be found Dr. C. Meller's "Journal of his Observations during the Expedition to the Coast and Capital of Madagascar, in the Suite of the late Mission to King Radama." We select a few notices:—The copal gum-tree is very abundant along the sea, and for seventy miles of their way inland, being lost after this (the last tree seen being at about 800 ft. to 1000 ft. above the sea level). It grows to a large size. One found by the lakes (about twenty-nine miles from Tamatave) measured 28 ft. in circumference, had an enormous spread, and was full of fruit. Very little gum is collected. The natives incise the bark, and fix bamboos to receive the gum. To procure indiarubber they are less careful, merely making incisions and allowing the sap to flow into a hole at the foot of the tree. The Tanghinia venefica, Voan tangan of the Malagasy (the ordeal poison-tree), grows along the coast. It was in full flower and fruit as the travellers passed. It was one of the most beautiful trees seen by them, and very abundant. From one of the Christians at Antananarivo, who went through the ordeal during the days of persecution in the late Queen's reign, Dr. Meller learnt the mode of its administration. The fruit was taken, bruised, and boiled whole; a fowl was boiled and the broth set aside; three pieces of the skin of the fowl were cut and put into the broth. A cupful of the poison was first administered, followed by another of the broth containing the three pieces of skin. If vomiting did not speedily set in, the poison soon killed; but if it did, it was kept up by constant exhibition of the broth and warm water, until the three pieces of skin were ejected. Should these obstinately remain it was held as evidence of guilt, and another dose of the poison was administered. Hanging from the fork of a tree by one of the lakes Dr. Meller found a pendent ribbon-like fern (Ophioglossum pendulum), the roots of which were fixed in a mass of earth and decomposed leaves, collected in the hollow of the tree. Each ribbon fell to a distance of from 3 ft. to 5 ft., then bi or tri fuscated, and from the under part sent down a sporecase, which, when ripe, contained a mass of yellow granular matter. The primary divisions fell from 1 ft. to 3 ft. more, then subdivided, and beneath each subdivision was a sporecase, connected with a diverticulum. Some of these bands measured 12 ft. Dr. Meller also saw specimens of the ravenala, or traveller's tree, 40 ft. high. It extends from the coast inland for above 130 miles.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1008 by A. B. C., Darrell, Sigma, T. V., I. W. S., Medicus, Try Again, Miles, F. N., Boston Stump, I. Bernard, Clericus, Civis, G. M. C., Delta, Peterkin, Larry, Osiris, P. M. K., Garryowen, Lionel, H. S. B., Rifleman, C. T. C., X. Y. Z., Gorilla, Pip, H. S., I. B., Box and Cox, Mercator, Racine, W. P. D., W. F., M. P., F. R. S., Sissa, Vox, W. L., Rodolph, Andrew, Miranda, S. P. J., Henry, Mrs Gamp, Peon, Reynard, R. G., L. B., Lex, Kemp, S. H. S., J. N., 1863, Mitre; F. G., Henley; Victoria, Quidnunc, T. P. C., Volunteer, Percy, G. R., P. P., Aladdin, Queen Omega, H. K., I. A. M., I. G. S., Peregrine, Travellers' Club; Trinidad, Kilkenny; R. P., W. G., F. C. B.; W., of Edinburgh; H. H., R. B. W., Nereus, Wee Pawn; R. B., of Stoke; Enitor, Charley, Johnston Mills, I. H. B., Vincent; Miss Jocelyn, Berlin; Rook, Arminius, W. K. B., Romola, F. A. S., Histrion, C. H., Beaumont, T. Sydney, Magister, Omicron, E. S. D.; R., of Devonport; G. W. P., Stonehenge, Argus, Nemo, W. I. F., T. V. S., Nimrod, Middy, I. Parry, Samivel, I. Gilbert, Caroline, A Schoolboy, Oxoniensis, G. M., Roxburgh are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1009.

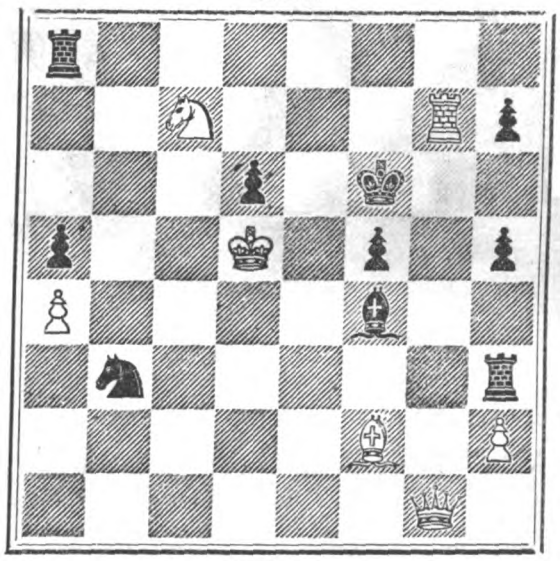
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K B 5th	K to K B 3rd	3. Kt to K 4th (ch)	K moves
2. R to Q R sq	K to Kt 4th, or (*a*)	4. R mates.	

(*a*) 2. K to K 2nd | 4. R or Kt Mates.
3. R to Q R 7th (ch) K moves

PROBLEM NO. 1010.

By Mr. I. A. MILES.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

BLINDFOLD CHESS-PLAYING AT MANCHESTER.

Mr. Blackburne, whose fame as a player of chess without the aid of a chess-board and men is now European, has recently capped all his previous performances in blindfold chess by playing *twelve* games simultaneously against as many players. The exhibition took place before a large assemblage of spectators at Manchester, Mr. Blackburne winning six games, losing four, and drawing two. Of these games the following affords a good example of the clearness and precision of Mr. Blackburne's combinations under circumstances of such appalling difficulty as conducting a dozen different *parties* with nothing before him but the bare walls of the chamber he sits in.

(*King's Gambit declined.*)

BLACK (Mr. Blackburne.)	WHITE (Mr. Butterfield.)	BLACK (Mr. Blackburne.)	WHITE (Mr. Butterfield.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. K R to K Kt sq	Kt to K Kt 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	B to Q B 4th	17. P to K B 4th	P to K B 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	18. P to K 5th	Q Kt to K 2nd
4. P to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th	19. B to K 6th	P takes P
5. B to Q B 4th	B takes Kt	20. Q P takes P	R to Q sq
6. Q takes B	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. Q R to Q sq	R takes R
7. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd	22. R takes R	Kt to Q B 3rd
8. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 3rd	23. Kt to Q B 4th	K to K 2nd
9. Kt to Q R 3rd	Q to K B 3rd	24. Kt takes B	K takes B
10. P to Q 3rd	P takes K B P	25. Kt to Q 7th	R to Q sq
11. P to Q 4th	K Kt to K 2nd	26. Kt to Q B 5th (ch)	K to B 2nd
12. Q B takes P	Kt to K Kt 3rd	27. R takes R	Kt takes R
13. B to K 3rd	Q takes Q	28. P to Q R 5th	Kt to K 2nd
(As a rule, a blindfolded player encourages the exchange of pieces, because the clearer the field the less arduous are his mental labours.)		29. P to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q 4th
14. P takes Q	Kt to K R 5th	30. Kt takes Q Kt P	
15. K to K 2nd	R to K B sq	(Very well played. If White capture the Kt then Black takes Pawn with Pawn, and must make a Queen, do what his adversary can.)	
(White acts prudently in not Castling on the K's side in the face of the threatened attack on his K Kt Pawn by the adverse Rooks.)		30.	Kt takes P (ch)
		31. K to K sq	

And White resigns

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

The following Game, played by correspondence between Dr. LINDEHN, a Swedish amateur of note, and the members of the STOCKHOLM CHESS CLUB, merits attention.

(*Two Knights' Defence.*)

BLACK (Dr. L.)	WHITE (The Allies.)	BLACK (Dr. L.)	WHITE (The Allies.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. Q to her Kt 3rd (ch)	Q to Q 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	19. Q takes Kt	P takes Kt
3. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	20. P takes P	Q takes K Kt P
4. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to Q 4th	21. Castles	Q tks K Kt P (ch)
5. P takes P	Kt to Q R 4th	22. B to Q 2nd	Q to K B 3rd
6. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	P to Q B 3rd	23. Q R to K Kt sq	R to K B 2nd
7. P takes P	P takes P	24. K R to K R 6th	
8. Q to K B 3rd	B to Q Kt 2nd	(This is perhaps better than the more tempting course of B to K Kt 5th, followed by Q to K R 4th.)	
(This is unusual, and not so effective as the customary move of Q to Q Kt 3rd.)		24.	Q to Q sq
9. B to Q R 4th	B to Q 3rd	25. Q to Q Kt 3rd	
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	Castles	(Threatening, 26. R takes Kt P (ch) K takes R, 27. Q to K Kt 3rd (ch), &c.; and threatening, also, 26. R to K R 8th (ch) K takes R, 27. Q takes R, &c.)	
11. P to Q 3rd	Kt to Q 4th	25.	Q to Q 4th
12. Q Kt to K 4th	P to K R 3rd	26. Q to K R 3rd	K to B sq
13. P to K R 4th		27. R to K R 8th (ch)	K to K 2nd
(Sound and good play.)		28. B to K Kt 5th (ch)	K to K 3rd
13.	P to K B 4th	29. R takes R	B takes R
14. Q Kt takes B	Q takes Q Kt	30. Q to K R 8th (ch)	Q takes Q R P
15. B to Q 2nd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd	31. Q to K 8th (ch)	K to Q 3rd
16. B takes Kt	Kt takes B	32. R to K Kt 3rd, and White surrendered.	
17. P to Q 4th			
(The object of this oddlooking move was to enable Black to check with his Queen at Q Kt 3rd, and then capture the Kt.)			
17.	Q takes P		

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1334.—By Mr. GROSDEMANGE.

White: K at K Kt 5th, Bs at Q sq and Q Kt 4th, Kts at K B 3rd and Q 7th, Ps at K Kt 2nd and Q B 2nd.
Black: K at K 5th, R at Q R 8th, Kts at Q 4th and Q Kt 7th, P at Q 7th.
White, playing first, mates in four moves.

No. 1335.—By Mr. A. KEMPE, of Jersey.

(Prize problem in the Belfast Problem Tourney.)

White: K at K B 2nd, R at K B 7th, Bs at K B 6th and Q Kt sq, Kts at K Kt 8th and Q R 4th; Ps at K R 3rd, K Kt 4th, and K B 3rd.
Black: K at K B 5th, Rs at Q B 2nd and Q R 2nd, B at Q B sq, Kt at Q R 6th; Ps at K Kt 3rd and 4th, Q 3rd, Q B 6th, and Q Kt 2nd.
White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

No. 1336.—By Mr. I. G. GLEN.

(Another prize problem in the same competition.)

White: K at K B 7th, Q at K R sq, R at K Kt sq, B at Q R sq, Kt at K Kt 2nd; Ps at K R 3rd, K Kt 4th, K 2nd, and Q 5th.
Black: K at K Kt 4th, B at K Kt 6th, Kt at K Kt 2nd; Ps at K Kt 3rd, K 6th, Q 2nd and 3rd, and Q Kt 5th.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1337.—By Mr. C. BAYER (*Régence*).

White: K at Q R 3rd, Q at K Kt 8th, B at Q 8th, Kts at K B 7th and Q B 4th; Ps at K Kt 3rd, Q B 3rd, Q Kt 3rd, and Q R 2nd.
Black: K at Q 4th, R at Q 8th, B at K B 4th, Kt at K B 8th; Ps at K K t 2nd and 3rd, K B 3rd, K 3rd, Q 6th, and Q B 3rd.
White to play, and give mate in four moves.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE HEREDITARY PRINCE OF DENMARK.

His Royal Highness Frederick Ferdinand, Hereditary Prince of Denmark, a General in the Danish army, and Commander-General of Zealand and the Isles, and a member of the King's Privy Council, was the second son of Frederick, Crown Prince of Denmark, and was the grandson of Frederick V., King of Denmark, and the uncle of Frederick VII., the present King. He was born the 22nd of November, 1792, and married, the 1st of August, 1829, the Princess Caroline (who survives him), the daughter of Frederick VI., King of Denmark, Knight of the Garter, and the grandniece of George III., King of Great Britain, but had no issue. Prince Frederick Ferdinand's sister, the Princess Charlotte Louisa, the Consort of William, Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, brother of the Duchess of Cambridge, is the mother of Louisa, Consort of Christian, Prince of Denmark, and the grandmother of the Princess of Wales and of George, King of Greece. Prince Frederick Ferdinand died at Copenhagen on the 29th ult. By his Royal Highness's demise, Prince Christian, the father of the Princess of Wales, becomes Hereditary Prince, and heir-presumptive to the throne of Denmark.

ADMIRAL THE HON. SIR G. ELLIOTT, K.C.B.

The Hon. Sir George Elliott, K.C.B., an Admiral in the Royal Navy, who died on the 24th ult., at his town house, 24, Princes-terrace, Kensington, was the second son of Sir Gilbert Elliott, first Earl of Minto, by his wife, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Sir George Amyand, Bart., and was brother of Gilbert, late, and uncle of William Hugh, third and present, Earl of Minto. He was born at Swanage, Dorset, Aug. 1, 1784, and entered the Royal Navy, in 1794, as a first-class volunteer, on board H.M.S. George, bearing the flag of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker. He was present in Lord Hotham's actions in March and July, 1795, and was on board the Goliah when that ship led the British fleet into action on the 15th of August, 1798. For some time he was on board the San Joseph and St. George (flagships of Lord Nelson and Sir Charles M. Pole), in the latter of which, under the gallant Captain Masterman Hardy, he was present at the action off Copenhagen in April, 1801. After various services afloat, and after seriously chastising the pirates of Sambas, in Borneo, and assisting Colonel Macgregor in reinstalling the Sultan of Palanbang, Elliott returned home, and was, in 1827, appointed to the Victory, guard-ship at Portsmouth. He was made naval Aide-de-Camp to William IV. in 1830; he was a Lord of the Admiralty from 1835 to 1837. In 1837 he obtained his flag rank, and was made Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope. In February, 1840, he took the command of the fleet in China, where, in the additional capacity of joint Plenipotentiary with Captain Chas. Elliott, R.N., he superintended the earlier operations of the war from July to November. He returned home in 1841 in ill health, from the combined effects of the climate and over exertion in the discharge of the onerous duties attached to his command. He became a Vice-Admiral in 1847, and an Admiral in 1853. He was made a K.C.B. in 1862. Sir George Elliott married, in May, 1810, Eliza Cecilia, youngest daughter of James Ness, Esq., of Osgodvie, Yorkshire, by whom, who died May 23, 1848, he had seven sons and five daughters; of these three sons and four daughters survive him. His eldest son is Rear-Admiral George Elliott. His eldest daughter is the present Countess of Northesk; his second daughter is Lady William Compton; and his third daughter, Catherine, is the wife of Captain the Hon. James Robert Drummond, C.B., one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

SIR JOSHUA JEBB, K.C.B.

Major-General Sir Joshua Jebb, K.C.B., Surveyor-General of Convict Prisons, and Inspector-General of Military Prisons, whose awfully sudden death occurred on the 26th ult., was the eldest son of Joshua Jebb, Esq., of Walton, in the county of Derby, by his wife Dorothy, daughter of General Henry Gladwin, of Stubbing Court, in the same county. He was born on the 8th of May, 1793, and was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He received his commission in the Royal Engineers in 1812. He served with that distinguished corps in America in 1812-13, but does not appear to have been subsequently engaged in military matters beyond those of ordinary routine. He became a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1847; a Colonel in 1854; and a Major-General on July 6, 1860. He was made a K.C.B. (for civil services) on March 25, 1859. In 1838 Jebb, then a Major in his corps, turned his mind to civil pursuits; and, after rendering much service to the Home Office, became chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons, Inspector-General of Military Prisons, and Surveyor-General of Convict Prisons. Of late years Surveyor-General Sir Joshua Jebb has exercised vast influence over our penal system. The ticket-of-leave plan, latterly so much complained of, was adopted before his administration, and Sir Joshua, finding it in existence, but not altogether approving of it, laboured hard to make the most of it, and to mould it into, if not a perfect, at least a useful system. The late frequency, however, of the crime of garotting created much public alarm, and was attributed to criminals who had too easily obtained tickets of leave. Hence the debates on the subject in Parliament resulting in the Government granting a Commission—which is now sitting—to inquire into the whole system of secondary punishments. Sir Joshua was examined before this commission, but his evidence has not yet been made public. Among Sir Joshua's various publications may be mentioned, "Notes on the Theory and Practice of Sinking Artesians;" "A Flying Shot at Fergusson and his 'Perils of Portsmouth;'" "A Manual for the Militia;" and a pamphlet on the defence of London. Sir Joshua Jebb married, first, on the 14th of June, 1830, Mary Legh, daughter of William Burtinshaw Thomas, Esq., of Highfield, Derbyshire, by whom (who died in 1850) he had a son, Joshua Gladwyn, and three daughters. He married, secondly, on the 5th of September, 1854, Lady Amelia Rose Pelham, daughter of Thomas, second Earl of Chichester, and sister to Henry Thomas, third and present Earl of Chichester. The family of Jebb, of which that to which Sir Joshua Jebb belonged is a branch, was of very ancient standing at Woodborough, in Notts, and counted among its kindred by marriage the famous Grand Pensionary, John de Witt. Sir Richard Jebb, M.D., of this line (son of the learned Dr. Jebb, editor of "Roger Bacon" and "Aristides"), was physician to George III., and one of the eminent practitioners of his day: he was created a Baronet in 1778. One of his first cousins, the son of the Dean of Cashel, was the learned Dr. John Jebb, Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge; and another cousin was Mrs. Radcliffe, the famed author of "The Mysteries of Udolpho." Latterly, the main branch of the family settled in Ireland, and was highly distinguished there, its late representative being the eminent Judge of the Irish Court of King's Bench, Mr. Justice Richard Jebb, whose brother was the no less eminent Dr. John Jebb, Bishop of Limerick, and whose second son is the learned Mr. Richard Jebb, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, late one of the Jersey Commissioners, and now Vicar-General to the Bishop of Sodor and Man.

ADAM BRUCE.

This venerable gentleman, who held rank among the Swedish nobility, was one of the few remaining veterans who in their youth made the Court of Gustavus III. one of the most brilliant of the eighteenth century. Adam Bruce died at Stockholm on the 12th ult., at the age of ninety-two. He descended from a family of the Royal blood of Scotland. His grandfather became a member of the Swedish house of nobility during the seventeenth century, since which time the Bruce family, intermarrying with the oldest Swedish nobility, has become itself thoroughly Swedish. Adam Bruce, as Chamberlain to Gustavus III., assisted at the fatal bal masqué in 1792, when that Monarch was assassinated by Ankerstrom. Ever since the accession of the Bernadotte dynasty to the Swedish throne, Adam Bruce lived retired from Court and public affairs. He has had ten children, of whom his eldest son, James, who succeeds him in his Swedish honours, is a General in the Brazilian army; and one of his daughters is married to his Excellency Baron Brunnow, Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James's.

Sir William Massey Stanley died in Paris on Monday, aged fifty-six, and, having no children, is succeeded by his brother, who has assumed the name of Errington, and is now the eleventh Baronet.

M. Gilbert de Voisins, husband of the celebrated dancer Mdlle. Taglioni, has just died at Figuiera, in Spain, where he filled the post of Vice-Consul.

A general exhibition of the Fine Arts is to open at Brussels on the 1st of August and to close on the 30th of September. The works of living artists of all nations will be admitted.

The Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a French Imperial decree fixing the customs import duties on a variety of articles, and the document is published in Tuesday's *Gazette*.

The Madrid journals mention that the barley harvest had generally been commenced in Spain, and that the cutting of wheat would begin in a few days. Both crops will be most abundant.

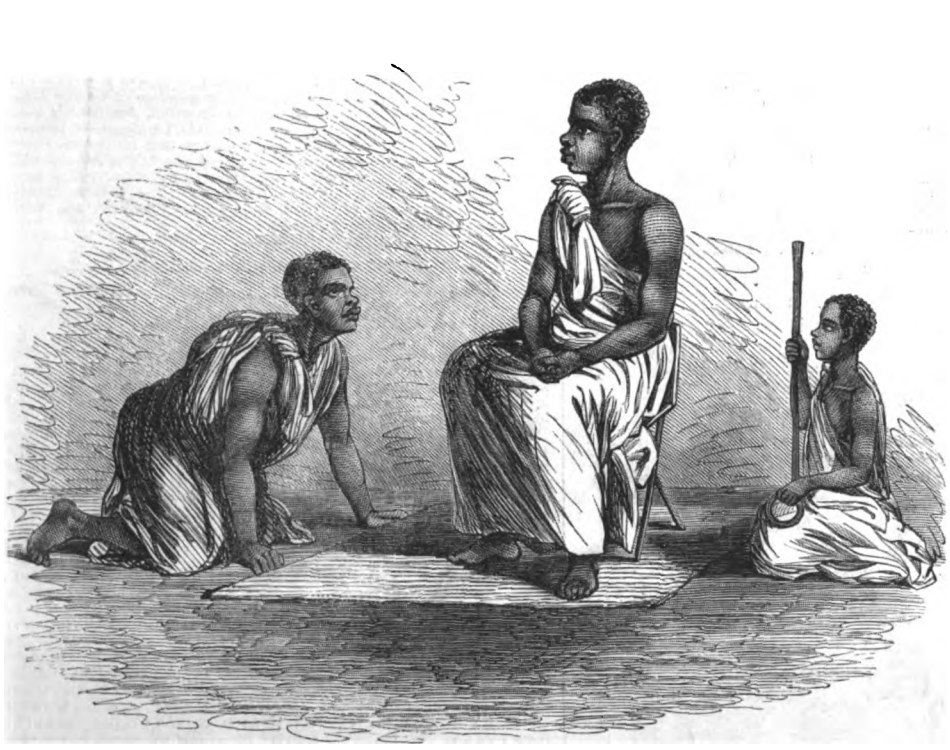
Rival companies of Americans and Italians have settled on Farralone Island, in the Pacific, thirty miles west of San Francisco, for the purpose of collecting valuable birds' eggs there. A desperate fight recently took place between the rivals, in which many were mortally wounded.

The marriage is announced of Princess Anna Murat with the young Duke de Mouchy, a descendant of the Counts d'Armagnac, the heads of one of the rival factions in France at the time when the kingdom was divided between Charles VII. and our own Henry VI. The *Presse* announces that the bridegroom elect is twenty-two years old, and enjoys a fortune of about £24,000 a year. The Princess is the grand-daughter of *the* Murat.

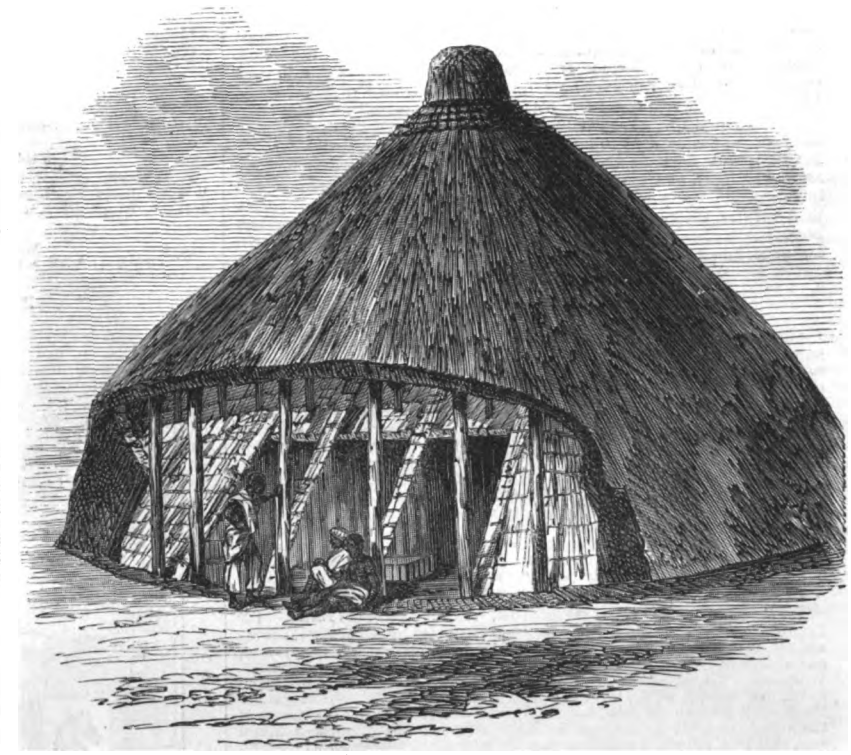
A tablet has been erected to the memory of Sir Henry Lawrence in the Aboo Church, on which these words are engraved—"As a gallant soldier, distinguished statesman, and a true Christian philanthropist, his memory needs no record. He was a warm friend to the British soldier, for whose orphans and children in India he founded schools at Sunawar and Mount Aboo. Like institutions at Murree and Ootacamund have been raised to his memory by private subscription. In his last hour he dictated this epitaph—'Here lies Henry Lawrence, who tried to do his duty.'"

Digitized by Google

DISCOVERY OF THE SOURCE OF THE NILE.



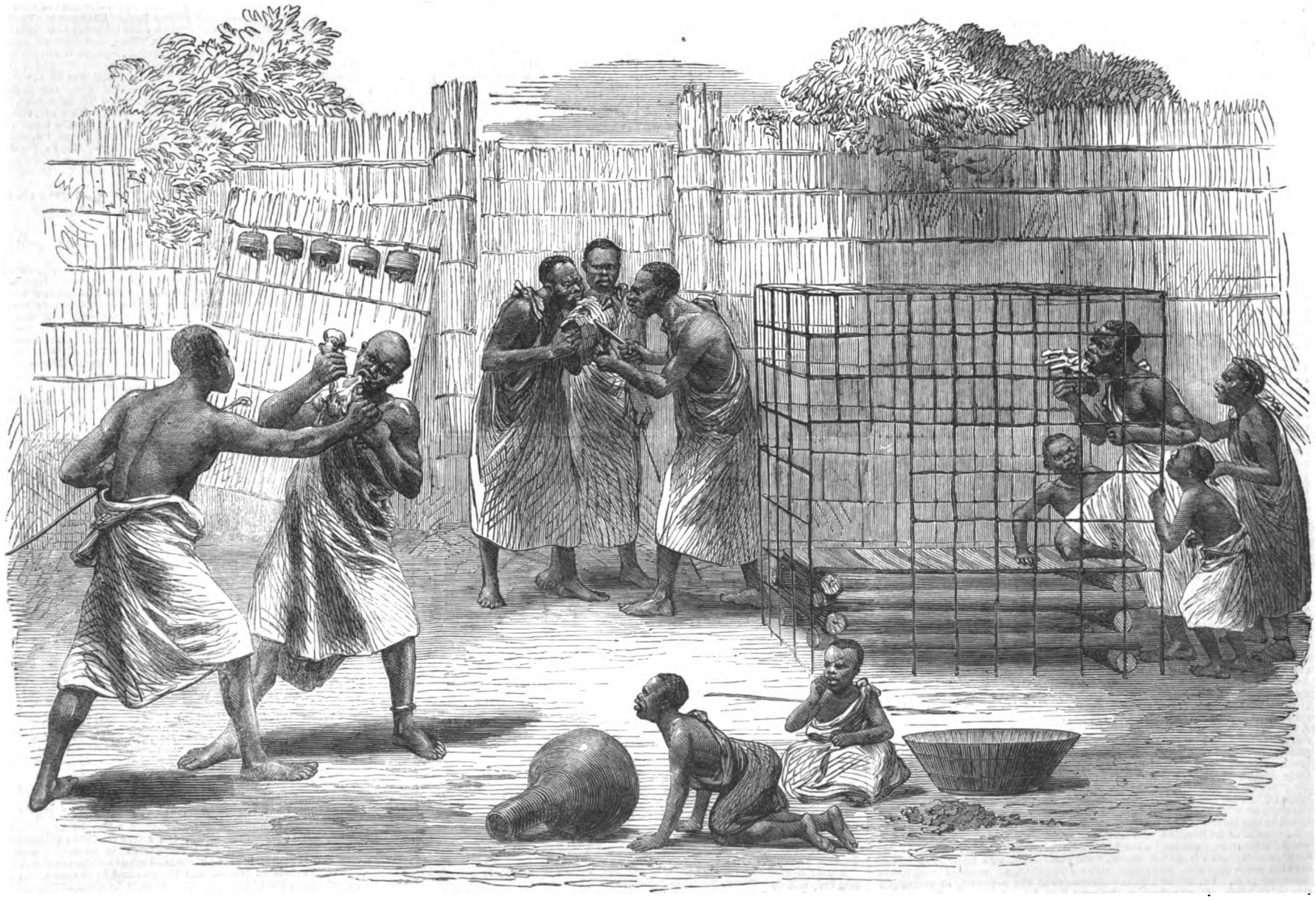
THE KING OF UGANDA.—FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN GRANT.



RECEPTION-HOUSE, OR HUT-PALACE, AT UGANDA.—FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN GRANT.

(*Continued from page* 17.)

influences of the rainy zone, where I observed, in 1862, no less than 233 days out of the year were more or less wet days. Mashondé, in the Uddu portion of Uganda, is the first place where, in this second expedition, I obtained a view of the Victoria Lake, called in these more northern countries Luern white—(lo-of)—Luta (dead) Nzige (locust), in consequence of the reputed fact that flights of locu-ts, in endeavouring to cross these waters, have dropped down from fatigue, unable to accomplish such an extended journey on wing, and, perishing in the lake, have been found dead in dense masses by the boatmen. But, like the word Nyanza, it is also applied to the Nile and its tributaries, confounding all inquiry. For instance, the Waganda—who know of the Nile and the Little Luta Nzige, a semi lake tributary to it, flanking the northern boundary of Ungoro, that being the extent as to the instances of the dead locusts—say at once Uganda, conjoined with Ungoro, is an island, so that a man may walk for months and never see the end of it. The whole is likewise called Nyanza there; for, as might be expected in countries where no literature is known, nor knowledge sought beyond the actual requirements of domestic life, the people are satisfied with local names, never troubling their heads with general specific ones. This is the explorer's greatest difficulty in endeavouring to put together the information which he hears, though it may be overcome by close questioning, even better with the natives than with the Arabs; for whilst the former regard all rivers flowing, as we do, from head to mouth, the Arab invariably says it goes from mouth to head. In a southerly direction the Waganda boatmen go as far as the Island Ukerewé, which I saw on my first journey to Muanzaat, the southern extremity of the lake; and to the eastward beyond the escape of the Nile, to the north-eastern corner of Victoria Lake, where by a strait they gain the access to another lake in quest of salt, possibly the Baringo of Dr. Kraph, which he, from information gained through the natives, called Salt Lake, most likely because there are salt islands in it; which reasoning I deduce from the fact that on my former expedition, when the Arabs first spoke to me of the Little Luta Nzige, they described it as a salt lake belonging to the Great Nyanza; yet not belonging to it, when further pressed upon the subject. The Great Nyanza waters were purely fresh and sweet. They (the Arabs), like Dr. Kraph, merely narrated what they heard. As salt islands were visited by the natives in search of that mineral, the surrounding waters naturally were considered salt by them, deprived as they were of those connecting links, which included the whole area of ground under consideration within the limits of the drainage system of the Nile. The Arabs, it is now very clear, had heard of everything in connection with the Nile; but from not being cognisant with the science of philosophical geography were unable to connect what they had gleaned in detached fragments from it. Dr. Kraph further tells us of a river trending from the River Nowey by Mount Kœnio towards the Nile. If such is the case it must be a feeder to the Baringo, whose waters pass off by the Asua River into the Nile, for the whole country immediately on the eastern side of the Victoria Nyanza is said by the Arabs, who have traversed it for ivory, to be covered with low, rolling hills, intersected only by small streams and nullahs from this point in Muanza to the side stream, which is situated on the equator on the northern boundary of the Victoria Nyanza. Turning now again to Mas-horde, and proceeding north along the bending coast of Nyanza to the valley of Kalonga, which, being situated on the equator, the lake is constantly in view. The land above the lake is beautiful, composed of low sandstone hills, secured down by small streams, the effect of constant rains, grown all over by gigantic grass, except where the numerous villagers have supplanted it by cultivation, or on the deltas where mighty trees, tall and straight as the blue gums of Australia, usurp the right of vegetation. The bed of the Nyanza has shrunk from its original dimensions, as we saw in the case of the Urigi Lake; and the moorlands immediately surrounding are covered with a network of large rush drains, with boggy bottoms, as many as one to every mile, even counting from the Kitanquia, which of itself was obviously at one period a much fuller stream than at the present day, when the old bed was on the level of the present surface of the water, and its breadth was double that which now exists. The Mountains of the Moon are wearing down, and so is Africa. Crossing the equator, altogether the conformation of the land appeared much the same, but increased in beauty; the drainage system was found the opposite, clearly showing we were on the north slope of Africa. One stream, the Mwèrango, of moderate dimensions, said to arise in the lake, flowed north and joined the Nile in the kingdom of Unigoro, where its name is changed to Kafu; or another stream, the Luagevri, followed its example; and then, still further on from the centre of the coast of Lake Nyanza, issued the parent stream of the Nile, flowing over rocks of igneous character, twelve feet high, which, as the natives, and also some Arabs, simply designate by the simple name of stones, I have done myself the honour to christen it the Ripon Falls, after his Lordship, who was the president of the Royal Geographical Society when the expedition was set on foot. The escape of the Nyanza waters, twenty miles north of the equator, is the only one accurately inspected, owing to the barbarous restrictions placed on visitors by the King of Uganda for the supposed maintenance of his dignity; but it mattered not, as by following the Nile we saw the junction of both the Kafu and Asua rivers, and crossed Luagevri immediately before its place of junction. Now proceeding down the Nile from the Ripon Falls, the river first bisects the sandstone continued hills, which extend into Usuoga above the coast-line of the lake, and rushes along north with mountain-torrent beauty, and then, having passed these hills, of no great extent, it turned through long flats more like a lake than a river, where, in Ungyoso, it was increased by the contribution of the Kafu and the Luagevri, and continued in this navigable form to the Karina Falls in Chopi, where again, the land dropping suddenly to the westward, we saw the river rushing along with boisterous violence, but would not follow it owing to the war which lay upon the track. It was indeed a pity, for not sixty miles from where we stood, by common report, the Little Luta Mzigé, which I had taken so much trouble in tracing down its course from the Lunæ Montes with its salt islands in it, joined the Nile. The old river was next met with in the Madi country, due north of the Karina Falls, where it still bore the unmistakable character of the Nile—long flats, long rapids. The southern half of the Madi was a flat extending, we believe, to the junction of the Little Luta Mzigé, the north, a rapid extending down to the navigable Nile—that is to say, the Nile which is navigable its entire length during the period of its flooding; and here it was the Asua River, of which we had heard, draining from the north-east corner of Victoria Lake, joins—in a rainy season an important feeder, but when low fordable. The rest of the Nile, considering it is navigated, really ought to be well known; but it is not so; as no one has yet taken the trouble to place millometers on its various branches by which we might know the perennial amount of water drained away by each every year, and from want of which it appears to me—who



GUARDS IN THE PALACE GATEWAY, UGANDA.—FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN GRANT.

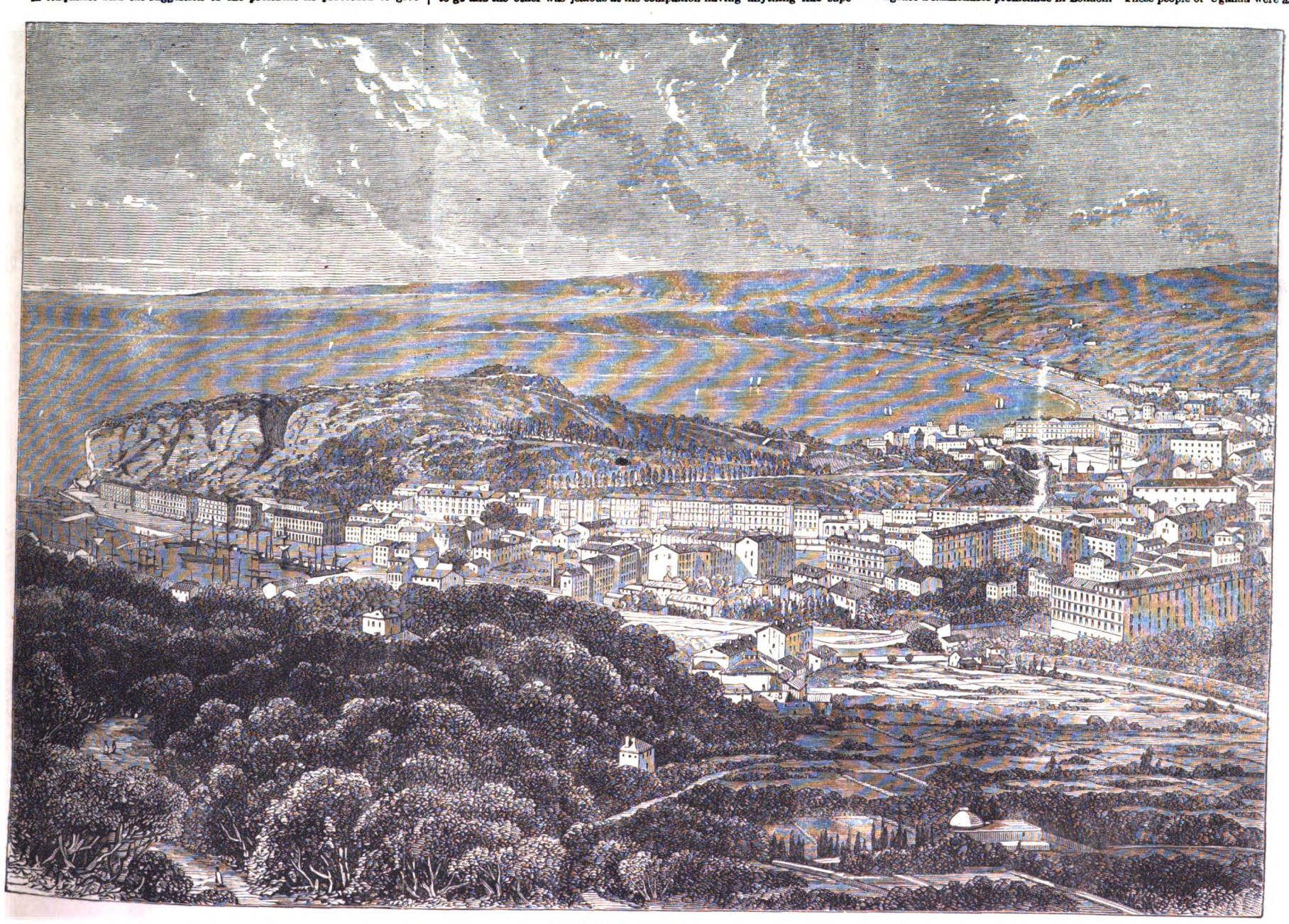
Digitized by Google

have seen them all in their dry season, the best time for judging their various degrees of magnitude—great misconceptions have taken place. To these branches, then, more particularly, I wish to draw attention. Noticing only that the Nile—the White River, as it is called—in its south bearings, carries the palm with it in all instances, and its branching throughout has been so often described, especially to the junction of the Blue River. The first great affluent, which, indeed, is the only one worthy of remark on the left of the Nile, is the Bakr el Ghazal. It joins on with the appearance of a diminutive lake at the sharp elbow of the Nile, without any visible stream of its own, whilst the great river winds round with considerable velocity, carrying, as I have said, the palm with it. The second affluent in order of position, which with all the others is on the right of the Nile, is the Geraffee River, swirling with considerable stream and graceful round into the parent Nile. Its magnitude and general appearance is like that of a first-class canal, inferior to the Kllangulé River, although not so much as equal in quality of fluid to one third of the Nile at its point of junction. It is navigable to a great distance south, but where it comes from nobody knows. It cannot be called a mountain river, as we found it full of rosets floating on its surface as in the Nile, evidently showing that both the trunk and the branch are subjugated to the same effects of sluggish flats and rapids. Indeed, its character suggests the possibility of its emanating in the Victoria Nyanza, although it most surely is fed to a considerable extent by minor branches from the Great Eastern mountain chain. The third is the Southern Sobat River which was full and navigable—in breadth it is greater than the Geraffee River, but less in rapidity, so that we may infer their perennial contents are much the same. Unfortunately, the Northern Sobat was passed without our knowledge, which, also being navigable, would make the Upper Sobat, that is to say, the Sobat above the Delta, of far greater magnitude than the Geraffee, unless, indeed, the three streams may be one river still further south, when, in its combination the comparison would have to be drawn with the Nile above, it would be very nearly equal; for the Nile, with these additions, has scarcely doubled its importance, considered as it was seen from above, entering the Bakr el Ghazal. The Blue River was long assumed to be the Nile only because the perennial powers were never tested. It appears it is a mountain stream, emanating in the country without the rainy zone, but subject to the influence of tropical rains and droughts, at one time full, and empty at another, so shallow as to be fordable. The suspicion, therefore, that it was the Nile must of itself appear absurd, for its waters, during the droughty seasons, would be absorbed long before they reached the sea. But, apart from this feature of the amount of the Blue River, the Nile runs like a sluice in its wonted course; whilst the Blue River, conjoining with the Geraffee and Sobat, describes a graceful sweep. The Alhara, which is the last, is in all respects like the Blue, only smaller. With one more remark I will conclude. In the height of the dry season in the White River the Blue is freely navigated, owing to the great accessions of the Geraffee and Sobat rivers; but below the Blue and Alhara rivers to the sea the sandbanks obstruct further passage. There is one thing that I have left unstated, and that is the fact that, on my return, the first Englishman I met was Mr. Baker, with whose name you were already acquainted, come up for the purpose of helping us out of a scrape if we had got into one. Mr. Baker, hearing that there was one branch of the river that I had not explored, went on for the purpose of searching for it; and I trust that before another year is out we shall see him back to tell us all about it. Another remarkable event was, that three ladies came up to meet me; but, one having been taken ill, Miss Tinney and her mother went up the river to satisfy their desire for geographical knowledge. I endeavoured to persuade them to return, and subsequently wrote them a letter entreating them to give up their journey, with what result remains to be shown. If the remaining branch is not explored by these parties, why, I shall have to do the work myself.

DISCOVERY OF THE SOURCE OF THE NILE: NEGRO BOYS OF CENTRAL AFRICA.

In continuation of the subject, at the request of the meeting, Captain Speke further said:—

In compliance with the suggestion of the president he proceeded to give some of the more interesting details connected with his journey. These statements he prefaced by a few general remarks respecting the physical geography, the flora, and fauna, and the natural history of the vast African continent. In a very clear and lucid manner he described a few of the interesting events in his journey from Zanzibar through Uzaramo, Usagara, Ucoco, M'Gunda, Unyamwezi, and Uzinza. Those portions of his narrative in which the greatest interest was displayed were those which referred to the negro territories bordering close upon the great lake which had been so successfully tracked as the source of the Nile. Describing his adventures in Ugunda, he said there was great difficulty in getting persons to accompany him. Of two men who had travelled with them some time, one expressed himself willing to go and the other was jealous at his companion having anything like superiority over him. All these men have their feelings of pride; they have their own standing and rank just as we have among ourselves. At last he decided to take Barakko with him, because he had hitherto found him a faithful and reliable servant; but after a short distance only had been got over he found, to his great surprise, that the native would accompany him no further, and he was compelled to return to Sorombo, which is a part of the kingdom of Uzina. There was no resource left but to reorganise the expedition, but this was no easy matter. The Arabs in this part had a great dislike to him, and were suspicious of his real intentions; but at last he succeeded in finding one black man who expressed his willingness to aid him in his journey. The natives of these parts are tall and gaunt, and are certainly very superior to the common negro. The travellers were looked upon by the natives in this part as magicians. It happened while he was there that the King of Uganda had received some officers who had come on a mission from a neighbouring King to solicit the hand of his daughter for their master. These plenipotentiaries told the King that their master was one of the mightiest of all the Kings on earth, and if his prayer were not granted a dire and terrible vengeance would he take. The King of Uganda did more for the exploring party than any other King in the country. His influence was so great that it did not, in fact, leave them until they got to Lake Nyanza itself. After leaving this kingdom, Captains Speke and Grant came to the delightful Mountains of the Moon, within the territory of the King of Nuanda. One of these hills he estimated to be at least 10,000 ft. high, judging from the immense altitude which they appeared to be at the great distance where he saw them towering in the clouds above everything else. The country was indeed a land of pleasure. He had come through a land of persecution, and now heartily appreciated the change. The country was marvellously fine, and he could not have believed that there was anything like it in the heart of Africa. Captain Grant and myself received at the hand of the King every possible consideration, who, when he first heard of our intention to go northward, was, however, much opposed, and endeavoured to dissuade us from it by every argument in his power. The King was a most intelligent and inquiring man. His Majesty asked questions about the geography of the world, and especially about the north, and was astonished to hear of the land surrounded by water. He asked about the stars and sun, and what became of the old suns and moons. His anxious desire was to obtain knowledge upon every topic which came under his notice. The King had heard of the extraordinary power of the white people, and wished to know from us whether it was not so great that, if we chose, we could blow up Africa. Scarcely a day passed while in this kingdom without going to pay a visit to the King; and many strange stories were told which he could not now remember. This amiable King gave him much valuable information, including all that about the system of lakes and rivers draining into the Nile, and others rising in the Mountains of the Moon and in Uganda. Indeed, from this information he was enabled to send home a map very nearly as good as that which he had since been able to prepare after his journey to the Nyanza. We went out shooting together, and sometimes his sons accompanied him, and they always acted in the most courteous and, he would say, gentlemanly manner. If he shot a rhinoceros they would come up and congratulate him on his success, shaking him heartily by the hand. When about to resume his journey the King sent an officer to the King of Uganda, informing him of his wish to visit the country, and praying his brother potentate to afford every facility in his power. But he still did not wish him to pass to the northward. His conduct in this respect seemed very strange, and was the only thing, in fact, that was not agreeable during his stay in this part of the country. The gallant speaker referred to the illness which had overtaken his fellow-traveller, Captain Grant, at this stage of the journey, and proceeded to give some interesting accounts of his visit to and reception by another sable monarch in the territory adjoining. Here he was surprised at the neatness and tidiness of the people, the manner in which they deported themselves, and the style of the native dress, which, he said, would not disgrace a fashionable promenade in London. These people of Uganda were a



NICE.—SEE PAGE 23.

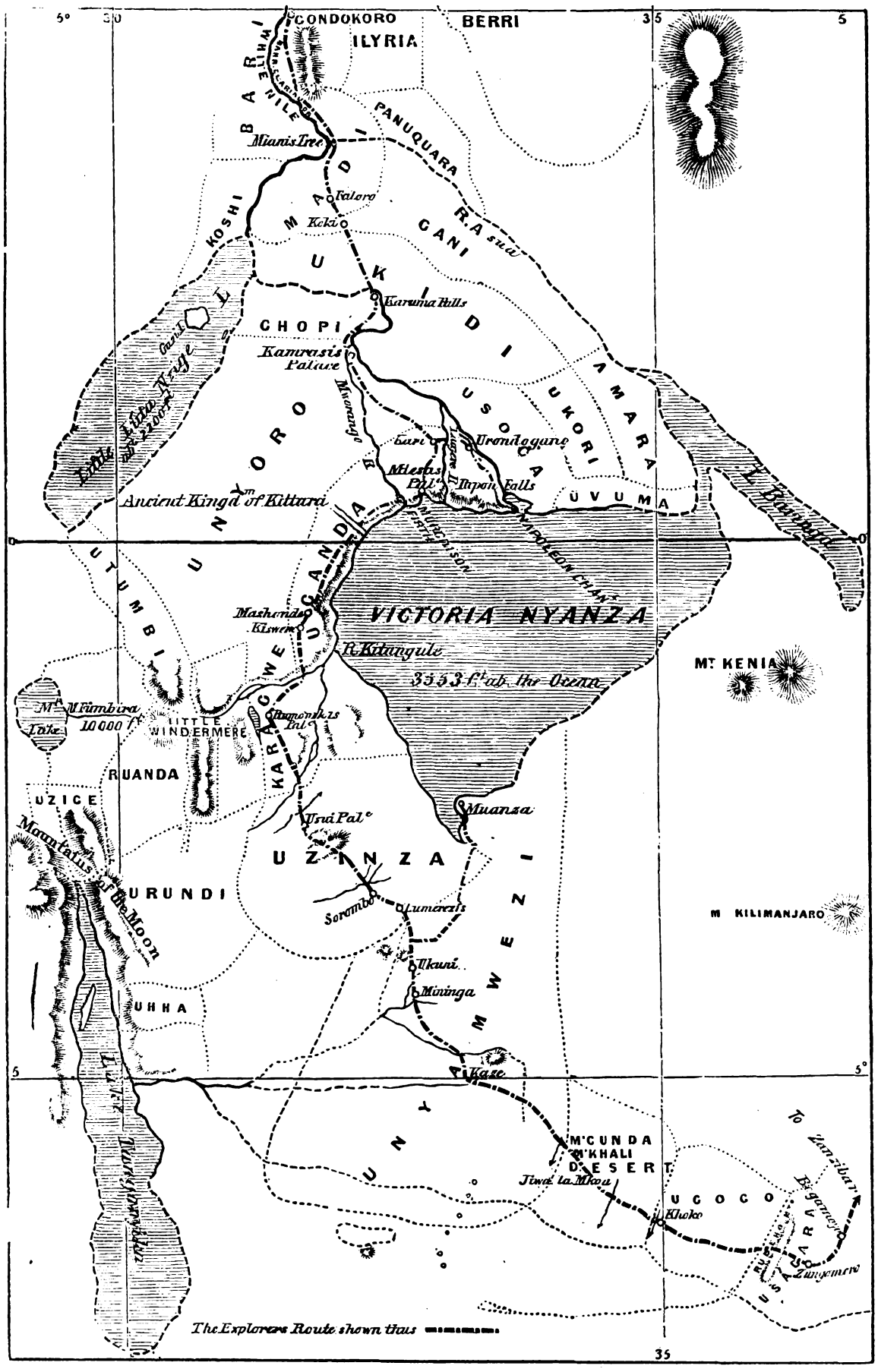
Digitized by Google

most superior set. The King had prepared a grand reception for him. On arriving at the place indicated he found the palace filled with men and women; cattle were being led about the approaches to the palace; there were bands of musicians, and a great display of public rejoicing. When he reached the front of the palace the King had not arrived, and he was requested to sit upon the ground and wait the King's leisure, for his Majesty was dressing. This, however, he declined to do, and walked back to his camp. The reason he did not sit down upon the ground was that he was anxious to assert a high position, and to obtain influence among the people which might be useful to him in his future travels. When the King arrived and found that the Englishman had gone, he sent an officer to summon him back, and when he returned he explained to the King that he did not like to sit upon the ground, and that it was little better than an insult to ask him to do so. In Uganda no one had ever sat upon a chair or stool in the presence of the King, but he was allowed to sit upon a stool, so that he was the first person who had ever enjoyed the honour of thus sitting in the presence of the ruler of that nation. The King was seated on a throne of brass, beautifully dressed, and carried his shield and spear, and his warriors round him were also armed with spears. The officers squatted around the King, and with these a general conversation was kept up. Wearied with sitting so long in the sun, he (Captain Speke) put up his umbrella, to the intense wonder of the Court and its Sovereign. At last the courtiers and warriors left, and while in full stare at him, the King said, "Have you seen me?" He replied that he had had that pleasure, and, looking at his watch, found that he had enjoyed that gratification for exactly half an hour, and hoped his Majesty was quite well. The King then went into the palace, to which he also had the honour of being invited. When he arrived there he found, to his great surprise, that the King was sitting, not with men, as he had been just before, but in the midst of his wives—at least two or three hundred in number. Here, again, the same gazing at each other ensued, and at the end of about half an hour the King again inquired if he (Captain Speke) had seen him? In addition to this the King asked him where he had come from, and said he should like very much to see him again. He replied that he should be happy to be favoured with the opportunity of visiting his Majesty, and added that, as was always the custom with him on approaching men of rank, he had brought with him, and begged his Majesty's acceptance of, some small presents. The King said, "Let me see them." The first of the presents shown him was a revolver pistol. This the King took up and played with in the most ridiculous manner, for he had no idea of its use. At the end of our interview he said, "It is now getting dark; would you like some liquor? What will you take?" and said that he would send something to-morrow. He appointed the following day for a second visit, but subsequently said, "Oh no, that day won't do, because I am going to show all these pretty things that you have given me to my mother the Queen Dowager and all my officers." The following day was accordingly fixed. He visited the King not only upon that but upon almost every other day during his stay. The King took a great fancy to shooting, and several shooting parties were arranged, the King having practised beforehand by shooting the cows in his yard. The shooting parties pleased the King amazingly; they were accompanied by bands of musicians—and very good bands too they were—by officers, and by many of his wives. The arrangement of the procession was a somewhat difficult affair, and it was arranged that the Englishman should go before the King. To this, however, he (Captain Speke) objected, on the ground that he never went before royalty. The King was in some difficulty, because, by placing him after him, he would be between his Majesty and his wives. The point, however, was conceded, and he found that the best place in the procession, for the women were as amiable as amiable could be. Whenever any vulture or other bird flew up the King shouted out, "Now, then, shoot that," and he was kept firing as fast as he could, and each time that a bird was knocked over the King and his officers and his ladies clapped their hands and shouted and danced in the most extraordinary and ridiculous manner. The speaker next referred to his visit to Murchison Creek—a beautiful piece of water on the north side of the Lake Nyanza, one of the most lovely spots which he had met with in all Africa, and which he had named after the man who had been the first to take him in hand in the matter of the expedition. At this spot he found as many as fifty boats, all well made and well manned. It was his wish to go northwards, and make his way thence for the lake, following the whole course of the Nile. Everybody was, however, opposed to this plan; and the Queen Mother, who was greatly attached to him, and was a very good sort of creature in her way, sought to dissuade him on the ground of some great festivities that were to come off on the coronation of her son—for as yet he was but the Prince Elect. Some very mysterious things take place at the coronation of a King. As each Sovereign has so many wives there is a large number of children, and on the accession of a new King all his brothers and sisters are killed off, with the exception of two, who are kindly reserved against any contingency that may happen. The King was willing to allow him to proceed northward, for he said the "Englishmen live in the north, and it is from the north that Africa must be opened up." Starting on his journey, Captain Speke told the meeting how he was opposed by the natives of Usoca, how boats filled with armed men threatened to impede their progress, and how a complete victory was gained by the discharge of one or two rifles, the effect of which spread the utmost consternation among the native warriors. The lateness of the hour prevented the gallant Captain from detailing any more of the interesting incidents of his journey, and he resumed his seat amid much cheering.

Captain Grant's most interesting statement made at the meeting of the Ethnological Society possesses as much geographical importance as his companion's. By the aid of this description and our Map, the reader may follow the route of the explorers almost step by step. Dividing the country traversed into districts marked by obvious physical peculiarities, and following the divisions previously laid down by Captain Speke, Captain Grant proceeded to describe it as consisting of—

1. The tract from the seashore to the hills, called Uzaramo.
2. The hills and elevated valleys flanking the interior plateau, called Usagara.
3. The flat, half-desert country of Ugogo.
4. The fertile, rolling country of Unyamwezi, whose rises are covered with forest (free from underwood), and the valleys with grass. It is partly pastoral, partly agricultural.
5. Uzinza, much more wild and broken, not less populous than the last country, and equally pastoral and agricultural.
6. Karagweh, a land of grassy, treeless hills, moulded in graceful sweeps, reminding one of the English lakes, especially the hills about Grasmere.
7. Uganda is a garden, eminently productive, intersected by miry dells, that bear a mass of nearly impenetrable thickets, and dotted with low table-topped hills. Here the rainfall extends over the whole year.
8. Unyoro is a sad falling off from Uganda. It is flat, except that conical hills are occasionally seen, and is covered either by forests, uninteresting grassy plateaus, or dreary marshes. The north-east part, which we alone saw, was comparatively little populated.
9. The country between Unyoro and the Aswa River consists of alternations of "down" forest, marsh, and grassy plains; here and there are outlines of granite rocks. It is deficient in any marked feature.
10. Aswa to the neighbourhood of Gondokoro, including Madi and Bari, consisting of broken hill and cultivation.
11. Gondokoro onwards is one vast, uninteresting plain.

Uzaramo embraces from the seashore to Usagara an elevation of probably 300 ft., scarcely perceptible from the gentle undulations of the ground; one third is under cultivation, the rest is of wood and forest of a moderate growth, parklike, with glades for deer, or plains. Rivulets supply excellent iron-tinted water, and the green valleys and hills, with herds of well-formed cattle, reminded the Hottentots we had with us of the country where they had fought against the Kaffirs. The third country of Ogogo is flat, plateau, and desert-looking, quite an ostrich country, about twenty odd marches from east to west, with an elevation of 3000 ft. to 4000 ft. above the sea-level. Rich crops and interesting verdure are produced if the periodical rains are abundant. Next comes the beautiful fertile rolling country of the land of the moon, Unyamwezi, with plenty of water and supplies abundant. The heights and ridges generally end in abrupt bursts of rock, or rounded masses, lying one on the top of the other. The broad valleys yield sweet pasture for the plump cattle, which are seen in herds of 200 to 300. Zebra and variety of antelope wander over the Unyamwezi forest, which has innumerable varieties of tall thin-trunked trees and shrubs, all having their uses, no brushwood, and scanty grazing. I thought the flora presented a decided change in this country; and, for Africa, the people seemed to adopt a tidy, capital system of farming. Karagweh, a delightful country of hills, with a beautiful lake on its western border, and a climate throughout the year equal to the summer of England. Strange to say, no trees clothe its hills; all are desolate and naked, so that their graceful forms and swells can be traced by the eye to perfection. Grasses three feet high cover their tops and sides, but hardly sufficiently high to hide the mountain antelope seen on the heights. A few stunted acacia and splintered rock show here and there. It is so hilly that camping ground can only be had after a search for level ground. Generally speaking, a banana or plantain garden was our shelter for the day. During the march, along the often rough and rocky path which winds with the valleys, or climbs over low green grassy ranges, one is often refreshed by abundance of sweet water from rapid-running rivulets. Cattle are never seen upon the hills, which all seem capable of profitable cultivation—they are trotted down hill from the King's palace to low valley ground, where the pasture is richer. The flora is extensive and interesting—the products English peas, beans, sugar-cane, banana, tomato, tobacco, &c., all abundant but extravagant—the country and its Royal family one looks back to with delight. Uganda one cannot mention but with enthusiasm. It is the garden of Equatorial Africa; continually being watered, its tropical, perpetual luxuriance is most marvellous; there is nothing that will not grow. The most noble of trees are in the dark dells; acres upon acres of the banana, which is the staple food of the inhabitants; coffee (chewed as a stimulant) to any amount; the date grows wild; while, although the King is cruel, despotic, and harsh, people feel and take a pride in their country, as they can have food and delicious wine in any quantity by possessing a small garden. There is a great peculiarity about the Uganda hills. Stand on any one of them, all around you is a sea of table-topped molehills 300 ft. or 400 ft. above the valleys, whose watercourses below are concealed by the densest, sombre tree foliage, which sweeps up the gulleys and valleys. Outside this impenetrable thicket, on the hill slopes, are the dwellings, plantain groves, and cultivations of the people, sometimes miles apart. Above, the hillsides are acantily dotted with trees, occasional red clay antheaps, and boulders; while the skyline vegetation is of three or four feet waving grasses. Towards the north, adjoining, is the next country of Unyoro. The white hornless cattle were quite a sight, browsing in hundreds on the beautiful meadow pasture, all looking so sleek and satisfied. Unyoro presents a great contrast to Uganda; it is of immense size. We merely crossed a corner of it which was thinly inhabited with a spiritless, ill-dressed people, who paid little or no attention to the cultivation of the banana, subsisting chiefly on grain and the sweet potato. Scarcely a hill is to be seen. You pass through interminable forests of trees and grasses, where it is almost impossible to get a shot, and which are often tall enough to hide the elephant. You do not meet with dwellings except every four and seven miles, where the ground and forest are partly cleared, and plots of beans, sweet potato, or a few bananas appear round the little unfenced huts. On one occasion a dreary ten-mile long plateau of grass without a tree, and having marshes lying on its cold soil, was crossed on approaching the King's head-quarters. Nothing could be more cheerless, and we were right glad to leave the country of Unyoro. We shall club the 9th, 10th, and 11th districts together, and mention them briefly as the countries between Unyoro and Gondokoro. Here an entirely new language was met with, and the races—all naked—consisted of the Kidi, Gani, Nadi, and Bari. Below the wild falls of Karuma, the White Nile—a noble stream, reminding one of some of our rockiest Scotch rivers, only twice the size—was ferried over in rickety canoes. Our cattle (for provision) were swum across to the right bank with difficulty in twos and fours by having a rope tied to their heads. Having an escort of forty spearsmen from Unyoro, we entered upon the uninhabited forest of Kidi, escaped attack, and took seven days, over treeless downs, along pathways and gutters hidden by grasses 8ft. high, to reach the habitations of Gani. Leaving this, after two days we made for De Bono's ivory dépôt, in sight some twenty-five miles away. The country on the way was populous, and our loads were carried by the people from village to village. Beer and milk were constantly presented; more, probably, from fear than love. We were now in the Madi country. From this, with many delays on the way, caused by being obliged to march in a strong body, from the hostile feelings of the Bari people, we marched along with the Turks (having 200 loads of ivory with them, all carried by the inhabitants) through the Bari people to Gondokoro. The country was beautiful; green undulating parks, dotted with gracefully-shaped tamarind and other trees, intersected by rocky rivulets the whole way. It



THE ROUTE EXPLORED BY CAPTAINS SPEKE AND GRANT, SHOWING THE OUTFALL OF THE NILE FROM THE VICTORIA NYANZA LAKE.—FROM A MAP PUBLISHED BY MR. STANFORD, OF CHARING-CROSS.

was only on sighting Gondokoro, down in a boundless plain of light soil and euphorbia bush, that we entered upon an ugly country, our whole journey having been full of interest, with rare exceptions. Looking back on the many tribes we had passed through, one apparently identical race of negro overspread the entire land from the coast to Gondokoro, and onwards down the Nile—that is to say, if you leave out their tribal marks, their dress and their dialect, it would, I believe, be impossible to distinguish the natives of one part from those of another. As regards the general populousness of the countries we have passed through, I may state that throughout the whole journey there were but three or four places where we had to carry our provisions for more than six days; we almost invariably got provisions from day to day. The country was too populous to admit of any large amount of game. Those mixtures of species and herds, as seen by Dr. Livingstone and other South African travellers, were seldom or never seen, and in many forests we might range from morn till noon and only see two or three antelopes. The largest herd of elephants we came across (say 300 in Unyoro) were all browsing and amusing themselves like cows in a park. Firing did not alarm them in the least till after some were wounded. Guns had never before been used against them, the natives using pitfalls to secure their ivories. Lions were constantly heard; but chiefly in the countries where many cattle were grazing. They and different species of leopard are trapped by crushing them under logs of wood. Zebra, giraffe, and buffalo, and a variety of antelope were shot; also hare, partridge, floriken, &c. We now proceed to notice the cultivation of the countries traversed. Each head of an ordinary negro family cultivates holcus, sweet potato, pulse, Indian corn, and other tropical products for his own family's consumption only. No plough or beast of burden is in the country. A horse once reached Karagweh. Everything is done, after the rains have softened the soil, by means of a long or short handled hoe. Women are oftener seen at this work than men, whose duty it is, in the Land of the Moon, to thrash the corn with long rackets. The Wahuma (and a sub-tribe, Watusi) are purely pastoral, subsisting chiefly on milk, covering themselves, with butter, dressing in cows'-skins, seldom touching any grain; but they drink and get noisy on the banana wine, while meat some amongst them will merely suck, never swallowing it. They smoke tobacco universally, Wahuma and all. There is no law in the land between the coast and the great Wahuma kingdoms. The sultans and head men appointed by them over their villages settle all witchcraft and any crime cases where they can. Culprits are speared, have their throats cut, bound, tortured, put in the stocks, or fined. Crime, such as theft, is rarer than in England. Never had we a look on one of our boxes or goods. The Wahuma Kings have bands and musical instruments in many varieties, more remarkable for noise than harmony. The song of the Unyamwezi rings in the woods as he carries his load along. Their choruses by moonlight have almost an operatic effect. As shooters with bows and arrows they can put an arrow into a leaf at 30 or 40 yards, and they can send an arrow to a distance of 150 yards. The bows of Karagweh are six feet high and very beautiful, strung with the hock sinew of a cow. All are good archers, as they practise with bolts at little birds from their youth. Iron is found all over the country, copper from the southern end of the Tanganika. Brass is brought from the coast. These three metals are welded into necklets by the Waganda, making each metal appear separately. Smelting and all ironwork is done outside the villages. Three or four bellows, worked with both hands by a little boy, all pointing to a common centre, soon, with charcoal, fuse the material. Wire they can draw out to any degree of fineness. This they convert, with giraffe or cow tails' hair inside, into anklets for both men and women. Weaving is very backward; one loom in every eighth village was all that was observed in the lower provinces. The clothes made are of the coarsest and heaviest material, all of cotton. Bark cloths and deerskins, sewn so beautifully together in the kingdom countries, are prized very much more. The needles used are of iron, but differently made to ours. Silver and gold, coal and limestone, are unknown in the countries traversed. Pottery is made by the hand, the potter's wheel being unknown. Some races, as the Wangow, can glaze the ware. Wicker, grass, or bamboo baskets, trays, drinking-cups, &c., are made everywhere over the country, the patterns varying. Stools are made out of a solid piece of the

Digitized by Google

lignum vitæ. Mortars, drums, quivers, canoes, &c., are roughly cut out of a solid log of softer wood. A large quantity of coarse, dark-coloured salt is obtained by the people of the Land of the Moon by burning certain flag rushes or plants to ashes and then extracting it by evaporation. Others take it from the soil. Nowhere did we ever procure it good or clean till reaching Ungoro.

We have been further favoured by Captain Speke with the following description of the sketches, made by Captain Grant, from which our Engravings have been taken. "The View (page 9) of the Little Windermere," he writes, "was taken close to Rumanikas Palace, in Karagwé, on a spur of the Mountains of the Moon, 55,000 ft. above the sea level, and at a time when the sky was clear enough to show the high Infumbiro cones in Ruanda, estimated at 10,000 ft., and supposed to be the most northern part of the water-parting which separates the northern from the southern rivers in Africa." Of the other Engraving (p. 8) Captain Speke writes:—"At the Ripon falls, which separate Uganda from Ugogo, the Nile takes its rise in the Victoria Nyanza, led off from the great basin of the lake by the Napoleon Channel. The falls are one hundred and fifty yards across and twelve feet deep, full of fish, which the Waganda and Wasoga kill both with hook and spear."

Speaking of those of his native retinue who were photographed at Cairo (p. 5), Captain Speke remarks:—"They are the residue of 120 negroes who took service with me to go through the journey from Zanzibar to Egypt. They have been sent back viâ Aden to Zanzibar, where they will each receive a free man's garden to live upon, dowry money to marry on, and one year's additional pay to set themselves up in life; while the deserters have been sentenced to transportation on an island of the Victoria Nyanza until such time as I may return again to Uganda to release them."

Bombay, the Captain of the "Faithfuls," and Mabruk, his brother, accompanied me as servants during the whole time I was engaged in Africa, when I first discovered the Victoria Nyanza, and had they not then gained confidence in me I believe I should have been deserted by every man on this occasion.

Captain Grant also, at the Ethnological Society, gave the following general description of the retinue of which they formed part:—

The men we travelled with were freed men from Zanzibar. These men are chiefly born in central Equatorial Africa, where they are captured, as children or in manhood, during village fights, after which they, by sale or barter, become the property of the Arabs of Zanzibar, whose bazaars are full of them and their brethren who may have been freed from slavery by the death of their masters. Generally speaking, their complexion was a coffee-brown, with teeth and skin markings according to the taste and fancy of the clan or sub-clan they belonged to. No general description can be given of their features, though the receding forehead, prominent muzzle, thick lip, bridgeless nose, well-shaped dark eye, were common to most—exceptions showed viciously thrown back ears, enormous gapes, diminutive eyes, fleshy breasts and buttocks; some with even the busts of women, and others, with a remarkable mobility of the upper lip, like a monkey when excited. Their average height is 5 ft. 6 in. or 7 in. When in full condition they are hulking, thick-set, strong, frank, intelligent-looking fellows, with a manly bearing; but, when sitting, adopt the laziest and most lolling of attitudes. Notwithstanding their healthy look, they are liable to fever, ophthalmia, and other native complaints, die off earlier at a greater ratio, I believe, from desertion in old age, and want of proper care and treatment. In dress or cleanliness they are not particular. Starting from Zanzibar as Arab "foe's," their fineries soon became rags, and they wore whatever they could pick up. Not content with the Tower rifle, to satisfy their caprice they would burden themselves with spears, bows and arrows, &c., decked in red rags. Never were there more joyous, noisy, likeable, laughing creatures for three months or so, but after this they gave one all kinds of annoyances, becoming sulky, capricious, and full of childish complaints, taking duty just or not as they pleased, refusing to march from fear, want of ammunition, or laziness; halting in the middle of a march because they thought they had done enough; stealing your property to buy themselves provisions, when master had little or none; fighting and quarrelling in your presence; listening to no remonstrance on your part; disobedience of orders, falsehood, &c. On the other hand, no men in the world are better suited for such a journey; they carried loads, arms, cut roads, made huts, gathered firewood, were our cooks (such as they were), ate anything, literally; mended your coat, kept the camp in an uproar with drums, bells, guitars, dances, and shouts. Such jacks-of-all-trades make bad servants and valets—they soon destroy your property. Everything they jumble into one bag; and, truly African-like, if nothing better is at hand, they'll make a lever of your best rifle to carry their loads. Another peculiarity of the negro, in distinction to the Indian, is, that one's shoes are always placed reversed before you; your umbrella always rests on its handle; he eats with your spoons, cooks in your pots, beats the drum on them, drinks water out of your teapot spout; also, in your very presence, he squirts away at tobacco, mimics you, or good-humouredly serenades you with complimentary songs, perhaps only the very moment after he's got into mischief. One in fifty could read and write in Arabic and the Kiswahili language; the others kept count by knots tied in a string, or nicks cut in a stick. None were regular mechanics, though all had a high idea of their own capabilities. A few could build a house—said they could mend a gun, or tailor; others had been to sea, which they are passionately fond of. Sixteen out of fifty were married, having left their wives behind during the journey, and originally purchased them of their father. Polygamy is the rule amongst them. Religion they have none, knowing nothing of a future state. They believe in transmigration of souls. Although converted when young by their Arab masters to Islamism, all they ever learn of it is to repeat an Arabic exclamation on sneezing, &c., killing a cow, goat, or fowl, or repeating portions of prayer in Arabic, snatches of songs, numerals, &c., which they learn from one another by rhyming them at night over the fire, or while lounging in bed.

The women represented in our Engraving (p. 5) are the wives of Bombay and Frij, who accompanied the expedition.

Music (p. 17), Captain Speke writes, has ever been a constant pastime in the Courts of Uganda. King Intesa of Uganda excels both on the drum and whistle-flute. Our Engraving of the King of Uganda (page 20) represents his sable Majesty attended by one of his pages, and the fashion in which he is approached by his subjects.

With reference to the Palace Guards (p. 20), we are informed on the same authority that they serve one month at a time, and are fed on beef and plantain squash brought to them by the King's pages, and that the scene which we have engraved is of daily occurrence.

The negro boys (whose portraits we give on page 21, from photographs by Mayall) have been brought from Zanzibar by Colonel Rigby, H.B.M. Consul, with a view to their being educated in England. They belong to the Wahujow tribe, the most docile and intelligent of all the negroes of Eastern Africa. We have been favoured with an account of them from Colonel Rigby, from which we learn that the elder has been christened George Francis Tembo, and belongs to the great Irahow tribe, which occupies a vast extent of country between Lake Nyassa and the coast; the younger, who has not yet been baptised, retains the name, conferred upon him at his emancipation from slavery, of "Tippoo Sultan." He comes from the Marina or coast tribes. Both these boys were rescued from slavery at Zanzibar, by Colonel Rigby's interposition, about four years ago.

Little known as Zanzibar is to the world at large, it has become remarkable, we learn from Colonel Rigby, not only as the general starting-point for travellers about to explore Central Africa, but as a great dépôt of trade. The city has rapidly increased of late years, and contains now 60,000 inhabitants. The island bearing the same name is of extreme fertility and picturesqueness. The port is the chief mart in the world for ivory, gum, copal, and cloves. Consuls from Great Britain, France, and the United States, and the Hanseatic Republics are stationed there; and its trade amounts to nearly two millions per annum. The clove-tree was introduced into the island from the Mauritius about thirty years ago, and has thriven so well that the annual production reaches five million pounds, representing a money value of £60,000. The gum copal is dug up near the coast of the mainland, nearly a million pounds of this valuable gum being annually exported, the value of which is about £40,000. Although this trade has now been carried on for some years, its production is still a vexed question. It is generally supposed to be the fossil gum of a tree; but the natives of the country and the Indian merchants contend that it is a resinous deposit of the soil, and, in proof of their theory, represent that it is chiefly found after heavy rains, and that fresh deposits are often discovered in small pits that have already been cleared out. On the island of Zanzibar, where it is found, barren spots are selected and a number of small pits dug. After heavy rains the loose earth in them is turned over, and the copal found in small pieces.

Of the ivory, which is brought from all parts of the interior of Africa, as many as half a million pounds are exported annually from Zanzibar, the value of which is £150,000 sterling. A curious trade which has lately sprung up at Zanzibar is the export of cowrie shells, which are used as a circulating medium by the tribes on the west coast of Africa; about eight million pounds, of the value of £50,000 sterling, leaving the port annually.

But Zanzibar is unfortunately famous for exports of a far more obnoxious kind. The traffic in slaves is carried on there to a fearful extent. From twenty to twenty-five thousand poor creatures of both sexes, the majority little children, are brought annually from the interior of Africa and sold by public auction in the slave markets of Zanzibar. The average price is £2 for a boy or girl, and £3 10s. for an adult, male or female.

Their value in the interior, whence they are brought, is of course far less, so many are the difficulties of their transport and so great is the rate of mortality. Last year slaves were bought readily in the interior at the rate of ten for one bullock, being about 5 dols., or 22s., so that human beings of an intelligent, industrious race were actually purchased for 2s. 2½d. each. Many are brought from so far (for as the districts nearer the coast become depopulated the slave hunts extend each year further inland) that their journey to the coast occupies from three to six months. The arrival of boatloads of them is the most pitiable sight imaginable. Naked, packed as close as possible in a squatting posture in open boats, exposed to wind and rain, and with just sufficient coarse uncooked millet given them to make existence possible, many die on the way or drop dead from exhaustion on being landed at their journey's end. It is estimated that for every slave that reaches Zanzibar alive three die upon the journey; and, when it is considered that from ten to fifteen thousand slaves are annually exported from the east coast of Africa to the Arabian coast and the Persian Gulf, to say nothing of those shipped to Cuba and the French colonies, some idea may be formed of the misery and loss of life caused by this infamous traffic.

Our Portrait of Captain Speke is taken from a photograph by Williams; that of Captain Grant from a photograph by Mayall.

NICE.

(From a Correspondent.)

ON the completion of the railroad the journey from Paris to Nice by express will occupy twenty-one hours. The increased facilities of access, together with a fuller appreciation of its advantages, have caused Nice to overflow with visitors from various countries during the last two or three seasons, of which circumstance hotel and lodging-house keepers have not been slow to avail themselves. Hence the complaints of excessive charge on their part which have been so justly made. New quarters have, however, arisen of late, and much building is in progress, which, together with the additional hotel accommodation in prospect, will, doubtless, go far towards meeting the requirements of visitors for lodging at a less exorbitant rate, the price of apartments having nearly doubled since the annexation to France.

For persons requiring a mild climate, who wish to avoid the dulness of small places, or, on the other hand, the movement and excitement of a capital, no place of winter resort presents, in the opinion of the writer, fewer drawbacks or more attractions than Nice. Situate on the shore of a beautiful bay, the adjacent plain, abounding in orange and fruit gardens, and dotted here and there with palm-trees, with a delightful country in the background, bounded by a semicircle of olive-clad hills, intersected by richly-wooded valleys, enjoying moreover, as the rule, sunshine and an almost cloudless sky, Nice offers every inducement, both to people in health and to valetudinarians, for being much in the open air; though, as the transitions of temperature to which all sunny localities are subject on passing from places exposed to the sun's influence to the shade are sudden and sometimes very considerable, ordinary precaution is required to guard against the inconveniences that may result therefrom. Relatively cold and high winds do occasionally prevail in spring, and the dust is then felt to be a serious inconvenience; but they are mostly restricted to the coast line, and may almost always be avoided by making excursions into the interior of the country, which offers many sufficiently sheltered situations for invalids. There are, moreover, abundant social recreative resources—much evening society, an Italian Opera, a theatre, two clubs, frequent concerts given by artists of repute, well-supplied libraries, &c. But these are to be met with at all much-frequented places, and the chief attractions of Nice consist in the beauty and rich vegetation of its environs, and its bracing inspiriting atmosphere. It is seldom that contemplated excursions are prevented by the occurrence of bad weather, the rain mostly falling at stated seasons (autumn and spring). According to the tables in Dr. Lee's work, "Nice and its Climate," the average number of days on which rain falls in the winter season is only twenty-five, being less than half that presented by some other frequented winter places—viz., Madeira, fifty-five; Rome, fifty-eight; Palermo, sixty-five; Florence, fifty-seven. The winter temperature is somewhat higher than that of either Rome or Naples, notwithstanding that Nice lies so much more to the north than those cities. It is, however, more completely sheltered by hills, and has a direct exposure to the south.

Though dearer as a residence Nice has greatly improved since the annexation. More attention is paid to matters of hygiene; the streets are clean and well lighted, the police is well regulated, the crowd of beggars that formerly infested the place has disappeared, new roads have been made, the Promenade des Anglais is now one of the finest marine parades in Europe, and other material improvements are contemplated.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Jane Elizabeth, Dowager Viscountess Andover, was proved in the London Court on the 2nd inst. Her Ladyship was the relict of Admiral Sir Henry Digby, G.C.B., who died in 1842. Her first husband, to whom she was married in 1796, was Charles Viscount Andover (eldest son of the Earl of Suffolk), who died in 1800. Her Ladyship was the daughter of the first Earl of Leicester. The will bears date Feb. 18, 1861, wherein she appoints her son, the Right Hon. Edward St. Vincent, Lord Digby, sole executor, to whom probate was granted, the personal property being sworn under £16,000. The testatrix appoints her son, Lord Digby, residuary legatee. His Lordship succeeded to the barony on the death of his father's cousin, the late Earl of Digby, in 1856. Viscountess Andover, the testatrix, has bequeathed her property amongst her children, leaving to her daughter Jane, in addition to £3000 under settlement, a further sum of £2000, and to her two younger sons legacies of £8000, appointing Lord Digby residuary legatee.

The will of the Most Noble Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton, of Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire; Euston Hall, Thetford, Suffolk; and of Clarges-street, Piccadilly, was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate by the executors—the Most Noble William Henry, Duke of Grafton, the son; and George Fitzroy, Esq., of Grafton Regis, Northamptonshire. The personalty was sworn under £160,000. His Grace executed his will in 1853, and added a codicil thereto in 1857; and died in March last, at the age of seventy-three. A provision of £4000 is made for his Duchess, also annuities for his daughter, Lady Mary Phipps, wife of the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Phipps, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen and Rector of Euston with Barnham, and his daughter Lady Maria Louisa, wife of Colonel the Hon. Edward G. D. Pennant, and sums of £10,000 and £8000 are left to their children. To his younger sons he has bequeathed pecuniary legacies. His real estate and the residue of his personal estate he leaves to his eldest son, the present Duke of Grafton, heretofore Earl of Euston.

The will of John Gully, Esq., formerly of Marwell Hall, Southampton; afterwards of Cocken Hall, Durham; and late of The Bailey, in the city of Durham, was proved, in the London Court, under £70,000 personalty—the executors nominated being Mrs. Mary Gully, his relict; Henry Hill, Esq., of Eaton-terrace, Pimlico; Thomas Belk, Esq., of Hartlepool (the testator's son-in-law); and William Armstrong, Esq., of Erngate Grange, Durham. The will bears date 1860, and a codicil February, 1862. The dispositions are confined to the members of his family. Amongst the specific bequests is one of a piece of plate presented to the testator by the burgesses of the borough of Pontefract, which he bequeaths to his son Richard. Besides other provision made for his wife, he secures to her an annuity of £560, and bequeaths to her an immediate legacy of £600, the selection of twenty dozen of wine, as well as some furniture and a carriage. To his daughter Eve he leaves a table inlaid with wood, from India and China. There are small annuities to a brother and sister. His real estate and the residue of the personalty he bequeaths equally amongst all his children.

The *Salut Public* of Lyons congratulates the fair sex on the pearl-fishery being this year exceedingly productive, a million and a half of pearls having been found in nine millions of oysters.

The Peerless, 1005 tons, belonging to Messrs. Thompson and Co., London, sailed from Birkenhead, on the 23rd ult., for Sydney, New South Wales with the following emigrants:—30 married couples, 132 single men, 131 single women, and 53 children—in all 376 souls, under the care of Charles H. Graham, Esq., M.D., assisted by Miss Dickson, matron.

The Academy of Sciences of Berlin, through the official intervention of the King, has conferred upon Sir Charles Lyell the honour of Chevalier of the Order of Merit in Science and Art. The number of foreign knights of this order is limited to thirty; and among our countrymen, previously elected, are Sir Charles Lyell, Sir John Herschel, Professor Faraday, Professor Owen, Sir David Brewster, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and General Sabine.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

The miscalled "restoration" of the Tower of London, by which many of its archæological features have been obliterated, has long been a subject of general regret; but, from the recent visit of a party of members of the Ecclesiological Society to the citadel, we are happy to find that more attention has lately been paid than hitherto to its architectural characteristics. The Norman chapel in the White Tower has been restored carefully: it has a semicircular apse and a large triforium without a clerestory, and is vaulted with stone; it was begun by Bishop Gundulph in 1078, and it is pointed, to show that Norman architecture was not then in a very advanced state, the joints being somewhat large, and the openings without mouldings; the cushion capitals show the tau as an ornament in the centre; one capital on each side, at the square end of the chapel, has a little ornamentation; a new pavement has been laid of cream-coloured tile, with incised ornament. This restoration has been ably conducted by Mr. Salvin. The new Armouries in the White Tower were recently engraved in our Journal. One of the most ingenious arrangements of the arms, says the *Builder*, is shown in the facia of an opening in the ceiling, wherein the gunlocks and bent ramrods are so used as to produce all the effect of a piece of hammered iron scrollwork. It is many years since the Armoury absurdities at the Tower were first exposed. Much reform has been made, yet more remains to be done; the collection should not be a mere show, but should furnish methodical instruction. The Beauchamp Tower is altogether the most satisfactory work: it has been restored both inside and outside. It is a curious specimen of the military architecture of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; the inscriptions, memorials, and devices cut on the walls of the several rooms and cells have been cleared of whitewash, and can now be read and deciphered. This is also the work of Mr. Salvin; and lithographed copies of the records in stone were published by W. R. Dick, in 1854. Some time after, little care was taken of the records themselves, but they are now open to visitors; Sir Walter Raleigh's prison-lodging is thought to have been the second and third stories of this tower. The Lieutenant's lodgings, with their picturesque gables, remain, though disfigured by modern mending; but the Church of St. Peter, nearly opposite the door of which is the place of execution, denoted by a large oval of dark flints, is in a perilous state of neglect; yet, of all the burial-places in England, this is the most interesting historical depositary. Nor do we admire the new barracks, or the memorial statue, or the new Jewel Office, neither of which accords with the place. The Salt (petre) Tower has been rebuilt in the original form, supposed to have been of the reign of William Rufus. Hereabout was the Royal Palace; the site is now occupied by ordnance wharves and stores. It is said that no view exists of this ancient home of our Sovereigns to the time of Charles II. The quiet gloom of the Traitors' Gate is now broken by the blatant noise of steam machinery for hoisting and packing war weapons; but the old grim archway and its portcullis remain. These are but a few notes of the recent visit of inspection; the Ecclesiological Society's report will, doubtless, give the proceedings in detail. Notwithstanding the numerous landmarks of our history, which have been swept away within the Tower walls, here and there ancient features remain to keep in memory the many innocent victims murdered here in times of despotism and tyranny, and which "pass like dark phantoms before the wind."

St. Mary Woolnoth, the best of Hawksmoor's churches, is saved, although it had been some time *priced* for sale. At the recent vestry meeting, the Lord Mayor, as a parishioner by his tenancy of the Mansion House, ably supported the opposition to the "amalgamation" scheme, and an amendment rejecting it was carried unanimously. This spot has been the site of a Christian church from a very early period, and previously of a Pagan temple. The church was rebuilt early in the fifteenth century; it was much injured in the Great Fire, and rebuilt, as we now see it, in 1716. The interior is on the model of a Roman atrium, and is well arranged and ornamented; it has one of Schmydt's organs. The Rev. John Newton, the friend of Cowper, was twenty-eight years Rector of this church, and is buried here; and, under the present ministration, it has one of the best congregations in the City. In the Report of the Ecclesiological Society, just issued, the committee "fear that the scheme of destroying some of the City churches is not unlikely to be put into operation, in spite of all opposition; but it is satisfactory to have to record that, within the last few days, the parishioners have successfully resisted a scheme put forward under the auspices of the Bishop of London's Act for the demolition of the remarkable church of St. Mary Woolnoth (Hawkmoor's chef-d'œuvre), which it was proposed to destroy for the convenience of the General Post Office."

The ecclesiastical custom of a new Rector "tolling himself in," or, legally speaking, taking up "the livery of possession," was performed on the 26th ult., by the Rev. William Rogers, M.A., recently appointed to the rectory of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate. This custom is exceedingly ancient. Before the Reformation, no layman was allowed to be a "ringer," and, it is said, the ecclesiastics were obliged to perform the office in their surplices. The form of the ceremony is as follows:—The Rector is met at the door of the church by the trustees of the church property belonging to the parish, and the parochial guardians, the churchwardens. Having obtained possession of the keys of the church, the new Rector unlocks the doors, and then, having closed them, he proceeds alone to the belfry, and for a few minutes tolls one of the bells, thus complying with the custom imposed by the ordinances of the Church, by announcing to the parishioners at large his acceptance of the rectorship and his possession of the church property. The "reading himself in" took place on the following Sunday. The above induction custom seems to imply the general authority of the Rector over the peal of bells; and there is an old saying, that the number of strokes given on the occasion will correspond with the years the incumbent is to hold the living.

Leicester and Richard III. are associated in traditional history, which the Corporation are about to hand down with a newly-built bridge, in two inscriptions:—1. "This bridge was erected by the Corporation of Leicester, in the mayoralty of S. Viccars, Esq., A.D. 1862, on the site of the ancient Bow Bridge, over which King Richard III. passed, at the head of his army, to the Battle of Bosworth Field. August, 1485. Joseph Whetstone, chairman of Highway Committee; S. Stone, Town Clerk; E. S. Stephens, Borough Surveyor." The plate on the opposite side will bear the legend in verse, according to Speed's "History of Great Britain":—

Upon this bridge [as tradition hath
Delivered] stood a stone of some height,
Against which King Richard, as he passed
Towards Bosworth, by chance struck his spur,
And against the same stone, as he was brought
Back, hanging by the horse's side, his head
Was dashed and broken, as a wise woman
[Forsooth] had *foretold*, who, before Richard's
Going to battle, being asked as to his success,
Said that where his spur struck, his head
Should be broken.

Lady Llanover, in her piquant notes to the "Autobiography, &c., of Mrs. Delany," lately published, thus notices two old localities. The first is—"*Blacklands* is in the Marlborough-road, Chelsea, formerly called Blacklands-lane. Bowack, in his 'Antiquities of Middlesex' (1700), says:—'William Lord Cheyne, Viscount Newhaven in Scotland, has two good seats in Chelsea. The first is the mansion-house, where Queen Elizabeth was nursed, east end of the town, near the Thames. The other some distance north of the town, called Blacklands House, both (1705) let to French boarding-schools.' It is now (1860) a lunatic asylum, and adjoins the old manor-house at Chelsea, which forms part of the premises of Messrs. Scott and Cuthbertson (paper-manufacturers), called 'Whitelands.' Blacklands has still a good garden and old iron gates; and the centre of the house is evidently part of the original structure."

The *City Press* of the 27th ult. points attention to this interesting fact:—"The very spot upon which now stand, in Earl-street, Blackfriars, the premises of the British and Foreign Bible Society, is the exact site of the premises in which the committee of six of the forty-seven "distinguished scholars" ordered by James I. to furnish our present translation of the Bible used to meet, in the early part of the seventeenth century, to review the whole work, and which was finally revised there by Dr. Smith and Dr. Bilson, Bishop of Winchester, then approved of by the King—himself no mean scholar—and printed in the year 1611.

Digitized by Google

STRAWBERRY-HILL.
A BAZAAR
will be held, by the kind permission of
FRANCES, COUNTESS OF WALDEGRAVE,
in the GARDENS of STRAWBERRY-HILL, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th, and THURSDAY, the 16th of JULY, in aid of the Fund for the enlargement of
HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, TWICKENHAM.
LIST OF PATRONESSES.

Maria, Marchioness of Ailesbury,	The Lady Agnes Jolliffe,
The Countess of Shaftesbury,	The Lady Mary Ashwright,
Frances, Countess of Waldegrave,	The Lady Churchill,
Countess Dowager Spencer,	The Lady Auckland,
The Countess of Bamborough,	The Lady Mayoress,
The Countess of Strafford,	Lady Clay,
The Countess Russell,	Mrs. Donnithorne,
The Lady Alice Peel,	Mrs. Young,
The Viscountess Torrington,	Mrs T. Twining,
The Viscountess Sydney,	Mrs. Franks,
The Viscountess Enfield,	

The following Ladies have kindly consented to hold stalls:—

The Viscountess Enfield,	Mrs. Donnithorne,
The Lady Mary Arkwright,	Mrs. T. Twining,
The Lady Churchill,	and other ladies.

Frances, Countess of Waldegrave, will preside at the Refreshment Stall.
Military Bands will be in attendance each day.
Tickets of admission may be had of the principal Musicsellers in London; and of the following members of the committee:—
Colonel Wise, Orchard Lodge, Twickenham; E. H. Donnithorne, Esq., Colne Lodge, Twickenham; Geo. Roffey, Esq., Twickenham; F. H. De la Motte, Esq., 8, Belmont Villas; G. H. Bohn, Esq., Northend House, Twickenham; John May, Esq., Twickenham. Persons coming from Richmond by water can land at the Boathouse. The Gardens will be open from Two till Seven o'clock each day. Admission—First day, Five Shillings; and Second day, Half-a-Crown.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.
TOURIST TICKETS at Cheap Fares, available for One Calendar Month, are ISSUED at the Midland Booking Office, King's-cross, and other principal stations, to
SCOTLAND—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, &c.
IRELAND—Belfast, Portrush, for Giant's Causeway.
LAKE DISTRICT—Windermere, Furness Abbey, Ulverstone, Coniston, Penrith, Morecambe, Ingleton, &c.
SEASIDE and BATHING-PLACES—Scarborough, Whitby, Filey, Bridlington, Harrogate, Matlock, Buxton, &c.
Programmes and full particulars may be obtained at all the Company's Stations and Receiving Offices.
Inquire at King's-cross for Tickets via Midland Railway.
Derby, 1863. JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

ISLE OF MAN.—HILL'S ROYAL HOTEL,
DOUGLAS. Board, Lodging, and Attendance, 5s. 6d. per day. Inclose a stamp for an interesting Guide and Map of the Island.

HIGHLAND SHOOTING-QUARTERS
economically and expeditiously furnished with every necessary article of (new and used) Furniture suitable for any size of lodge or residence. One of the largest stocks in Great Britain to select from at T. and F. SMITH'S immense Furnishing Warehouses, 10 to 24, Great Clyde-street, Glasgow.

MONEY ADVANCED by Mr. LUXMOORE, Silversmith, &c., of 92, St. Martin's-lane, W.C. (opposite Newst., Covent-garden), on plate and jewellery, at much less interest than is usually charged.—N.B. Jewels and plate bought.

LARGE PICTURES,
presented by the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, framed in BOLD GILT FRAME, with Glass and Backboard, complete. Price 9s.
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC and PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, 54, Cheapside, and 110, Regent-street.
A SET of 12 SANDRINGHAM STEREOGRAPHS, with portraits of T.R.H. the Prince and Princess. Price 20s.
See Review, "Times," June 5.
P. O. Orders payable to JOHN JENNINGS, Cashier.

GILT FRAMES, with Glass and Board complete, 12 in. by 9 in., 1s.; 20 in. by 15 in., 2s.
54, Cheapside.
STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY.

DECALCOMANIE—The new and elegant Art of Instantly Transferring Designs to China, Silk, Wood, &c. Instructions, post-free, 6d. Designs in every variety from 1s. per sheet. STAINED WINDOWS (Diaphanie). Instructions post-free, 8d.—WM. BARNARD, Artistic Repository, 59, Connaught-terrace, London, W.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.
The established office of authority in England for furnishing Arms, Crests, &c., authentically. "The Lincoln's-inn Manual of Heraldry," 3s. or stamps.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

FOR FAMILY ARMS—the LINCOLN'S INN HERALDIC OFFICE—send Name and County. Arms Painted, Impaled, and Quartered. Sketch, 3s. 6d., or stamps. The Pedigrees of Families, 21s.—H. SALT, Gt. Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.
Engraving by the Laws of Garter King-at-Arms. Crest on Seals or Rings, 8s. 6d.; Arms on ditto, 13s.; Solid Gold Signet Rings for Crest, 21s.; a Book-Plate, Arms, and Crest, with Name, 21s.

SIGNET CREST RINGS, 18-carat, Hall-marked. Solid fine Gold, 20s.; Ditto, handsome, for Arms and Crest, 50s. Ditto, large for Arms, Crest, and Motto, £3 13s.—H. SALT (observe), Heraldic Office, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

A. FORRER, Hair Jeweller to the Queen, 2, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, REMOVED from Regent-street and 1 Baker-street.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—G. HOOPER, ARTIST IN HAIR. Solid Gold Revolving Brooches, for hair and portrait, from 35 shillings each. Hair Rings from 6s. 6d. each, &c. Illustrated Catalogues sent free.—213, Regent-street, London, W.

THE 1s. HAIR-WAVER (the Original).—A simple invention for giving the graceful wave to the hair, as worn by the Princess of Wales, without hot water or anything injurious. Post-free, with instructions, 14 stamps.—J. TRUEFITT, Inventor, 1, Acton-street, Gray's-inn-road, W.C.

THE ALEXANDRA HAIR-WAVER, patronised by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, is the invention of UNWIN and ALBERT, Court Hairdressers, 24, Piccadilly, of whom only they can be obtained at 1s. the pair; by post, 14 stamps.

JAPANESE LACQUERED TRAYS, 5s. a Pair. Also an immense variety of Curious and Useful Chinese and Japanese Articles, India and China Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, at the ORIENTAL WAREHOUSE, 179, Regent-street (next door to Farmer and Rogers's Great Shawl and Cloak Emporium).

BULLY'S TOILET VINEGAR, manufactured by JEAN VINCENT BULLY, Paris, acknowledged to be superior to Eau de Cologne as a toilet water and perfume, as well as for its hygienique properties. To be had at the principal Chemists and Perfumers. Sole wholesale Agents for Great Britain and Colonies, R. Hovenden and Sons, London.

ALL afflicted with WEAK EYES may obtain instant relief by using Dr. WARNER'S EYE WATER; it removes all inflammation arising from cold, dust, or constitutional causes.—Sold in bottles, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., by Sanger, Oxford-st.; Prout, Strand; Barclay, Farringdon-st.; Hooper, London-bridge.

THE SUMMER SUN and DUST.—Ladies will find the application of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR both cooling and refreshing to the face and Skin; allaying all heat and irritability; removing eruptions, freckles, and discolourations; and rendering the skin soft, clear, and blooming. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and beware of spurious and pernicious articles under the name of "Kalydor."

PIESSE and LUBIN'S HUNGARY WATER.
Orators, Clergymen, Lecturers, Authors, and Poets give it the preference, for it refreshes the memory through the olfactory nerve. Six-Bottle Case, 10s. 6d.—New Bond-street (No. 2), London.

PISTACHIO-NUT TOILET-POWDER imparts to the skin a natural whiteness, youthful delicacy, and softness attainable by no other means. 2s. 6d. per Box. Sold everywhere.—PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street, London.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR LADIES, 6d. per bottle. Any one can use them. Ten brilliant colours. May be had of all Chemists.

BENZINE COLLAS removes grease, oil, or paint from silks, gloves, and every description of wearing apparel and furniture, without the least injury to the colour or texture. In bottles, 1s. 6d. each.—At J. SANGER'S, 150, Oxford-street, W. In constant use at Buckingham Palace.

SKIN OF HEAD DISEASES.—STURROCK'S SPECIFIC, No. I. (10s.), ensures a certain and speedy Cure of aggravated Dandriff, round Bald spots, Eruptions, &c.: and No. II. (5s.), of Ringworm, without shaving the head.—Sturrock and Sons, Glasgow and Edinburgh; Newbery, 45, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; and Low, Son, and Haydon, 330, Strand, London; and all Patent Medicine Vendors.

ELEGANT PRESENTS.
FIVE LARGE SHOWROOMS.

200 Reticules, from 5s. 6d.	200 Ladies' Dressing-cases, 21s.
200 Writing-cases, from 3s. 6d.	200 Pearl Card-cases, from 5s. 6d.
Envelopes and Stationery Cases.	Albums, Scraps, and Portfolios.
150 Desks, from 7s. 6d.	150 Dressing-bags, from 25s.
1000 Purses and Card-cases.	Glove-boxes and Letter-boxes.
300 Inkstands, from 5s.	150 Elegant Rock-glides, 5s. 6d.
Chess and Draught Boards & Men.	Jewel-cases and Key-boxes.
100 Despatch-boxes, from 21s.	Tea-caddies and Tea-trays.

PARKINS and GOTTO, 24 and 25, Oxford-street.

NO CHARGE at PARKINS and GOTTO'S for Plain Stamping Writing-paper and Envelopes. Coloured Stamping reduced to 1s. per 100. Parties can bring their own Dies. Crest, Initial, and Address Dies cut at half price. The public supplied with every kind of Stationery at trade price.—Parkins and Gotto, 25, Oxford-street, London.

25s. PRIZE WRITING-CASE, fitted with Paper, Envelopes, Blotting-book, Pen-case, &c., can be sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom upon receipt of 26 stamps to PARKINS and GOTTO, 24 and 25, Oxford-street, London.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.—A choice of 2000 from 2s. 6d. to £3. A large variety very elegantly mounted, beautifully bound, and highly ornamented, from 10s. to 20s. The public supplied at wholesale prices. PARKINS and GOTTO, 25, Oxford-street, London. Albums for postage-stamps.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR STAMPING PAPER and ENVELOPES with Arms, Crest, or Monograms plain. Rodriguer's Cream-laid Envelopes, 4d. per 100; Cream-laid Note, full size, five quires for 6d. At HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
Dressing-cases, Travelling-bags, Despatch-boxes, Writing-cases, Jewel-cases, Mounted and Gemmoin Suites for the Writing-table; and a choice variety of useful Elegancies suitable for presents, at RODRIGUES'S well-known Establishment, 42, Piccadilly.

WEDDING CARDS and ENVELOPES
Printed and Stamped in Silver, with Arms or Crest, in the latest fashion. Card Plate elegantly engraved and 100 Superfine Cards printed for 4s. 6d. At HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly.

CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAIT ALBUMS from 5s. to 10 guineas. Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and Distinguished Persons of all nations. Single Portraits, 1s. 6d.—At RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly. Catalogues post-free.

ONE HUNDRED PHOTOGRAPHIC SCRAPS (all different), for Albums and Scrapbooks, sent post-free for 7s. 9d. in postage-stamps; or 200 (all different) for 14s. post-free. Address JOHN JERRARD, 172, Fleet-street, E.C. N.B. These packets will contain many photographs that have never been included in the parcels at the same price before. The trade supplied.

CARTES DE VISITE, 12 for 2s. 6d. Forward your carte de visite and 26 stamps, with address, to the London Photographic Copying Institution, 63, Tollington-road, Holloway-road, N., and you will receive 12 exact the size and copy of original, which will be returned. Specimens forwarded to any address on receipt of 4 stamps.—Address WM. CHARLESON.

BINDING THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Subscribers and Purchasers can have their VOLUMES BOUND in the appropriate Covers, with gilt edges, at 5s. per volume, by sending them, carriage-paid, with Post Office order payable to LEIGHTON, SON, and HODGE, 13, Shoe-lane, London. The only Binders authorised by the Proprietors.

GOLD CHAINS and FINE GOLD JEWELLERY.—A very elegant STOCK of GOLD CHAINS, 15s. to 20 gs.; Gentlemen's Albert Chains, 21s. to 15 gs.; Gold Bracelets, 55s. to £20; Wedding and Keeper Rings, 10s., 15s., and 20s.; Gem ditto, 12s. 6d. to 20 gs.; Gold Earrings, 12s. 6d. to 5 gs. per pair. Gold Lockets, 10s. to 15 guineas. Gold Scarf Pins, 5s. to 10 gs.—FREDC. HAWLEY, Goldsmith, 148, Regent-street, W. Jewellery repaired and Diamonds reset.

WATCHES, TIMEPIECES, and CLOCKS, Elegant GOLD WATCHES, jewelled in four holes, £3 15s. to £25; Silver Watches, £1 5s. to 12 guineas; eight-day Timepieces, 12s. 6d. each; Clocks going 14 days, three guineas and upwards.—FREDERIC HAWLEY, Watchmaker, 148, Regent-street, W. (from 75, Strand, and Coventry-street). Established nearly a Century. List of prices free. Old Watches, Gold, Silver, Diamonds, &c., purchased or taken in exchange. Merchants and Captains supplied on liberal terms. Watches and Clocks repaired.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.—82, F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker by special appointment to her Majesty the Queen, 33 and 34, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross (corner of Spring-gardens).

THE PRETTIEST GIFT FOR A LADY is one of JONES'S LEVER WATCHES, at £11 11s.; for a Gentleman, at £10 10s. Rewarded at the Exhibition for cheapness of production. Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House.

MARBRES ONYX D'ALGERIE.—One Thousand Objects made from this beautiful Marble, and comprehending every variety of work of Decorative Art; including clocks, candelabras, vases, guéridons, inkstands, easel, card-trays, jardinières, porte-bouquets, lamps, ring-stands, &c., &c., are now being exhibited in the Onyx Salon, at Messrs. HOWELL, JAMES, and CO.'S, 5, 7, 9, Regent-street.

PARKER'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM and AIR PROPELLER propels and steers any light boat with passengers. The fire is outside, and may be from spirit, cinders, &c. Price £2 12s. 6d.—J. Parker, 6, Lilford-road, Camberwell. Parker's Steam-propelled Toy Boats at Arnold's, London-bridge, from 1s. 6d.

THE GAME OF CROQUET.—Prices complete, including Jacques's Patent Croquet Clips and the new Illustrated Laws of the Game, 15s. and 18s.; in box, 21s.; French polished, &c., 25s.; superior quality, 40s.; polished hardwood (very durable), 60s. To be had at most Fancy Repositories. Wholesale—JACQUES and SON, Manufacturers, 102, Hatton-garden.

KEYZOR and BENDON'S TWO-GUINEA BINOCULAR FIELD, RIFLE, or OPERA GLASS.—The extraordinary power of this instrument renders it adapted to define objects distinctly at ten miles' distance—suitable for the theatre, racecourse, target practice, sportsmen, tourists, and general outdoor observation. Illustrated Price Lists of Optical Instruments for 2 stamps.—50, High Holborn, London.

THE PLANETS and DOUBLE STARS seen distinctly by a New Telescope for £5, which will also distinguish the face of a sheep and the features of a man four miles, the signboard of a public-house five miles, shot marks upon a target two miles, and time by a church clock ten miles. This instrument is guaranteed in writing to perform the whole of the above, and to be equal in the most important respects to telescopes costing £70. It has a 3 in. superior achromatic object-glass, two eyepieces, &c., with portable metal tripod and pillar stand with jointed claw feet.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Sole Inventors, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. N.B. Persons are invited to apply for a diagram with full particulars, sent free. Powerful small pocket telescopes.

OPERA GLASSES.—Just brought out, an Opera, Race, Field, and general outdoor day and night RECONNOITRING and RIFLE GLASS, for the waistcoat pocket, containing 12 lenses. Will show a person to know him 2½, and an object from 10 to 12 miles. They are found to be invaluable for Deerstalking, Sportsmen, and Tourists. Also the cheap six-glass, at 30s., 35s., 30s., and 35s.—SOLOMON, No. 39, Albemarle-st., Piccadilly.

SPECTACLES.—The PATENT TINTED SPECTACLES are patronised by the majority of the nobility, including Viscount Palmerston. They give extraordinary relief by day and night to weak, dim, and defective vision. The adaptation of spectacles to imperfect vision by experienced persons is, indeed, of vital importance. One of the Firm who has had great experience and practice attends to this branch only.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. Opposite the York Hotel.

DEAFNESS.—The SOUND MAGNIFIER and INVISIBLE VOICE CONDUCTOR, a newly-invented instrument for cases of Deafness. It fits into the ear not perceptible; removes singing noises in the head, and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly (opposite the York Hotel).

LADIES NURSING.—NEW NIPPLE SHIELDS, giving instantaneous and permanent relief, 4s. 6d., by post 6d. extra.—ELAM, 196, Oxford-street. Prepared Fuller's Eardrop, 1s. the Box.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, exquisitely enamelled to nature, detection impossible, purest materials and best work, on Mr. EKKELL'S patented and painless plan of self-adhesion. (See New Edition of his Treatise, just published, free for seven stamps).—8, Grosvenor-street, Bond-street, W. Consultations free.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is an excellent remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions. 172, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

MILITARY CANTEENS for Officers, £8. No charge for Oak Case, containing

PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.	£ s. d.
4 Table spoons	0 12 0
6 Table forks	0 12 0
6 Dessert spoons	0 12 6
6 Dessert forks	0 12 6
6 Tea spoons	0 5 0
2 Egg spoons	0 5 0
1 Soup ladle	0 12 0
1 Pair fish carvers ..	0 14 0
2 Sauce ladles	0 6 0
1 Mustard spoon	0 1 8
Carried forward, £3 5 8	

IVORY TABLE KNIVES.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ..	£3 5 8
1 Carving spoon	0 7 0
1 pair sugar tongs	0 2 6
2 Salt spoons	0 2 4
1 Butter knife	0 3 6
6 Table knives	0 11 0
6 Cheese knives	0 3 0
Pair of meat carvers ..	0 7 6
Pair of chicken carvers	0 7 6
Ivory-handle steel ..	0 3 0
Oak chest, no charge.	
Complete ..	£3 0 0

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Silversmiths and Cutlers, West-end House, 222, Regent-street; and 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge. Same prices charged at both houses as at their Manufactory, Queen's Plate and Cutlery Works, Sheffield.
Observe the address.

GARDNERS' £2 2s. DINNER SERVICES.
A large assortment of patterns of the choicest description. Breakfast, dessert, tea, and toilet services in equal variety, at the lowest possible prices; table glass of the utmost brilliancy of colour; cut wines, from 3s. 6d. per dozen. Illustrated Catalogue post-free. H. and J. GARDNER, Strand, Charing-cross, four doors from Trafalgar-square; 4 and 5, Duncannon-street (adjoining). Established 1752.

ORNAMENTS for the MANTELPIECE, &c.
Large and choice selection, including, among other articles, Groups, Statuettes, Vases, &c., in Parian and English and Foreign Porcelain.—Clocks (bronze, marble, and gilt).—first-class Bronzes.—Lustres, Candelabra, Candlesticks, and Bohemian Glass.
Novelty, Beauty and Art.
ALFRED B. PEARCE, 28, Ludgate-hill, E.C. Established 1760.

GARDNERS' LAMPS are the Best.—The largest, most recherché, and cheapest assortment in London. Moderator Table Lamps, from 5s. 6d. each. Engravings free by post. Finest Colza Oil, 5s. per gallon. H. and J. Gardner (by appointment to her Majesty), Strand, Charing-cross, four doors from Trafalgar-square; 4 and 5, Duncannon-street (adjoining), London. Established 1752.

CHANDELIERS in BRONZE and ORMOLU for DINING-ROOM and LIBRARY, Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormoulu, China, and Glass. Statuettes in Parian, Vases, and other ornaments.—OSLER, 45, Oxford-street, W.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS, WALL LIGHTS, and Lustres, for Gas and Candles. Table Glass, &c. Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7 15s. Glass Dessert Services for 12 persons, from £2. All articles marked in plain figures. Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for presents. Mass, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed. London—Showrooms, 45, Oxford-street, W. Birmingham—Manufactory and Showrooms, Broad-street. Established 1807.

FURNITURE.—ALFRED GREEN'S complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of FURNITURE is now ready, and will be forwarded, post-free, to any address on application. This catalogue is the most comprehensive furniture guide ever published, and should be consulted by all persons requiring good and substantial furniture at moderate prices.—Alfred Green, General Furnishing and Upholstery Company (limited), 24 and 25, Baker-street, London, W.

SUPERIOR EASY-CHAIRS and SOFAS, best quality only, made to any shape, on approval, at T. H. FILMER and SON'S Manufactory, 31, 32, and 34, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. An Illustrated Priced Catalogue sent post-free.

SEWING-MACHINES.—SINGER and CO.'S superior MACHINES for every class of family work and hemming, felling, tucking, gathering, cording, braiding, binding, are now ON SALE at their elegant and extensive Showrooms, 135, Regent-street, W., and 98, Cheapside, E.C. They combine every adaptation known to science, are easily learned and operated. 70,000 in use in all parts of the world. Machines for all kinds of manufacturing and trade purposes. Skilful teachers on the premises. Illustrated prospectus post-free. Shipping orders executed.

FINE OLD PORT, twelve years in the wood, 42s. per dozen; Dinner Sherries, 24s., 28s., and 32s. per dozen; Claret, 14s., 18s., and 24s. per dozen.—WOOD and WATSON, Wine and Spirit Merchants, 16, Clement's-lane, City, E.C.

GOOD SOUND CLARET, 14s. per Dozen; ditto, 1863 vintage, 18s.; bottles and railway carriage included.—HENRY BRETT and CO., Importers, Holborn-hars, and 20, Regent-street. Established 1839. Prices current on application.

SAUCE.
LEA and PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
None genuine without name on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper.
Sold by CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Barclay and Sons; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

LETTERS PATENT 1838. PRIZE MEDAL 1862.
ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS is the most valuable preparation for making pure and delicate Gruel. Modern chemistry has shown that this food is easy of digestion and rich in nutriment.
ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY makes a delicious custard pudding, directions for which have been given by Mons. C. E. Francatelli. It is appreciated as a non-inflammatory drink, is excellent for mothers nursing, and has been used with great success for rearing children by hand.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE and CO.
Garlick-hill, London.

KEEN'S GENUINE MUSTARD,
There are many qualities of Mustard sold.
Obtain Keen's Genuine Mustard and full approval is guaranteed.
FIRST MANUFACTURED, 1742.
Sold by the Trade from the Cask, and in 1 lb. and ½ lb. canisters.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO.,
Garlick-hill, Cannon-street, London.

OSWEGO
PREPARED CORN,
for
Puddings, Custards, Blanc-Mange, &c.
Manufactured and Perfected by
T. KINGSFORD and SON,
of Oswego, State of New York.
It is the original preparation from the farina of maize, established 1848, commands the highest price from the trade, and offers the best value to the consumer.
It is a quarter stronger than any of the imitations, has a finer grain, and is more delicate.
The Oswego has the natural golden tinge, and not the chalk white produced by artificial process.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO.,
Garlick Hill, London.

BROWN and POLSON'S
PATENT CORN FLOUR.
Packets 6d.
Its superiority to all other kinds is well known.
The second quality is confidently recommended, and is labelled
INDIAN CORN FLOUR,
which may be obtained as cheap as the American qualities, none of which are sold in America for more than 6d.

MAIZENA, of all competing articles, obtained Two, and the only, Prize Medals in its Class, with the superlative recommendation of the jury, "Exceedingly excellent for food." Maizena forms not only a cheap and substantial diet for the strong, but a most nourishing regimen for the sick. Dr. Lankester says, "I can confidently recommend maizena as an article of diet for children and invalids." Obtainable of all first-class Grocers, with directions for making a score of exquisite dishes. 1 lb. 8d., ½ lb. 4d.

YEAST SUPERSEDED and INDIGESTION AVOIDED
by using BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER,
for Bread, Puddings, and Pastry.
Sold everywhere.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
used in the Royal Laundry,
and awarded the Prize Medal.
Sold by all Grocers, Chandlers, &c.

VICTORIA PARK LAUNDRY SOAP, or WASHING STRIPS—being strips of soap to be so used as almost entirely to save the labour of washing.
Sold in packets of 3d. and 6d. each, and may be had also in bars by weight.
Besides the saving in labour, this soap goes twice as far as the common sort: it does not destroy the linen nor injure coloured goods, and is particularly applicable where washing machines are used.
Sold by all Grocers and other venders of soap, and of PALMER and CO., Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, sole manufacturers.

COALS.—COCKERELL'S COALS, price 23s., cash. Central Office, No. 13, Cornhill, E.C.

MESSRS. SWAN and EDGAR beg to announce that the SALE of their recent extensive and advantageous purchases of RICH FANCY SILKS in Paris and Lyons, exceeding at ordinary prices the large sum of £20,000, has NOW COMMENCED; and that, while the whole are being offered at unusually low prices, the greater part will be sold at about one-half, and in many instances less than half, their usual value.
9 to 11, Piccadilly; and 39 to 51, Regent-street.

BLACK SILKS and FOULARDS,
GRANT and GASK
are selling, in their Mourning-Rooms, MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES, upwards of 1000 pieces of very rich plain and figured GLACÉS, FANCY FOULARDS, &c. The plain and figured Glacés will be sold from 24 guineas the Full Dress of 14 yards, and the very best French Foulards at 21s. and 28s. 6d. for 12 yards, extra wide width, or any length.
The MOURNING DEPARTMENT occupies No. 58, Oxford-street, and contains every requisite for Family and Complimentary Mourning. Made-up Skirts, Jackets, &c., trimmed with crape, always on hand. Every article in this Department is sold at the same small rate of profit as previously in the other departments of the Establishment.
Illustrated Fashion Books and Patterns forwarded free.
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SUMMER GOODS.
GRANT and GASK,
being about to make extensive alterations which will necessitate the closing of their Mantle, Shawl, and Made-up Skirt Departments for several weeks, beg to announce that the whole of their extensive STOCK in these departments will be offered for Sale, on and after Monday next, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
A large portion of the Summer Stock of MANTLES and OPERA CLOAKS will be sold at 12s. 9d., previously sold at 2 guineas; and the richest quality of Mantles and real Lace Shawls at a proportionate reduction.
The Summer Stock of Embroidered Grenadine Silk Shawls will be sold at 12s. 9d., being less than half their former price. Rich Mantle and Shawl Velvets, Algerie, and other Fancy Made-up Dresses, suitable for the present season, will also be sold at a very great reduction in price.
In connection with the above sale, GRANT and GASK have received upon Sunday last
SUMMER STOCK OF ORGANDIE MUSLINS, GRENADINES, POPLINS, SOIE, ETC.
A large portion of the Muslins de Soie and Muslin Poplinettes will be sold at 1s. 3½d. per yard, previously sold at 2s. 6d. per yard. French Organdie Muslins, from 6½d. per yard.
A Manufacturer's Stock of White Worked Muslin Robes, from 10s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. Some of them are a little soiled, and were sold as high as 6 guineas each.
A quantity of the Best Paris Kid gloves, in light colours, at 1s. 6½d. per pair.
Patterns forwarded free.
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street.

SPRING SILKS. Patterns free.
New Colours in Checks and Stripes,
£1 7s. 6d. for 12 yards.
New Colours in Rich Checks,
£2 17s. 6d. for 12 yards,
New Chêné Walking Silks, small pattern,
2s. 11½d. per yard, any length.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

TWEED CLOAKS and JACKETS.
Full-size Waterproof Tweed Cloaks, 1 guinea.
Ditto, ditto, with Sleeves and Hood, 1½ guinea.
Yachting and Boating Jackets, in Waterproof Tweeds and Cloths, 1 guinea.
Promenade Cloaks in Tussor, Grenadine, Kabyl, &c., 1 guinea and upwards.
SEWELL and CO.,
Compton House, Frith-street, Soho.

MOIRES ANTIQUES.
SEWELL and CO.
have the largest selection of Moires Antiques in White, Black, and all the new Colours, at 4½ guineas the Dress.
Compton House, Frith-street, Soho, W.

FORD'S RIDING HABITS.—CAUTION.
W. FORD and CO., Habit-makers to the Queen, the Empress of the French, &c., &c., beg to say that they have no connection with any advertising house of same name.
Established for 25 years at 10, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX and INDIA OUTFITS.—CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE respectfully solicit and inspection of their extensive and recherché STOCK, combining Parisian taste with the excellence and durability of material for which their house has been noted for upwards of seventy years.
Christian and Rathbone, 11, Wigmore-street, W.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT.
Established in 1776.
LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS
and Bills of Parcels
GAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Grosvenor-street, London, W.C.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of
COMPLETE SETS OF BABY-LINEN,
which are sent home
throughout the kingdom free of carriage.
UNDERCLOTHING, for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES, for Ladies and Children of all ages.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT.
Established in 1776.
BABIES' BASSINETS
Trimmed and Furnished
ready for use, and sent home free of carriage.
BAMBOO BASKETS
Trimmed and Furnished to correspond.
GAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Grosvenor-street, London, W.C.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.

OUTFITS, for all Classes, all Ages, and all Climates, at
H. MOSES and SON'S.

READY-MADE and BESPOKE CLOTHING,
for all Classes and all Ages, at
H. MOSES and SON'S.

THE CELEBRATED "INDISPENSABLE" SUIT, from 30s., at
H. MOSES and SON'S.

JUVENILE CLOTHING, in great variety, for all Classes, at
H. MOSES and SON'S.

HOSIERY and DRAPERY, for all Classes and all Ages, at
H. MOSES and SON'S.

HATS and CAPS, for all Classes and all Ages, at
H. MOSES and SON'S.

BOOTS and SHOES, for all Classes and all Ages, at
H. MOSES and SON'S.

E. MOSES and SON:
London Houses:
154, 155, 156, 157, Minories; 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, Aldgate; 505, 507, 508, New Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, Hart-street; 132, 133, Tottenham-court-road; 263, Euston-road.
Country Establishments:
Sheffield and Bradford, Yorkshire.
The establishments are closed every Friday evening at seven until Saturday evening at sunset, when business is resumed until 11 o'clock.
All articles are marked the lowest prices in plain figures.
Any article not approved of will be exchanged, or the money returned.
Lists of Prices, with Rules for Self-measurement, Fashion Card, and our pamphlet, "Gossip on Dress," gratis and post-free.

SHIRTS,—Morning and Evening Shirts of every description, fitting with precision and ease, at moderate prices. Directions for self-measurement and patterns sent on application.—GAPPER and WATERS, 98, Regent-street, London.

ROUND SHOULDERS, Stooping Habits, and Deformities are cured by CHANDLER'S IMPROVED CHEST-EXPANDING BRACES, for both sexes. They are especially recommended to children for assisting the growth and promoting a symmetrical figure.—66, Berners-street, W. Pamphlets forwarded.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES,
Uniforms, Jewellery, Miscellaneous Property, &c., of every description Purchased to any amount by Mr. and Mrs. DAVIS, 7, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W. Ladies and gentlemen waited upon, or parcels sent P. O. orders remitted. Established 60 years.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Regalias, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest value given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by Mr. or Mrs. ISAACS, 25, Hart-street, Regent-street, W., or, if more convenient, a Parcel sent will be punctually attended to, and the utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1812.

London: Printed and Published at the Office [illegible] Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by JOHN CRACKNELL LONDESBOROUGH, [illegible], JULY 4, 1868.

Digitized by Google

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1212.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1863. TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE

THE REVOLUTION IN MADAGASCAR.

WE were in hopes that the startling news which reached this country, by a telegram from Alexandria towards the end of last week, of the assassination of Radama II., King of Madagascar, the execution of his Ministers, and the forced acceptance by the Royal widow of a Constitution drawn up and insisted upon by the Hovas, would have been explained by written details from the Mauritius or elsewhere before it became necessary for us to comment upon events so unexpected but so full of present interest and importance. Although we have been disappointed in this expectation, our readers will probably accept with readiness such information as may help them to appreciate the bearings of this mournful tragedy, and the more so as it is not altogether devoid of political significance, touching, as it will be found to do, European affairs at more than one point.

DUCHESS D'AUMALE. PRINCESS MARY, PRINCESS OF WALES. DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE, PRINCE OF WALES.

THE GUARDS' BALL IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING: THE ROYAL PARTY IN THE SUPPER-ROOM.—SEE PAGE 42.

Digitized by Google

Radama II. was the son of Ranavalona, the most energetic of the twelve widows left behind him in 1828 by Radama I. The last-named Sovereign had assumed previously to his death a right to dominion over all the Malagasy tribes, although his actual subjugation of them had been by no means complete. He was a man of broad and enlightened views, considering his origin and *entourage*, and may be said to have been the first ruler in Madagascar who brought the island into friendly communication with European States. During his reign commercial relations with England and France were established, Christian missions were founded with remarkable promise of success, the oral tongue was reduced to a written language, schools were set on foot, a printing-press was introduced, and the Bible was translated into the vernacular. The King rather favoured than opposed these innovations, distasteful as some of them were to the Hovas, to which tribe he belonged, and of which he was chief; and, as a natural consequence, Christianity, as subsequent events abundantly proved, gained a firm footing in the island before his death. Ranavalona, having seized the sceptre of her departed husband, hesitated for some time to give full effect to her own retrogressive policy. But about seven years after her accession to the throne she resolved upon extirpating the Christian faith from the island and upon sealing up the country against all the influences of European civilisation. The missionaries were banished, the ports were closed, and Madagascar, during the rest of her thirty-three years' reign, was as isolated from foreign contact as Japan. The Queen's internal policy was as fierce and bigoted as her external policy, if she can be said to have had one, was narrow. She hunted down the native Christians with all the cruelty of a Nero. Thousands of them met their death at her hands, were starved, were stoned, were cast headlong from the rocks, were burnt at the stake, were cut to pieces, were sawn asunder, were crucified. But Christianity was not thereby extirpated. On the contrary, it grew, and, while no single instance of apostacy during this weary period of persecution has been placed on record, it is known that at the death of Ranavalona the number of converts was fully as great as at her accession, and that among them was her son, Radama II., for whom she had cherished more than a mother's fondness.

It was in 1861 that this Sovereign succeeded Ranavalona on the throne of Madagascar. The event was hailed as the rising of the sun after a long, dark night. The native Christians came forth from their hiding-places, missionaries were again invited to visit the island, and commercial relations were established by treaty between it and European States. Embassies were sent from England and France to be present at the coronation of the King; and, although momentary opposition had been exhibited by a part of the Hova nobles, it was easily suppressed, and appeared to have died away. It is now clear, however, that open resistance was only exchanged for secret machinations, and that conspiracy has done what revolt would not have succeeded in accomplishing. The King was generous and confiding, even to the point of weakness, and his enemies seem to have taken advantage of his lenity. He was strangled on the 12th of May last, and his Queen, having signed the Constitution submitted to her by the Hovas, was raised to the throne in his stead.

The first thought which occurred to most Englishmen on reading the telegrams from Alexandria probably was that this tragic counter-revolution must have had its origin in religious causes. Subsequent intelligence *may* confirm this conjecture, even before our present impression is in the hands of our readers; but, pending its arrival, we venture to doubt it. It is plain that the blow struck by the conspirators was levelled against a system of policy supposed to be specially represented and guaranteed by the King and his Ministers; for the acts of his reign are declared to be null and void, and the Queen regnant has been compelled to sign some instrument, by which the Hovas evidently intended to secure their rights. We are expressly told that liberty of conscience is not to be interrupted, and, we believe we may add, that neither the missionaries nor the native Christians have been threatened with molestation. Nor is it at all certain that freedom of commerce is to be permanently prohibited, the telegram stating merely that they are held in suspense. The object of the conspiracy appears to have been to get rid, by those rough and ready means most familiar to a semi-barbarous nation, of concessions said to have been made by the King to M. Lambert, a French colonist, which compromised the national independence of Madagascar, and which, being carried into effect, would have made it a mere appanage of France.

The policy to which we are about to advert, and which will shed a ray of light, perhaps, upon this mystery of blood, cannot fairly be designated Imperial policy, inasmuch as it seems to have originated in the ambition of colonial adventurers in the island of Reunion, to have been ostensibly, and perhaps really, discouraged by the home authorities in France, and to have gained its point at last only by a series of misrepresentations which have misled Napoleon III. As soon as the Queen Ranavalona was dead the journals at Reunion began to broach and to discuss claims, on the part of France, to the sovereignty of Madagascar, which, besides being urged in a tone extremely offensive to England, as calculated to limit and cripple her maritime power in the Pacific, must have awakened some alarm in the capital of Madagascar, and have excited suspicion in the minds of the nobles at Tananarive. In very early times (such was the claim put forth by the Reunionists, and backed by a portion at least of the Paris press) the flag of France was planted upon precisely that region of Madagascar now occupied by the Hovas, as a sign of a primary and sovereign occupation of the island. Some of the coastal tribes, it was averred, had accepted French protection; with some, treaties of commerce had been concluded. Portions of territory had been ceded to the colonists of Reunion, ports had been opened, and rights had been recognised. All this preparation for getting ultimate possession of Madagascar had been swept away, it is true, in 1845, but the title of France to the sovereignty of Madagascar was still held valid in theory. M. Lambert seems to have been indefatigable in working upon this somewhat loose and questionable foundation. Having rendered Radama II., before he had ascended the throne, an essential service by helping him out of an affair which might have cost him his life, he established an extraordinary influence over the Prince, and by means of it obtained from him a "concession," putting all the mineral wealth of Madagascar under his exclusive control. It will turn out, we suspect, that the concession thus obtained has carried with it political consequences to which the Hovas were disinclined to submit—consequences which would have placed the island under the domination of France, but which appeared to them to be bound up with the life and policy of Radama II. Hence the conspiracy to get rid of him and his Ministers. Hence, probably, the Constitution, as it is called, which the Queen was forced to sign—an instrument, we conjecture, framed to guard the independence of the island, rather than to settle the form of government which shall have force there; and hence the special distrust exhibited by the Hovas towards M. Lambert—a price, it is reported, having been set upon his head.

The attempt now being made by some of the less scrupulous and respectable organs of the Paris press to connect this conspiracy with missionary intrigues, and to charge upon England the crime of aiming to neutralise French influence at Tananarive by a dynastic revolution, lend some countenance to our anticipatory guesses; while the talk at Paris of the necessity of France stepping forward in the interests of civilisation and establishing a Protectorate over Madagascar indicates pretty distinctly, we apprehend, the object and drift of the concession which M. Lambert obtained from the hapless King. We believe the Emperor will not endanger his amicable relations with this country by any such policy as that which has been recommended to him by irresponsible advisers. The Government of the United Kingdom, indeed, is not likely to be actuated, either in consequence of what has occurred or of what may occur in connection with Madagascar, by any design of promoting the establishment there of this or that form of the Christian religion; at least, we should hope not. The interest, however, which France takes in Madagascar is not mainly religious. The position of the island, close upon the highway of English commerce to India and China, its importance as a naval station for a Pacific squadron in case of war, the number of its admirable ports, and the mineral wealth which lies buried beneath its soil—these are the features which invest Madagascar with the charms which it has long presented to ambitious Frenchmen. And these advantages cannot be seized without threatening England in some of her most cherished interests. She wants not the country for herself. She asks for no exclusive, for no preponderant, influence there. To accuse her of suggesting or conniving at the late revolution for the purpose of paralysing the influence of France is utterly absurd on the face of it. But, should the Emperor be lured on by evil counsels to put forth his power for the purpose of annexing Madagascar to his dominions, he knows beforchand that the same ends which commend the enterprise to French ambition would, in this instance, of necessity, excite the gravest disapprobation on the part of his Western ally.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

A Council of all the Ministers, over which the Emperor presided, was held at Fontainebleau on Monday. His Majesty left for Vichy on Tuesday, unaccompanied by the Empress and Prince Imperial, who take up their abode at St. Cloud. In the Emperor's absence M. Billault will preside at the Council of Ministers.

Prince and Princess Napoleon have returned to Paris from their journeyings in Egypt and Syria.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys had a long interview with Mr. Slidell yesterday week, and on the next day went to Fontainebleau to see the Emperor.

Sunday's *Moniteur* has a paragraph explanatory of the circumstances that gave rise to the statement of Mr. Roebuck that the Emperor had made a fresh offer of mediation in the American war to the English Government. According to the official journal, in the interview between the Emperor and Messrs. Roebuck and Lindsay, his Majesty expressed his desire to see peace re-established in America, though he was unwilling to make a fresh offer of mediation without the certainty of its acceptance; but said that, nevertheless, his Ambassador should receive instructions to sound the English Cabinet on the subject, giving it to understand that, if England thought the recognition of the South would put an end to the war, the Emperor was disposed to follow her in that course. "These explanations (continues the *Moniteur*) will demonstrate that the Emperor has not attempted, as certain publications pretend, to influence the British Parliament by the medium of two of its members. All that took place was a frank interchange of opinions in an interview which the Emperor saw no reason to refuse."

La France publishes an article headed "Rome and Carthage," which concludes as follows:—"France and England, the two great rivals, have a magnificent destiny. They represent progress and liberty. Separated, they would be a scourge and a firebrand in Europe; united, they would form a model, and their alliance would enable them to secure a pacific solution of all questions."

A report to the Emperor by M. Rouher, the President of the Council of State, and the approval of its object by his Majesty, have been published. The report dwells upon the necessity of developing professional instruction, and recommends the establishment of a commission to discuss the most effectual means of attaining this result.

The *France* says an Imperial decree will shortly appear, organising the fortified places of France upon a new basis.

The Emperor has sent 10,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire at Nantes.

In consideration of the eminent services rendered, especially in Mexico, by the commanding officers of the army, General Forey, the chief of the expeditionary corps, has been appointed a Marshal of France, and General Bazaine will receive the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. Accounts from the city of Mexico to the 24th ult., telegraphed from San Francisco, state that General Comonfort had resigned the command of the Mexican forces, in consequence of the strong feeling prevailing against him for not relieving the garrison at Puebla and saving the city, and that President Juarez has personally assumed the command. General Forey had put 300 Mexican prisoners at work on the Vera Cruz Railway, and 200 were employed in destroying the fortifications erected by the Mexicans for the defence of Puebla.

ITALY.

On the 4th inst., after a discussion which lasted four days, the Chamber adopted the proposal of a tax on movable property, which it is expected will produce thirty millions.

PRUSSIA.

It is stated that the Crown Prince, who has gone to Putbus, on the Baltic, yielding to the advice of his relatives, has drawn up a written defence in reply to the formal accusation of the Ministry on account of his Dantzic speech. The defence is, in fact, an elaborate attack upon the Ministry.

Disturbances prevailed during the greater part of last week in the suburbs of Berlin. They were continued with increased violence on Saturday last. Several thousands of the lower classes set the police authorities at defiance, breaking up the streets and erecting barricades, from which they pelted the police officers. At length the latter charged the mob with drawn swords, wounded several, and arrested 150 individuals. By two o'clock in the morning tranquillity was restored. As yet those disturbances can hardly be said to have a political significance, though it is difficult to say in what direction they may tend. At present the rioters are said to be exclusively of the lowest class, and the whole affair appears to have originated in a public-house disturbance.

DENMARK.

The Government has ordered an extraordinary levy of two years' service men, the whole of whom are ordered to be under arms on the 1st of August next.

Advices from Copenhagen state that King George will start for Greece soon after the 7th of September.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

If reliance is to be placed on the *Czas* of Cracow, a devoted adherent to the Polish cause, the National Government has declared that the six points proposed in the notes of the three Powers cannot be accepted by the country, and that the struggle for independence will be continued. The *Czas* has an article pointing out the disadvantages which would arise to the Poles from the adoption of an armistice.

The undiminished activity and influence of the National Government are shown by the fact that the treasurer of the General Post Office of Warsaw has absconded with 45,000 roubles, leaving a declaration behind him that he had given up the treasury by order of the National Government. It is reported also that the said Goverament has organised six detachments of infantry and one of cavalry to operate in each palatinate. According to Cracow telegrams trains have ceased to run upon the St. Petersburg and Warsaw Railway, in consequence of the decree issued by the National Government.

The telegrams continue to announce encounters, attended with varying success, between Russian and Polish troops, and the appearance of new bands of insurgents.

GREECE.

There have been some serious disturbances at Athens. A part of the army has mutinied, and several contests have taken place. The bank was attacked by the rioters, and fifty persons killed and wounded. The building seems only to have been preserved by the arrival of a large body of marines from the French, English, and Russian vessels in the harbour, who now defend the place. Previous to the outbreak there had been stormy scenes in the National Assembly, owing to attacks of the party of M. Bulgaris upon the Ministry. The resignation of the latter is expected. The National Assembly intends to declare King George of age. By the latest accounts from Athens we learn that the National Assembly has obtained the simultaneous removal of the troops of the two parties from Athens, and that the city is again restored to tranquillity.

AMERICA.

THE CONFEDERATE INVASION OF THE NORTH.

We have reports—not, however, very precise—of the movements of General Lee to the 27th ult. This much seems certain, that a large portion of the Confederate forces had passed into Pennsylvania and Maryland, and that General Lee was endeavouring to isolate Washington from the north and east as well as from the west. Thus far General Lee has been enabled to carry out his plans without receiving any material check. One division of General Lee's army is said to be advancing to Budd's Ferry, fifteen miles below Washington, where, with the aid of the pontoons the Confederates have carried with them, the passage of the Potomac can, it is stated, easily be effected. This division would probably march upon Fort Washington and re-establish the batteries which formerly commanded the Lower Potomac and affected the sea communications of the Federals. Another body of Confederates first proceeded to Martinsburg, a town distant only a few miles from Harper's Ferry, and thence they proceeded along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as far west as Cumberland, a part of Maryland which almost unites Pennsylvania and Virginia, and is at the same time brought near to Ohio by the great railway system of the Middle and Western States. According to the Baltimore correspondent of the *New York Herald* General Lee was in strong force at Frederick City, Maryland, on the 25th of June, and thence would either move on Washington or Baltimore, or pass to the railroad between Washington and Baltimore. General Hooker was also moving, and the right wing of his army was said to be at Hagerstown.

So imminent is the peril that is supposed to menace Baltimore that the most urgent appeals are made to the people by the Government, the Mayor of the city, the councils of the military authorities, and the newspapers, to turn out to work on the intrenchments which are being hastily erected for the defence of the city, and to enlist in the various military organisations.

The despatches complain that there is universal indifference among the people of Pennsylvania regarding the invasion. The *New York Herald* says that "the inhabitants seem to have lost all spirit, and either retreat rapidly at the approach of the Confederates or exhibit a strange apathy. Even the troops from New York or New Jersey are not received with cordiality or enthusiasm, but the inhabitants endeavour only to profit pecuniarily by their presence."

Immense mischief seems to have been done to the Northern cause by the defeat and retreat of General Milroy from Winchester, that key of the Shenandoah Valley which has so often changed owners during the last three years. The Southerners claim to have captured from Milroy 6500 prisoners, 2800 horses, 500 waggons, and stores to the value of 2,000,000 dols.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* gives the following summary of the Confederate strength and movements:—

General Lee, for a week previous to moving from Culpepper in his last mysterious movement, gave orders, which were stringently enforced, that no person, soldier or citizen, should be allowed to enter or leave his lines. It is said that his army commenced to move on Saturday, and continued to pass through Culpepper during all the intervening period up to Thursday of the succeeding week. His force is said to have consisted of Ewell's corps of 35,000 men, who marched out first, Longstreet's corps of 42,000 men, and Hill's corps of 28,000 men, who brought up the rear. General Stuart's cavalry, 18,000 strong, protected the flank and rear, while Jenkins, with 3000 men, accompanied Ewell into Maryland, the destination of the main portion of the army. The artillery is said to be in superb condition and very numerous. Stuart's command is said to consist of six divisions of two brigades each, three regiments to a brigade, and 500 men the average maximum number to a regiment. The 4th Virginia, the largest of all, on a recent review, numbered 714, but every man that could be obtained was present on this occasion.

The following are other fragments of news telegraphed on the dates given:—

New York, June 26.—The Confederates under General Jones, with cavalry and artillery, have, after a severe skirmish, driven the Federals under Milroy out of Macconnellsburg and occupied that place. The Federals have evacuated Carlisle, and fallen back to Harrisburg. The Confederate advance in Pennsylvania is said to be 10,000 strong. The Governor of Pennsylvania has called for 50,000 militia for defence for three months. The Governor of Illinois has offered 10,000 men to resist the invasion.

June 27, Morning.—General Ewell entered Chambersburg on Wednesday, and issued an order forbidding the inhabitants to sell liquor to the soldiers; also admonishing persons not in military service to abstain from acts of hostility, stating that acquiescence in the demands of the military authorities would lessen the rigours of war. General Ewell's main force is believed to have halted in the rear of Chambersburg, holding all the roads and passes in the vicinity, and awaiting reinforcements. General Early's division of Longstreet's corps, consisting of ten regiments of infantry, with cavalry and artillery, occupied Gettysburg yesterday. It is supposed that General Early will strike the Northern Central Railroad at Hanover Junction or Fork, thirty miles distant.

Digitized by Google

The Confederates hold all the passes of South Mountain. They are also in close proximity to Carlisle, but have not yet occupied the place. The Federal General Smith commands the defences of the Susquehannah. Colonel Pierce supersedes General Milroy at Bloody Run. General Dana commands the defences of Philadelphia. The *New York Herald* says that two days ago half General Lee's army was in Maryland and Pennsylvania; the other half, immediately under the eye of Lee, was thirty miles south of the Potomac, in the Shenandoah Valley. General Lee's whole army may be described, in a military sense, as being in the same valley, extending thirty miles from Winchester to the Potomac, and thence fifty miles northward to Chambersburg. The *New York Herald* does not anticipate a collision between Generals Lee and Hooker for several days, and says—"It is probable that the first serious hostilities will take place at Harper's Ferry, for that point, with Lee's advance beyond the Potomac, is essential to Lee's communication with the Shenandoah Valley and Richmond. Lee's siege trains will, therefore, probably be first used against the Maryland Heights, in conjunction with an assault by the reserved column of General Longstreet."

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

Vicksburg still defies the attempts of General Grant, and the Confederates have entire possession of Milliken's Bend, above the city. Telegrams published in the *Richmond Despatch* state that a desperate fight took place at Port Hudson on the 12th ult. The Confederates left their fortifications, charged upon the Federals, drove them from their intrenchments, and spiked their siege guns. Northern despatches add that General Banks ordered an assault on the place at daylight on the 14th, and at eleven o'clock on the same morning retreated to his intrenchments, having been disastrously repulsed at all points, with the loss of 700 to 1000 men. [This attack is fully described in another column.] It was supposed that another assault would be made on the 17th ult., Colonel Dudley having volunteered to lead a storming column of 4000 picked men. The Confederates were reported to be concentrating in General Banks's rear to prevent his retreat to Baton Rouge. General Johnston continues to accumulate troops on the eastern side of the Big Black River, and, according to the latest accounts, some skirmishing had taken place between the Confederate cavalry and the outposts of the Federal army at the bridge by which this river is crossed by the Vicksburg and Jackson Railway.

A body of negro troops under Colonel Montgomery has pillaged and burned the town of Darien, in Georgia; and a body of 1000 Texans has been repulsed at Lake Providence by negro troops.

Confederate General Jackson commands the department of East Tennessee, and has under him General Pegram, with 8000 to 10,000 men, which, together with the force in the Cumberland Gap region, is expected to move into Kentucky. Colonel Saunders, recently sent by General Burnside upon a bridge-burning expedition into Eastern Tennessee, returned to Boston, Kentucky, on the 23rd. He reports that he destroyed three important bridges on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railway and great quantities of stores; also, that he captured 500 prisoners, three pieces of artillery, 200 cases of ammunition, and 1000 stand of small arms.

Richmond is defended by the corps of D. H. Hill, 21,000 strong, on the south side; by Major-General French on the north, or near the city, with about 17,000 men; while the heavy brigade, under General Wise, is on the York River Railroad. General Corse, with two brigades, occupies Hanover Junction, assisted by 3500 mounted Texans taken prisoners at Arkansas Port and exchanged. This force is to be drawn close around and concentrated near the capital in case the Federal army should advance.

The Confederates have lost two of their ironclads, one was captured by the Federals at Savannah, and the other blew up in the Apalachicola River. Several steamers had been sunk by the blockading squadron at Charleston, and it is announced that hereafter the squadron will sink all blockade runners. Sixteen Mobile adventurers have captured the Federal steamer Boston at the mouth of the Mississippi, afterwards burning two barques, and taking the steamer into Mobile. The Confederate iron-clad steamer Atlanta, formerly the Finlay, steamed out of Savannah and was captured by two Federal ironclads, after thirty minutes' fighting. The Confederate cruisers are growing more daring. At the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, and in that neighbourhood, they had destroyed numerous Federal vessels. Admiral Dahlgren will succeed Admiral Dupont in the command of the South Atlantic squadron. Mr. Vallandigham has run the blockade in a vessel bound to Nassau.

CANADA.

The returns of the election for members of the Parliament, up to June 23, show that forty-one Ministerial candidates have been chosen, against forty-five Opposition and thirteen Independent.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

News has been received from China to the 26th of May, according to which a complete understanding existed between the Chinese Government and the representatives of England and France. The insurgents had not recommenced hostilities.

News has been received from Japan stating that the Government manifested tendencies which gave reason to hope that it would give the satisfaction which the English Admiral had been ordered to obtain by force.

AUSTRALIA.

The screw steam-ship Great Britain arrived at Liverpool yesterday week from Melbourne, after a rapid passage of sixty-one days. She brings 600 passengers, 63,726 oz. of gold, and a large and valuable cargo.

The penal-settlement question was causing much excitement in Sydney, and the *Empire*, one of the most influential papers in the colony, recommends Horne's Island as a penal settlement.

The *Melbourne Age* of the 2nd of May says: "A bill to abolish the capitation tax on the Chinese was introduced to the Legislative Assembly yesterday evening by Mr. Anderson, the Commissioner of Trade and Customs. It was read a first time, and Friday next was appointed for the second reading. The introduction of the bill was supported by the Government.

The gold-diggings at Coromandel, New Zealand, were proving very productive.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle are opened to the public, under the usual regulations.

The examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, before Major-General F. W. Hamilton, C.B., vice-president, and the other members of the Council of Military Education commenced, on Thursday week, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, as usual, with the medical examination. The examinations extend over fifteen days. There are upwards of 140 candidates on this occasion.

The first annual meeting of the board of managers, committee, and members of the Soldiers' Institute, formed at Chatham garrison, was held on Thursday week, under the presidency of Major-General Eyre, commanding the district. The annual report stated that the institute, which had been opened exactly twelve months, had proved a complete success. After the payment of all expenses in the refreshment and every department, there was a clear balance profit of £99 to the 31st of March last, and the profit for the whole year was £124, showing that a sum of £1000 had been paid into the institute by the troops during the past year. The bazaar held last year under the patronage of the Duchess of Cumbridge and other ladies of distinction realised a clear profit of £379. There is still a debt of about £480 owing on the building, which the committee are desirous of liquidating at once; and therefore they earnestly appeal for assistance to enable them to do so. The cash account showed that the sum of £5119 had been received in donations, including grants from the War Department and Admiralty, the whole of which had been expended in building, furnishing, and fitting up the building. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Griffiths, Canon of Rochester, Colonel Newdigate, and Captain Fanshawe, Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard.

The subjoined general order has been promulgated from the Horse Guards by the Adjutant-General, Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., in reference to exchanges:—"His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief is pleased, with the concurrence of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India in Council, to announce that exchanges will be permitted between officers who have entered the new line regiments from the general lists, or from the cadres of European regiments of the Indian army, and officers of infantry and cavalry respectively, of corresponding rank, now of the Indian army, without reference to the presidency to which they may belong. Officers of the new line regiments of the classes above described wishing to revert to their former positions in the Indian service will submit their application to the Adjutant-General of their respective presidencies on or before the 12th of October, 1863, after which date no application will be received and no exchange will be permitted. These applications, if supported by the Commander-in-Chief in India, will be entertained according to seniority and to the numbers and rank of officers of the Indian army desirous of joining the new line regiments whose names may be received from the Secretary of State for India. Officers of the new line regiments permitted to exchange under this order will revert to the positions which their names still occupy in the lists of the Indian army. Officers of the Indian army will enter the new line regiments under this order as the junior of their grades in each case."

THE LAST ASSAULT ON PORT HUDSON.

The Correspondent of the *New York Herald*, writing from Port Hudson, June 17, gives a long account of Banks's assault on Sunday, the 14th, which proved very disastrous to the attacking force.

THE FEDERAL POSITION.

Since the previous assault the position had been somewhat changed. We now have no centre, but only a right and left, which, joined together, form a nearly a right angle, completely inclosing the rebel stronghold on the east bank of the river. General Grover's division is now on the upper side of Port Hudson, extending a distance of nearly four miles from the river to the interior, to a point within supporting distance of General Auger's division, which is on the west side of the rebel fortifications, and extends a distance of about three miles in the direction of the river to within hailing distance of our fleet.

THE CONFEDERATE POSITION.

Before proceeding to give the detail, the correspondent gives the following account of the rebel position derived from observations "from a high tree within less than one hundred rods of the first line of rebel defences":—

Looking from the extreme north-easterly range of rebel rifle-pits towards the river on the upper side of Port Hudson, a long line of earthworks can be seen glistening with bayonets and protected by a ditch nearly 12 ft. in width, and, for the purpose for which it was built, unusually deep. Within short musket range enfilading breastworks command every possible approach to the enemy's position.

As I have before indicated in speaking of the conjunction of our right and left, the rebel defences form nearly a right angle, both the lines of which extend to the river, inclosing a sharp bend in the stream, by which our gunboats found it so difficult to pass. The most accessible approach apparently to the rebel earthworks is over a clear field about 600 yards in width, and which, at first sight, presents the appearance of an almost perfect level. This spot, however, since our last assault has been determined to be, although the most inviting, the most treacherous, place along the entire line of rebel defences. Our soldiers in their charge found it to be filled with deep, narrow gullies, too small to cover a large body of troops, and too large to make a passage over them, even for infantry, barely possible. Horses are out of the question, and were not used at this point. These artificial ravines are completely covered with fallen trees and vines, which are so arranged as to nearly obscure them from sight, and make an advance over them a matter of extreme difficulty. In our charge upon the enemy's lines at this spot it was impossible for our soldiers to keep in regular order of battle. Frequently whole squads of men would sink out of sight, only to be rescued by the assistance of their comrades. Down the right line of the enemy's works all approach to the fortifications is made exceedingly difficult by high bluffs and deep irregular gullies. The enemy's rifle-pits are, although bearing the appearance of very wide constructions, built upon the most approved modern engineering skill. Here again fallen trees have been so arranged as to make it impossible to move artillery or troops in line of battle. The entire distance of rebel works presented for our reduction are nearly eight miles in extent.

THE PLAN OF ATTACK.

Last Saturday evening the order of attack was determined upon at headquarters, and communicated to the Generals who were to command the assaulting columns.

The point of attack was the extreme north-easterly angle of the enemy's breastworks, and the plan of the assault was briefly as follows:—The 75th New York, under command of Captain Cray, and the 12th Connecticut, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Peck, were detailed as skirmishers, forming a separate command under Lieutenant-Colonel Babcock, of the 75th New York. The 91st New York, Colonel Van Zandt commanding—each soldier carrying a five-pound hand-grenade, with his musket thrown over his shoulder—followed next in order. The skirmishers were to creep up and lie on the exterior slope of the enemy's breastworks, while the regiment carrying the grenades were to come up to the same position and throw over the grenades into the enemy's lines, with a view to rout them and drive them from behind their works. The 24th Connecticut, Colonel Mansfield, with their arms in like manner to the grenade regiment, followed, carrying sandbags filled with cotton, which were to be used to fill up the ditch in front of the enemy's breastworks, to enable the assaulting party the more easily to scale them and charge upon the rebels. Following these regiments came, properly speaking, the balance of General Weitzel's whole brigade, under the command of Colonel Smith, of the 114th New York. Next came Colonel Kimble's and Colonel Morgan's brigades, the last of which, with another brigade, was under the general command of Colonel Birge. This force was held to support the assaulting column, which was under the immediate command of General Weitzel, who made the attack on the right. General Emory's old division moved in conjunction with General Weitzel on the left, forming a separate column. The two divisions (General Weitzel's and General Paine's) were under the command of General Grover, who planned the assault after General Banks's order. General Weitzel's division was expected to make a lodgment inside the enemy's works, and in that manner prepare the way for General Paine's division. After the inside of the enemy's fortifications had been reached skirmishers were to push forward and clear the way, while both columns were to be deployed in line of battle, and move towards the town of Port Hudson, where a grand citadel, which forms the last means of rebel defence, is situated.

THE ATTACK COMMENCED.

About daylight the 75th New York, which had been slowly advancing, approached the enemy's works sufficiently near to see his fire. Previously the columns of the main body of General Grover's command were formed in the woods skirting the enemy's breastworks. The 12th Connecticut, during the night, had lost its way in the woods, and the 91st New York was ordered by General Weitzel to take the place that had been assigned to it, and follow immediately in the rear of the 75th New York. After the advance of the 75th and 91st Regiments, General Weitzel's entire command commenced moving forward. Several days previous our army engineers had been preparing a covered way, which extended from the woods where our troops lay to within about one hundred and fifty yards of the enemy's position. Through this covered way our troops marched in single file up to the point where the first line of battle was formed. The covered way was relied upon as being sufficiently deep to afford protection to our soldiers; but it turned out to be of no considerable consequence, owing to some fault in its construction. After the advance had arrived at the end of the covered way, they began slowly to push over the innumerable barriers that had been planted by the rebels to obstruct their march. The difficulties I have before spoken of concerning the open field immediately facing the enemy's works were here experienced. The deep gullies covered over by brush and creeping vines were completely obscured from sight, and were only known to exist after our soldiers had plunged into them. Part of our skirmishers deployed to the right while suffering severely from the enemy's fire, and a portion of the advance took up a position on the left of the point to be attacked. They were immediately followed by General Weitzel's column. General Paine in the meantime advanced towards the enemy's works with his command further on the left. Our troops, as soon as they had left the cover of the woods, which were scarcely 300 yards from the enemy's breastworks, were subject to the constant fire of the rebel infantry. A portion of our artillery, which was planted some distance in the rear of our advancing forces, kept up a continuous fire on the rebel works, and served very much to protect our troops as they were advancing to the attack.

THE ATTACK.

After our skirmishers had picked their way up to within about thirty yards of the enemy's works they sprang into the ditch, expecting to be able to shelter themselves under the cover of the rebel fortifications, and keep the enemy down while the regiment, with the hand-grenades, should advance and perform their part of the work in driving the rebels from their position. The portion of the 75th which succeeded in reaching the ditch were immediately repulsed, and nearly all of them were killed or wounded. The ditch was so enfiladed that it was impossible for men to live under the murderous fire of the enemy.

In consequence of the repulse of the portion of the 75th that succeeded in reaching the ditch the hand-grenades could accomplish but little. In fact, although they made many desperate and gallant attempts to be of service, they rather damaged than benefited our chances of success, for, as they threw their grenades over the rebel breastworks, the rebels actually caught them and hurled them back upon us. In the meantime, while the skirmishers were nobly endeavouring to sustain themselves in their position, Weitzel's column moved up as rapidly as possible, and made a series of desperate assaults on the enemy's works, for which, for bravery and daring, the history of war can hardly furnish a parallel. At this time, the sun having fairly risen, the fight became general; a fog, which had partially obscured the contending armies, lifted and revealed their respective positions. The enemy were fully prepared for us, and they lined every part of their fortifications with heavy bodies of infantry. The battle had begun in earnest, and General Paine's column as well as General Weitzel's was actively engaged. Under the general plan of attack, as directed by General Banks, Generals Angur and Dwight were to make feints on the extreme left of General Grover's position, to distract the attention of the enemy from the main assault. Accordingly, before the engagement became general between General Grover's command and the enemy, Generals Angur Dwight had attacked the enemy.

THE REPULSE.

The fight, however, though only intended as a feint, was, on the part of General Dwight's command, exceedingly severe, and scarcely less so with General Grover's. General Dwight's loss in killed and wounded will probably exceed two hundred. General Angur's loss will fall considerably short of that number. Under General Grover's command, probably the most desperate fighting was done by General Weitzel's old brigade. Colonel Smith, leading these veterans, fell early in the action, mortally wounded. The charges made on the rebel works by our brave soldiers showed a determination to carry them at all hazards; but human bravery on this occasion was not adequate to the accomplishment of their object. The most formidable obstacle that presented itself as a barrier to our success was the rebel glacis, which at the point attacked had been constructed in such a manner as to make every bullet tell that was fired from the rebel breastworks while our troops were endeavouring to make the ascent. In fact, the great natural advantages and engineering ability at Port Hudson have been rather under than over rated. Immediately upon the fall of Colonel Smith, Lieut.-Colonel Von Petten, of the 160th New York, took command of the brigade, and gallantly led the charge until all further hope of driving the rebels from their position was gone. Brigade after brigade followed in rapid succession, storming the rebel works until compelled to fall back with great slaughter under the terrible fire of the enemy.

The fighting ceased at eleven o'clock in the morning. We having been repulsed in every assault, our soldiers, under command of their officers, laid themselves down under the shelter of the gullies, trees, covered way—in fact, everything that could afford them protection—and waited for the day to pass and darkness come on. Many of our wounded who were accessible were carried from the field by squads detailed for that purpose. It is a shameful reflection on humanity that a large number of our soldiers, carrying the wounded and dying from the field on stretchers, were shot down by the enemy, and in several instances the wounded were killed while being borne from the field. At nightfall, however, we commenced the burial of our dead, and succeeded before the morning in carrying most of our wounded from the battle-ground.

THE LOSSES.

I have no time to give you further details, as we have not yet entirely recovered from the confusion of the battle, and a courier is about leaving with despatches. Our total lose, however, in this last attack upon Port Hudson, will probably not fall much short of 1000. It is rumoured, just as I am closing this letter, that we are to attack the enemy again to-night.

A letter from the Hague states that the two Chambers of the States have voted a bill granting a credit to the Minister of Marine for transforming a part of the Dutch fleet into iron-clad vessels. The two Chambers have also adopted a literary convention between Holland and Spain, similar to those which have been concluded by France with different countries.

"The scientific commission which accompanies the French expedition in Mexico," says the *Nation*, "will have an opportunity to make some interesting researches, in consequence of the recent discovery, in the midst of the forests, of ruins of majestic appearance and great antiquity. The buildings are supposed to have been erected by a civilised nation, existing at least seven centuries before the discovery of Christopher Columbus. The most probable suppositions attribute their construction to an emigrant people who, after having crossed Behring Straits, occupied Mexico, then advanced as far as Peru, where Cyclopean monuments are still found, and afterwards, being driven back from the south, attained their highest degree of civilisation in the peninsula of Yucatan, where the most remarkable palaces are now to be seen. Among the French travellers whose relations have thrown light on the past of the new world, the most recent are those of M. Brasseur de Bourbourg, and M. Désiré Charnay. The latter, who is a distinguished artist and literary man, was deterred by no difficulty. He proceeded to those antiquities buried in the depths of virgin forests, in contempt of Indian balls, and the thousands of serpents which now take shelter among the ruins. He brought back valuable notes of his journey, and an album of photographic drawings are now being published under the patronage of the Emperor."

MADAGASCAR.—Accounts from Port Louis (Mauritius) of May 29 state that the Queen intends to maintain the treaties concluded with European Powers, as well as freedom of worship and of commerce. There has been drawn up a new Constitution, to which the new Sovereign has sworn obedience. The first article is something new in the history of Constitutions. It is, simply, "The Queen shall drink no strong liquors." A letter has been received by the London Missionary Society from the Rev. W. Ellis, and he and the missionaries are safe and well. Mr. Ellis is very sanguine that the work of the missionaries will not in any way be interfered with. The report of the French Consul at Tamatave, Madagascar, dated May 15, has reached Paris, and explains that the cause of the political revolution was the rivalry between the nobles and the Nemamasso—the young men who, at the accession of King Radama, took power, monopolised all favours, and suggested to the King measures disapproved of by the people. They were accused of injustice, of being open to corruption, and of great immorality. Under their influence the King published a law authorising duels, and even combats of tribe against tribe and village against village, without any other formality than the consent of the two parties, thus proclaiming civil war and furnishing a pretext for hostilities. The King refused to listen to the representations of the officers and principal inhabitants, who then entered into conspiracies against him and his Ministers, which ended in his and their assassination and the election of the Queen.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

In a contest conducted upon so stupendous a scale as the war now waging between the rival Confederacies of America it must often happen that operations of the greatest import to those concerned in them and to the ultimate issue of the struggle become for a time neglected in the interest excited by still more stirring events occurring elsewhere. Thus, while with the keenest interest we were following the army of the Potomac, as, broken and breathless, it recrossed the Rappahannock after its last advance on Richmond, our attention was diverted to the masterly and successful march of General Grant to the very threshold of Vicksburg. And, again, while we were looking anxiously for news which should tell that the fall of this city of the Mississippi had rewarded the efforts of the one Federal General who seems to combine skill in action with boldness at the council-table, or that the Confederates had succeeded in raising the siege, we are diverted by the intelligence of Lee's invasion of the North; and the fate of Vicksburg, which at one time seemed likely even to influence the issue of the war, becomes at once of secondary importance. Satisfied, however, that before long the operations having for their object the possession of the Mississippi will once again assume the importance which they deserve, we do not hesitate, while we are busy preparing a map that shall illustrate General Lee's present movements, to lay before our readers a plan of Vicksburg which may explain the operations by which General Grant brought his forces to the gates of the town, and help them to comprehend the news which any mail may bring of further events affecting his position.

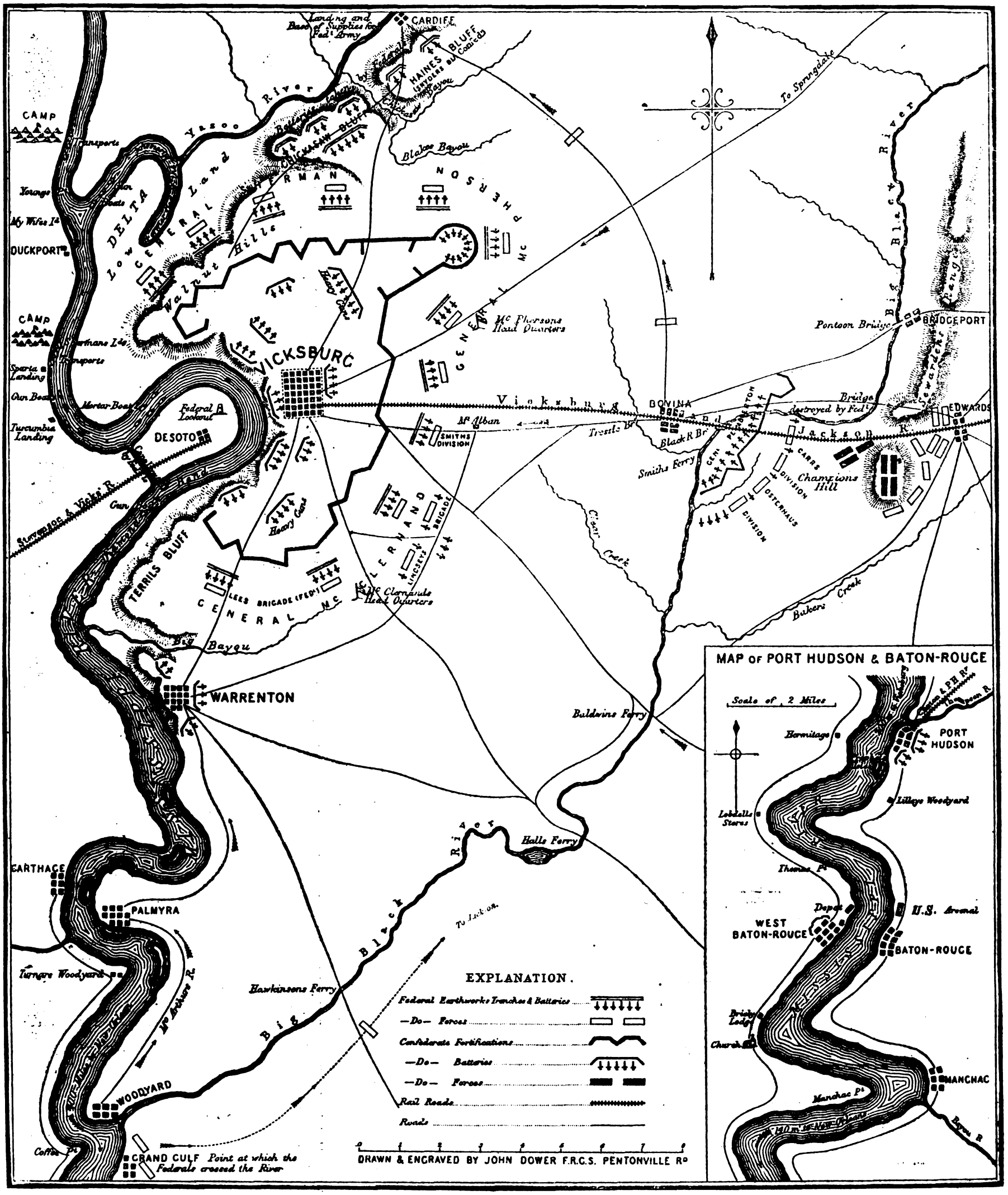
Before relating the movements of the opposing armies a short space may advantageously be devoted to a description of the arena to which their struggles have been confined. We will ask our readers, then, to imagine a wide, deep canal 1000 miles long, extending from, say Birmingham, through France and Austria, to the Black Sea. Let them further fancy England at war with France, Austria, and the Swiss Confederacy for the possession of such a canal, and picture upon the map of Europe, which it would intersect, two powerful fortified positions upon bluffs overlooking and commanding its passage, situated say in the heart of France and garrisoned by French soldiers. Such a condition represents fairly the Mississippi River, having Pittsburg, the Federal Birmingham, on one of its branches, running for 1000 miles through hostile peoples with its free navigation which is one great object of the Federal party to secure, impeded by the strong positions of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. To gain this end, and acquire the free navigation of this noble river, no sacrifice of life and means has been spared by the North.

To begin with, it will be remembered that Columbus, Island No. 10, Memphis, New Orleans, and Baton Rouge were all taken at a great outlay of men, money, and material of war. So much being secured, it was projected to render the position of Vicksburg harmless by cutting an enormous canal into which the water of the Mississippi might be diverted and Vicksburg avoided. The work was begun, and a cutting made across the heel of the horse-shoe bend of the river indicated in our Map. The work was completed, the river rose and fell, but the Mississippi refused to accommodate itself to the new channel prepared for its waters, and remained obstinately "seceesh."

General Grant next ordered the Admiral in charge of the Federal fleet above Vicksburg to force some of his transports and gunboats past the town at every hazard, and to meet him below the point of confluence of the Big Black and Mississippi rivers, for the purpose of conveying his army across the latter river at Grand Gulf. This movement was effected with remarkable skill and success on the 10th of May. Several valuable vessels were lost in the attempt, but those that succeeded in making the passage were quickly repaired, and were found sufficient to carry out General Grant's purpose. Following up this success by rapid marches, in pursuance of a singularly skilful strategic plan, General Grant at once sought the rear of Vicksburg.

He was first met and his way disputed at Thompson's Mill, near Jackson, by a small body of men under General Bowen. Grant's army numbered 70,000 men, not all of whom were, however, available for action in the field. The fleet which he had at his command may fairly be regarded as a contribution equal to 25,000 more. But it was only available at such points of his march when he came upon the river, where it not only furnished him with artillery, but brought him stores and kept open his long line of supply and, if need were, retreat. General Bowen had only two brigades under his command. They fought well; but after contesting his passage for twelve hours, gave way, and Grant, unable in his haste to give due care to his dead and wounded, hurried on. The difficulties of his advance, and the sufferings of his army under a sultry sun, in a tropical climate, with short supplies and forced marches may easily be imagined. Upon his way to Jackson he was next met at Raymond, where General Gregg, with 4000 men, disputed his passage for three hours; and

Digitized by Google



MAP OF VICKSBURG.

again, in the vicinity of Jackson, he was held in check by General Johnson, who fought to gain time, which was spent in sending provisions into Vicksburg, and by General Pemberton there in completing the defences of the town.

Jackson having been occupied, Grant moved towards Vicksburg. At the bridges that crossed the Big Black River he was met, on the 16th of May, by Pemberton, with a much inferior force, by whom he was fought on that day and on the next at Big Black River Bridge. General Pemberton effectually checked Grant's progress; but was compelled to fall back, in consequence of being outflanked by a division of Grant's army, thrown across the river higher up, some eight miles. Forced to retire, and exhausted with the unequal strife, General Pemberton found so much difficulty in carrying his artillery from the field that he spiked many pieces, and, having transported his forces over the river, burnt the bridges behind him. At this time, too, Haines Bluff was abandoned by the Confederates.

On the 18th of May Grant, having rebuilt the bridges destroyed by Pemberton, found himself in communication with the Federal fleet upon the Yazoo River, which had previously been commanded by Haines Bluff. On the same night General Pemberton, in anticipation of the strait to which he might soon be reduced, sent from Vicksburg all his spare horses and mules, which, after many perils, succeeded in running the gauntlet of the Federal lines. No time was lost, and, on the 18th, the Federal fleet was directed to shell and bombard the town from the river, while Grant attempted to carry it by a coup de main. The assault, however, was repulsed with terrible slaughter. In three other attempts, made with equal gallantry, the Federal troops met with the same dogged resistance, and were beaten back. In narrating these events it is difficult to know whether to award the greater praise to the skill, endurance, and gallantry with which the Federal army overcame the vast difficulties which lay between the landing at Grand Gulf and their position before Vicksburg, or the indomitable gallantry with which the Confederate forces contested their march and hold them now in check.

But, meanwhile, a cloud somewhat larger than a man's hand gathers on the rear of Grant's position. General Joseph E. Johnson, known to be one of the most skilful, experienced, and prudent of the Confederate chiefs, has been busy collecting an army at Jackson, and only waits for sufficient artillery to advance upon Grant's position. Artillery is being conveyed to him as fast as the railroads can carry it, while General Lee threatens the source of his supplies from the upper rivers; and, in all probability, before these words are read, a blow of some decisive kind to one or other of the combatants will have been struck.

When General Grant advanced on Vicksburg General Banks was directed to attack Port Hudson, in order to detain at or near that place such of the Confederate forces as might otherwise be made available for the relief of Vicksburg. Accordingly, about the 26th of May, General Banks invested the works at Port Hudson by land and water with an army which was amply provided with the military resources which the Federals possess in such abundance. As in the case of Vicksburg, the fleet poured upon the garrison a continuous and heavy fire, after which, on the 27th, General Banks ordered the assault to be made. It was upon this occasion that the experiment was first tried of using the new levies of negroes, with such dire results to them, that out of 900 who went under fire but 200 returned alive. The slaughter of the Federals generally was fearful, as again and again General Banks threw his gallant and unfortunate army upon the Confederate lines of defence, until it became but too evident that the place could only be reduced by the slow operations of a siege.

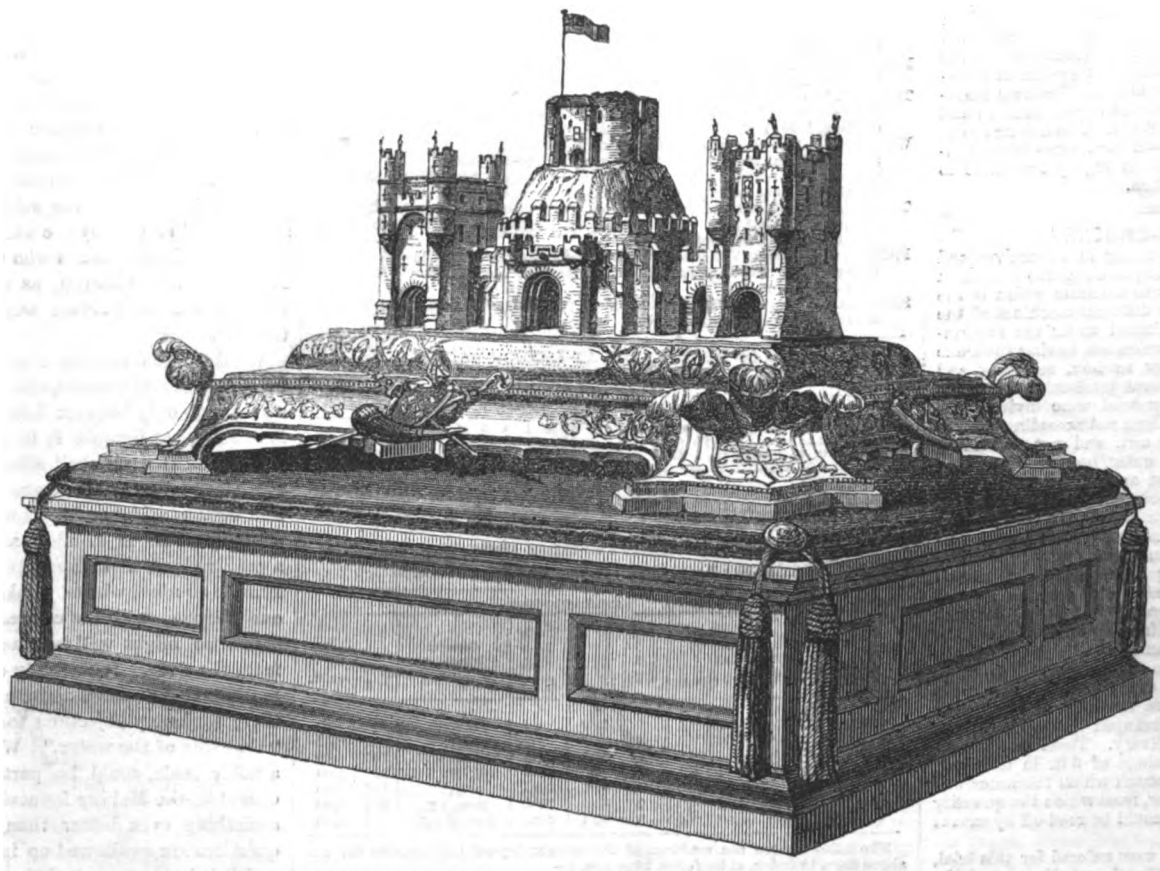
Such, then, are the relative positions of the combatants upon this part of the banks of the Mississippi. It would be premature as yet to speculate upon the news which must soon reach us; but time, which is all, probably, that the Confederate Generals require to complete the plans which are in progress to raise the siege of Vicksburg, must be telling seriously upon the Federal army, operating at a great distance, from their supplies, in an unhealthy season, and hemmed in on all sides by watchful guerrillas who lurk about their camps and along the water-courses. What its present condition is it is impossible to say; but it has been stated that General Grant's forces, which on landing at Grand Gulf amounted to 70,000 men, had been reduced on the way to Vicksburg to 45,000.

The disposition of the Federal forces around Vicksburg are so plainly indicated in the Map that no verbal description is necessary. It will be remembered that during the determined assaults upon the tower, in the earlier stage of the siege, General Sherman met his death.

Digitized by Google

GIFT BY THE LADIES OF YORK TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

THE Lady Mayoress of York (Mrs. W. Fox Clarke) and the Hon. Mrs. Smyth had an interview recently with the Princess of Wales, at Marlborough House, for the purpose of presenting to her Royal Highness an inkstand of gold and silver, the gift of the ladies of York and its vicinity. The stand is in the Renaissance style, with beaded borders and shaped corners, and chasings of the rose, thistle, and shamrock. At the angles are the coats of arms of the Princess as Princess of Wales and of Denmark, overshadowed by the Prince of Wales's feathers in dead gold. In the front are the arms of the archbishopric of York (of gold, and enamelled in colours), with the mitre, crosier, cross, and a model of the celebrated horn of Ulphus. The opposite group is in enamel and gold—arms of the city of York, with the cap of maintenance, city mace, and sword. The arms of the Minster, in gold and enamel, occupy the shield at each end. The roll of the raised centre of the stand is ornamented by a frieze of repoussée work, in which are introduced in frosted silver (relieved by the gold ground), the white roses of York. Spaces in this frieze also bear the inscriptions recording the presentation. In the centre, on a burnished plate, is inscribed:—"To her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, presented by the Lady Mayoress and other ladies of the city of York and its vicinity as a token of their cordial welcome and of their loyal and most respectful affection." At the back of the inkstand is this inscription—"In the time of the Right Hon. William Fox Clarke, Lord Mayor of the city of York, A.D. 1862 and 1863." The centre group is composed of models of the following interesting antiquities of York, so fitted up and arranged as to form ink vases, wafer and stamp receptacles, &c.:—The Clifford's Tower, the City Walls and Embattlements, the former Barbicans of Micklegate and Monk Bars, Micklegate Bar, and Monk Bar. The pedestal on which the plate is placed is made of oak from the Minster, rescued from the fire in 1840. The making of this work of art was intrusted to Mr. John Bell, goldsmith, of York, who carried out the wishes of the subscribers most satisfactorily; and her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales expressed to Mr. Bell personally her great admiration of the inkstand.



INKSTAND PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES BY THE LADIES OF THE CITY OF YORK.

Accompanying the presentation of the inkstand was an address, beautifully written and embellished on vellum, to which the Princess made the following gracious reply:—"My Lady Mayoress,—I accept with great gratification this proof of the loyalty and attachment of the ladies of York. I fully appreciate the kind expressions employed in your address. I request you will accept my best acknowledgments for this beautiful offering, which will remind me at the same time of the bounty of your ancient city and of the cordial welcome received from its inhabitants."

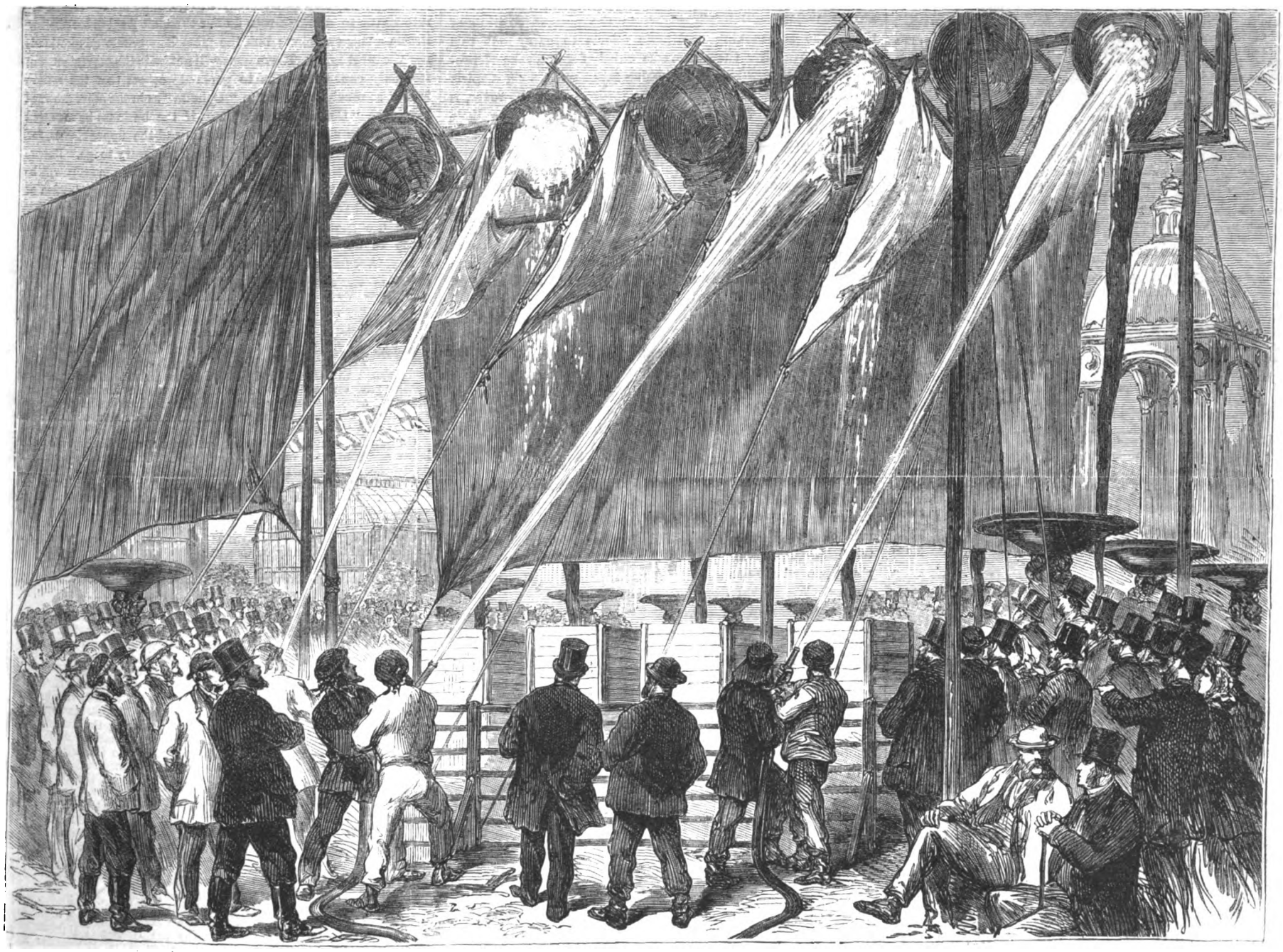
Our Engraving is from a photograph by W. T. and R. Gowland, Ogleforth, York.

H.M. STEAM-FRIGATE, ROYAL OAK.

THIS magnificent addition to our new fleet of ironclads has made her official trial-trips and joined the squadron at Portland. The Royal Oak, Captain Campbell, is the first completed of a class of wooden fighting ships, covered from stem to stern with 4½-inch armour-plates, which descend to six feet below the load line; her length between perpendiculars is 273 ft.; extreme breadth, 58 ft. 5 in.; draught of water, 23 ft. 8 in. forward, and 25 ft. 7 in. aft; displacement of hull, 7400 tons; and speed of ship, 12·528 knots.

The straight squat form of the hull, absence of cutwater, and ugly rig tend to render the Royal Oak one of the most unsightly vessels in the Royal Navy; but at the same time there is little doubt but that she is by far the most perfect and effective ship of war in the world, her armament consisting of twenty-four 95 cwt. 68-pounder solid shot guns, and eight 110-pounder Armstrongs, the latter placed on the bows and quarters, and a full complement of boat-guns and fieldpieces. Just abaft the mainmast is the "pilot-house," at present without its armour, and close to the wheel is Gisborne's patent electric telegraph signalling apparatus. This deck, being above her line of armour, is unprotected except by her wooden bulwarks and hammock nettings. The main deck, which is protected all round by the ship's external coating of armour, and therefore has no armour-plate bulkheads built across it forward and aft, presents to the view a continuous battery of 95 cwt. 68-pounders and Armstrong 110-pounder breech-loaders. The ports are closer together than those of the iron ships, but there is abundance of room to work the guns, and a sufficient height between decks for every necessary purpose and to assist ventilation. The crew of the ship mess on the lower deck, and the main deck is thus kept clear of all mess-tables and utensils, which gives it a much more showy and imposing appearance than is the case with the main decks of the iron frigates where the men mess between the guns.

The engines of the ship are of 800-horse power, nominal, by Messrs. Maudslay, Field, and Son; and are from the same patterns, with the exception of some minor improvements in their detail, as those of her Majesty's ship Marlborough. They are on the firm's horizontal principle, with direct action, and have cylinders of 82 in. diameter with a 4 ft. length of stroke. The firegrate surface is 565 square feet, the heating surfaces in furnaces and flue is 2400 square feet, and the heating surface of the tubes is 13,300 square feet. The weight of the engines is 186 tons; of boilers, 206 tons; and of water, in boilers, when filled, 118 tons. The coalboxes have a measurement of 24,480 cubic feet, and stow 600 tons of coals—seven days' consumption. The propeller is a Maudslay-Griffiths, weighing 11 tons 11 cwt. It is 19 ft. in diameter, with a length of 3 ft. 10½ in., and is set at a pitch of 27 ft. 6 in. It has a varying pitch down to 22 ft., but to alter the pitch at any time the ship must be placed in dock, as the screw has been made a fixture, in this following the example of the French Imperial Marine. The stowage of the vessel below in her holds and storerooms is as near perfection as anything of the kind can possibly be. The water-tanks are fitted on the plan of Mr. Moore, of Portsmouth Dockyard Tide Gauge Office, and by which means each tank is filled from the condensers, without the trouble of pumping by hand, as is ordinarily



TRIAL OF STEAM FIRE-ENGINES AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Digitized by Google

the case. The steering of the ship is managed by a simple reversion to the old gunroom tiller—i.e., a long straight tiller projecting from the rudder-head into the after cabin, in a line with the keel, and the manner in which the ship answered her helm on Monday satisfied all on board that the resumption of the old description of tiller has given back to our ships some considerable portion at least of their old power of answering their helm, even before the introduction of the screw. She has also the advantage of an excellent system of ventilation, the invention of Mr. Baker, chief engineer of Chatham Dockyard, under whose superintendence a comprehensive system of up and down cast air-tubing and shafting has been fitted. This is stated to be quite sufficient for the ship's ventilation—in fact, everything connected with the vessel and her equipment is highly creditable to Chatham and all concerned in her construction.

TRIAL OF STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.

LAST week a series of experiments, interesting in themselves and likely to be in their result of the highest importance, was carried on in the Crystal Palace grounds, with a view to ascertain which is the best description of steam fire-engine of the different machines of the kind now made. These trials were conducted under the superintendence of a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, having the Duke of Sutherland for chairman, Captain Shaw as hon. secretary, and including among its members the most eminent mechanical engineers in the kingdom. The engines produced for trial were divided into two classes—the small class, consisting of those not exceeding 30 cwt.; and the large class, those exceeding 30 cwt. and not exceeding 60 cwt.; those weights not including coal, water, hose, or other gear. The premiums were £250 for the best engine, and £100 for the second best in each class. The chief points to which the committee directed their attention, in addition to the consideration of cost and weight, were those which relate to the general efficiency of the machines as fire-engines, combining, among other points of excellence, rapidity in raising and generating steam, facility of drawing water, the large volume thrown, the distance to which it can be projected with the least amount of loss, and simplicity, accessibility, and durability of parts. In order to carry out these trials with perfect uniformity and fairness, the committee provided the fuel (Welsh coal) and the nozzles—all of one pattern. One of the principal objects to be ascertained being to define the quantity of water which each could project through the atmosphere to certain heights and distances, the committee had prepared a set of water-targets and tanks, arranged in such a manner that the water could be measured after delivery. These targets consisted of canvas hoods with circular openings of 6 ft. in diameter, having attached to each a tail or shoot, through which the water was conducted into a gauged tank standing below, from which the quantity delivered within the opening of the target could be read off by means of a graduated index.

A great many engines of different kinds were entered for this trial, which took place on Wednesday, Messrs. Shand and Mason and Mr. Merryweather being the principal English competitors against the American machines, of which two competed. To the chief of these, the Manhattan, an accident occurred on Tuesday, by which it was partially disabled. On going down a steep hill, the men who guided it with ropes lost all control over it, and it fell on one side, injuring one workman fatally and destroying its chances of competition. In its place, however, another American engine entered the lists, and worked well. The muster of the fire-engines and the firemen, in various costumes, near the lower basin of the fountains, was a very pretty and animated sight, and we give an Engraving of the scene. As far as the trials went on Wednesday, the superiority rested with the engines of Messrs. Shand and Mason. They were the first to get up steam from cold water and be in full work, accomplishing this task within eight minutes, the others taking nearly ten. They were the first to throw through their target their allotted quota of 1000 gallons of water, and the distance to which they projected their massive column of water vertically into the air clearly overtopped the rather feathery shoots of their antagonists.

The trials of the machines were continued on Thursday. The tests were on this occasion devised to put the strength and durability of each machine to the most arduous proof. For this purpose each engine had to work by itself for two hours without stopping, drawing its supply of water up into the engine from a depth of 18 ft., and delivering it through a hose no less than 400 ft. long, the hose being laid from the lower basin of the fountains up the steep incline, along the bed of the cascades, into the water temples at the top. To raise its water up from a depth of 18 ft., to deliver it up a very steep hill through a 400-ft. length of hose, and, finally, to project it from the nose-pipe a distance of 56 ft. through the atmosphere at an angle of 45 deg. from the horison, requires the most powerful and perfect engines. The weather was unfavourable for the trial, especially in the early part of the day, when the high wind scattered a great deal of the water as it came from the hose. The engine of Messrs. Shand and Mason, which was tried first, was exposed to great disadvantages from this cause, from 10 to 15 per cent of the quantity of its jet being blown away before it could pass through the aperture of the target in the water temple. The American engine was unable to go through this ordeal, not being able to keep up steam enough for the great force required to raise and propel the water. On the whole, the honours of this day remained with Mr. Merryweather, his powerful three-hose engine accomplishing its two hours' task with great ease, notwithstanding that the hose burst twice under the great pressure of the water.

The trials with the fire-engines were brought to a close on Friday, after each machine had been put through every conceivable form of ordeal, some of which were so severe that one—an American engine—broke down completely. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Lord Caithness and attended by Captain Grey, came on the ground soon after ten o'clock to witness the experiments. The Manhattan, which was seriously injured by turning over when being brought upon the ground on Tuesday, was tried in the presence of his Royal Highness. It was scarcely fair to try this engine at all, but the American gentlemen themselves wished it, and steam was got up accordingly. Before it had pumped long, however, it was found to be too much injured to work with safety, and a crack which its flywheel had received when it fell over began to spread so fast that the machine had to be stopped at once. The Prince took great interest in the working of the machines, the different merits of which were pointed out to him by the Duke of Sutherland and Captain Shaw. The most important experiments made on this day with the engines took place just under the north water tower, to test them as to their power in throwing a vertical jet high into the air. For this purpose the nozzles of the hose of the four competing machines were fixed upright side by side in a frame about 10 ft. high. The diameter of the nose-pipe used by Mr. Merryweather was 26-16ths of an inch, or more than an inch and a half. Messrs. Shand and Mason used a nozzle of 22-16ths of an inch, the American engine one of 21-16ths of an inch, and Mr. Roberts's engine one of 14-16ths of an inch. The latter, for such a small engine (only 30 cwt.), threw a steady and high jet, at times quite as high as 140 ft., into the air. All, however, were eclipsed in height by the jets thrown by Mr. Merryweather's and Messrs. Shand and Mason's, which reached a height of 180 ft. The American engine was literally nowhere, and, except during an occasional spurt, 50 ft. was about its maximum. As the jets were kept close and parallel with the tower, and only distant from it a couple of feet, it was quite easy, by a comparison with the stories of the tower itself, each of which is 20 ft. high, to estimate almost to a foot the height each jet was thrown. The united efforts of all the nozzles of course came down in a perfect cataract of water. This last effort, which was exceedingly beautiful to witness, brought the trials to a close.

At a meeting of the committee on Wednesday evening—his Grace the Duke of Sutherland in the chair—the following official award of prizes was made:—The patent steam fire-engine by Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, of Long-acre (large size), was awarded the first prize of £250. The £100 prize was awarded to Messrs. Shand, Mason, and Co., of Blackfriars-road, for the next large engine. Only two prizes could be given, but Robert's engine was, by formal resolution of the committee, highly commended. It should be stated that this engine was over 30 cwt. and under 60 cwt., and that a quantity of shavings got by some means into the suction-pipe of the engine at first trial. Amongst the small land-steamers the prize of £250 was awarded to Messrs. Shand, Mason, and Co. The £100 prize was awarded to Messrs. Lee and Co.'s small engine.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 18.

SUNDAY, July 12.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity. Acre taken by the Crusaders under Richard I. of England and Philip Augustus of France, 1191. Battle of Aughrim; the adherents of James II. defeated by General Ginkell, 1691. Peace concluded between Austria, France, and Sardinia, at Villafranca, 1859.

MONDAY, 13.—The Parliamentarians under Waller defeated near Devizes, 1643. Cook returned from his first voyage round the world, 1771.

TUESDAY, 14.—Destruction of the Bastille, and beginning of the French Revolution, 1789. French National Confederation celebrated at the Champ de Mars, 1790, 1791, 1792. Marat killed by Charlotte Corday, 1793.

WEDNESDAY, 15.—St. Swithin (Bishop of Winchester, 852). Pope Pius VII. and Napoleon Bonaparte by a concordat re-established the Catholic religion in France, 1801. Napoleon I. surrenders himself to Captain Maitland, of the Bellerophon, 1815. New moon, 10h. 51m. p.m.

THURSDAY, 16.—Great victory of the Gauls, under Brennus, over the Romans at the Allia, 389 B.C. Anne Askew, an accomplished Protestant lady, burnt in Smithfield, London, 1546.

FRIDAY, 17.—Charles VII. crowned King of France, through the aid of Joan of Arc, 1429. Death of Earl Grey, the head of the "Reform" Ministry, aged eighty-one, 1845.

SATURDAY, 18.—Death of the great Italian poet Petrarch, 1374. The French invasion of Sussex repelled, 1543.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 18, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 30	—	0 4	0 32	0 59	1 22	1 45	2 3	2 23	2 42	2 59	3 14	3 31	3 47

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours Read at 10 A.M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours	
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches
July 1	30·231	63·1	49·1	·63	4	43·2	70·6	S. S.W.	201	·000
2	29·985	60·2	51·8	·75	8	54·5	69·3	W. W.W.	381	·002
3	30·169	61·9	48·6	·64	6	52·5	69·5	N.W. W.N.W.	149	·000
4	30·112	61·1	49·1	·67	5	50·5	70·6	N.W. N. N.E.	123	·000
5	..	..	..	..	..	54·1	72·8	..	167	·000
6	30·215	66·7	51·6	·60	1	53·5	75·1	E.S.E. S.E.	322	·000
7	30·021	68·8	56·4	·66	3	54·4	76·1	S.W. W.S.W.	211	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·293	30·003	29·160	30·151	..	30·302	30·031
Temperature of Air	61·9°	6·5°	64·8°	62·1°	..	64·5°	71·5°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	56·3°	58·0°	56·2°	57·0°	..	57·7°	61·6°
Direction of Wind	S.	S.W.	N.W.	E.N.E.	..	E.S.E.	W.S.W.

TO CONTINENTAL SUBSCRIBERS.—Mr. Ludwig Denicke, Leipsic, has been appointed our special agent for Germany.—Terms of Subscription at Leipsic—including four Double Numbers and the Christmas Number—One Year, 8 Thalers 20 Sgr.; Half-year 4 Thalers 10 Sgr.; per Quarter, 2 Thalers 5 Sgr.

NOTICE.—The Titlepage and Index of Vol. XLII. will be given in next week's Number.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1863.

HAVING already called attention to the movements that are being made for celebrating the tercentenary of the birth of Shakspeare, we will briefly advert to the present position of those who are making creditable efforts to carry out this purpose. We offer these remarks chiefly for the sake of promoting the cause, which is now being taken up in a right spirit and with a reasonable prospect of success. Time, however, is rapidly passing, and in another month there will be little chance of obtaining active co-operation from the influential classes. The Premier has intimated that Parliament has no inclination to sit much after July, and when the season is over the Shakspeare movement will stagnate unless energetic steps are at once taken to rouse public attention. It would be affectation to say that we believe that the people will join with eagerness in the demonstration, or that it is not one in which the leadership of the educated classes must be given earnestly if the result is to be worthy the name of the poet and of the nation.

We are glad to learn that the amalgamation of the associations that have taken the matter in hand either has been effected or will at once be arranged. A united effort alone can accomplish the object, and we rejoice to believe that there is a strong desire on the part of those really interested in the scheme to pull together. The question which the public will, of course, put is, "What is proposed?" If a definite answer, embodying a practical aim, be given, we do not see why the movement should not be very successful; but all depends upon this. We confess that we adhere to all that we have hitherto advanced in reference to the question, and that we believe the doom of the scheme will be pronounced by the issue of any announcement that shall make it impossible for the non-theatrical world to join in the tribute to the poet whose poems take the form of plays, but whose dramatic faculty was among the least of his glories. We should desire to eliminate from the scheme all that appertains to the mere playhouse. William Cowper has been dead many years, but we have not forgotten the satire in which he immortalised the antics performed by Garrick at his celebration in honour of Shakspeare and himself:—

> The mulberry-tree was hung with blooming wreaths,
> The mulberry-tree stood centre of the dance,
> The mulberry-tree was hymned with dulcet airs,
> For Garrick was a worshipper himself.
> He drew the liturgy, and framed the rites
> And solemn ceremonial of the day.

We are happy to believe that the age has advanced, and that any mummery of the kind that pleased the age of Garrick would now be scouted. That money might be obtained by the announcement of a procession at Stratford is very likely, when we know that the vulgarities of the Godiva show draw thousands, and that even the May-Day chimney-sweeps get a good deal by their masque; but it would be an insult to the memory of the poet to buy him a statue with coin so gained. On the other hand, there is no reason why Shakspearean performances should not take place on the night of the birthday, for those curiously-constituted persons who believe that the Shakspearean drama can be decently represented by any talent now upon the boards. But these performances should have no connection with the national scheme. If they succeed, and produce money, it may be added to the fund, but it is not the National Committee that should seek to raise supplies by such means. If the actors like to abandon sensation dramas and slang burlesques for a single night, and speak the language of Shakspeare, the virtuous effort will deserve all plaudit, and this is not an age when under-praise is in vogue; but we do not think that the pecuniary result of such performances will—we take the low view of the subject—balance the loss which the scheme will sustain by the admission of the histrionic element to exclude the thousands who consider the theatrical system, as at present administered, as objectionable in a moral point of view as the intellectual world regards it with reference to true art.

We think that the statue is the form which the tribute should take, and that the metropolis is entitled to the custody of the statue, not only because London was the place where the poet flourished, but because it is only by placing the memorial in the capital that we shall afford the world a chance of seeing it. The claims of Stratford are untenable, though we are aware that certain selfish interests will be clamorously asserted. The statue must be in London, and we think that it ought to be in a public place, if a good site can be obtained. In front of the Temple Garden, where Shakspeare has laid a scene which no one forgets, will be created a new promenade where the memorial might well be placed, especially as it would be seen from the river. It certainly ought to be placed in Old London. Some have advocated a site near that of the Globe Theatre, but there are heavy objections to this, besides the fatal objection to "that side of the water." We may add that if a fountain, on a noble scale, could be part of the memorial, we have precedent in the Molière fountain in Paris, and may hope to make something even better than that. But, of course, all these questions are swallowed up in the great question—one of funds; and it is because we feel that a large fund ought to be collected by worthy means (or the tribute will be a scandal instead of an honour to us) that we would specially urge upon all concerned in the movement to lose no time in enlisting the active co-operation of the best classes.

Nothing can be done in England without a dinner, and why should we not always have a dinner when we can? We can have the best dinner in the world (we could do so even before the Acclimatisation Society enlightened us), we can have the best wine, and our party, large or small, will contain a great preponderance of honest men. Why should we not meet in honour of William Shakspeare's birthday. By all means let us have a banquet; and if "orations" are to be pronounced upon such an occasion, why, let us even bear those sooner than refuse to assemble. They will be very foolish orations, of course; but the parties will mean well, and we shall have a good subscription. There will be no enthusiasm: a second-rate town in Germany will go more mad over a third-rate statue to a fourth-rate fiddler than all England will show itself on this occasion; but the most honourable admiration is not the most noisy. The masses will not be in the movement, and it is only cant that seeks to persuade others that the artisan is half as much interested in "Ophelia" as in the other drowned lady, the "Colleen Bawn;" but, if the business be managed properly, we shall secure the middle and the upper classes, for different reasons, into which it is not necessary to go. But we must lose no time; here is July, the next three months will be a blank, and then the interval between the reorganisation of society and the birthday will be short indeed. We learn that there are great and distinguished names in large numbers ready to be announced, and the sooner we hear of them the better, in companionship with a definite announcement of the object of the committee.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Royal family, attended by Viscountess Jocelyn, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, the Hon. Beatrice Byng, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles Phipps, arrived at Osborne at a quarter past one o'clock on Saturday last. In the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove out in a carriage and four. On the same day the Prince and Princess of Leiningen arrived on a visit to her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Princesses Helena and Louisa, with the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. G. Prothero.

On Monday morning the Queen walked in the grounds adjacent to Osborne. In the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa and the Princess of Leiningen, drove out in a carriage and four. Lord Alfred Paget attended on horseback.

On Tuesday the Queen, attended by Viscountess Jocelyn, walked and drove in the vicinity of Osborne.

On Wednesday Prince Leopold arrived at Osborne from Windsor Castle. The Duke of Somerset also arrived on a visit to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

On Saturday the Princess, attended by the Marchioness of Carmarthen, visited the Horticultural Gardens at Kensington. In the evening the Prince, attended by Captain Grey, went to Twickenham, and dined with the Duke d'Aumale, at Orleans House. On the same day the Queen of Prussia, Princess Mary, and the Duke de Montpensier visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St James's. The Sub-Dean, the Rev. R. Harvey, and the Rev. J. C. Haden officiated. In the evening the Prince and Princess gave a dinner to the Queen of Prussia. Among those who had the honour of meeting her Majesty were the following:—The Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess Domburg, Count Bernstorff, the Duke of Hamilton, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, &c.

On Monday the Prince and Princess accompanied the Queen of Prussia to the London Bridge terminus, and took leave of her Majesty. In the afternoon the Prince, attended by Captain Grey, rode on horseback. The Princess, attended by the Marchioness of Carmarthen, took a drive in an open carriage. In the evening the Prince, attended by the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe and Captain Grey, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with his presence.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess went to Chiswick, and honoured the Duchess Dowager of Sutherland with their presence at a déjeuner at Chiswick House. On the same day the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House.

On Wednesday the Prince, attended by Lord Alfred Hervey,

Digitized by Google

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A good meeting at Worcester was especially marked by the kind running of Umpire, who has now paid back £970 of the thousand which Lord Coventry gave for him when the public considered him "a hopeless savage." Coup d'Etat was another winner for Leamington, and Practitioner gave Alpheus (considered to be better than Leicester, and heavily backed by his owner) 8 lb. and a very easy beating after a very bad start. He is by The Cure, and seems a cheap 155-guinea purchase for Mr. Craven at the annual Sheffield Lane stud sale. The weather at Newmarket was fearfully hot, and the shade of the beeches near the July Stakes Course most grateful. Brother to Morocco in his two races nearly made up for Wingrave's defeat in his match with Umpire. Ten came out for the July, and the finish, between the somewhat leggy Cambuscan, the neat little Midnight Mass, and the slovenly-looking Scottish Chief, was a very fine thing, there being barely half a length between the three. The Calista colt went remarkably well in his canter, but never got near the leaders, which are most probably a very moderate lot, despite the 7 to 4 on Mr. Merry's crack. Claremont did not look fit, and with his companion, Rouge Cross, came more to get a line with "The Chief." The winner and the second were both by Newminster, and the former was bought at her Majesty's sale by Lord Winchelsea for 400 gs., and sold by him, it is said, for 900 gs. to Lord Stamford, sadly to his trainer's dismay, who thought he had another "stinger" to succeed Macaroni. Newmarket has thus won the greatest races of its season so far, as well as the Derby. Baron Rothschild was amazingly lucky on Wednesday, but his King of Diamonds broke down.

Lord Clifden has gone back to 100 to 6 in the St. Leger betting, and as The Ranger's legs were said to be the cause of his party not backing him heavily for the Derby during the winter, he is not a very hot favourite, with the ground in such a hard state. Some few, relying on their remembrances of "the family blood," are disposed to back Mr. I'Anson's Bonny Bell. John Day is said to have a Barb in hand for the Goodwood Cup, which has defeated everything at Gibraltar, and carried 14 st. well to hounds, which is considerably more than twice what it is honoured with at Goodwood in consequence of the tremendous allowances to eastern-bred horses. The race meetings next week are at Liverpool, Abingdon, Hungerford, Pontefract, and Stamford; and but for her temper being a little odd, Imperatrice's chance would be worth more than 10 to 1 for the Liverpool Cup.

We hear that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has sold both the hunters he bought at the Quorn sale at the same price he gave for them. "Bentinck," we believe, goes to Mr. Chaplin, and "The Right Man" to a foreign nobleman. His Royal Highness (whose purchase of Bilton Grange is not yet confirmed) has bought one of Sir Frederick Johnstone's best hunters at Tattersalls' lately.

Robert Chambers still declines to row another match with Green on the Thames in August, but contends that, as he has rowed four times already on that river, it is but fair that Green should come down to "the coaly Tyne." He does not seem to care much about a match, but suggests to the Australian that if he is not satisfied he had better enter against him for the Tyne champion cup. Green claims forfeit on the ground that Chambers will not row in reasonable time, and Chambers's backers think Green unreasonable for not taking expenses to row on the Tyne; and there the matter stands. So far, Chambers has won £2100 in matches. At Greenock, on Thursday, the regatta came off under the auspices of the Royal Northern Yacht Club. The Fairy Cross took the £100 prize for schooners, the Surf the £50 prize for yachts, and the Glide the £20 prize.

Rugby quite overtasked itself in trying to play the Marylebone Club and Ground, as Grundy and Baker bowled in their best style, and defeated them in one innings, with twenty-five to spare. In the second Gentlemen v. Players match the former did still worse than before, and were beaten by nine wickets. Willsher's 77, T. Lockyer's 76 (not out), Mortlock's 70, and Iddison's 49, were rare players' scores. Mr. R. D. Walker (40 and 37), Mr. Mitchell (76), and Mr. Daniel (51—run out), and Mr. E. M. Grace (31), were in good force. The gentlemen's bowling, with the exception of Mr. Grace's, was very weak; but Willsher, in one innings, and Griffith in another, told their tale. Mr. Daniel's run out was effected by a most masterly piece of play between Lockyer and Willsher, who "sent in the ball like a race horse" to Tom. Willsher was immensely applauded when he went up to the pavilion, as it was felt that he had stood on his high position as a cricketer, and declined to enter into any miserable anti-Oval cabal. "The talent sovereign" was given him, and we trust that the club will never again desert this good old rule. Five gentlemen and eight players from Kent could make no head against ten players and Mr. Grace (who got "the leger" 52) at Lord's, this week. Willsher (25 and 25) was more effective in batting than bowling, and T. Sewell (28—not out) never bowled better, and took both Griffith's and Carpenter's wickets. Griffith made the best player's innings, 43; but Tarrant was the lion of the match, and his bowling in the second innings was most destructive in its pace and precision. Woe, woe, to the men at the antipodes when they try to face him! The All England Eleven intend to compete next Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at Hackwood Park, near Basingstoke, with twenty-two gentlemen of that locality.

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Neophyte, 1. Sparkle, 2. Columba, 3.
Handicap Plate of £50.—Zeloo, 1. Battery, 2. Fanatic, 3.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Brother to Morocco, 1. Columba, 2.
July Stakes.—Cambuscan, 1. Midnight Mass, 2. Scottish Chief, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Deerfoot, 1. King of Italy, 2. Daniel, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Fletton, 1. Wild Tom, 2.
Plate of 50 sovs.—Brother to Morocco, 1. Harlequin, 2. Oberon, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Rest, 1. Stomacher f., 2. La Medora, 3.
Handicap Plate of £50.—Waterwitch, 1. Spark, 2. Meriden, 3.
Stamford Plate.—Argonaut, 1. Livingstone, 2. Queen of Trumps, 3.
Plate of £50.—Brother to Canace, 1. Washington, 2. Usher, 3.
Exeter Stakes.—Eveline, 1. Crytheia, 2. Lady Caroline, 3.
Town Plate.—Golden Dust, 1. Dunkeld, 2. Canace, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Daniel, 1. Oneida, 2. Abderrahman, 3.
Midsummer Stakes.—Carnival, 1. Sea King, 2. Ænopides, 3.

THURSDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Black Lily, walked over.
£50 Plate.—Rosa f, 1.—Fletton, 2.
Chesterfield Stakes.—Scottish Chief, 1. Crytheia, 2.—Becky Sharpe, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Zeloo, 1. Meriden, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Neophyte, 1. Prophet, 2. Columba, 3.

Sir Henry Bulwer has presented the Viceroy of Egypt, in the name of her Majesty, with the insignia of the Order of the Bath.

A great agricultural meeting has just been held at Odense, the principal town of the island of Funen. Of twenty silver medals, nine have fallen to the share of Englishmen; of forty bronze medals, five; and one obtained "honourable mention."

M. Lamartine has sent the following notice to the subscribers to his "Entretiens" and other works:—"The death of Mdme. Lamartine, that good and brave woman whom God had given me for the support and consolation of my life; the rheumatism, which has for three months kept me, and still continues to keep me, in a state of total inaction; the forced suspension of all work, of all income, and all payment during this period, will explain to my subscribers why they have received nothing from me. I request them to wait till the end of July. My health will then allow me to continue the interrupted "Entretiens," and to publish two numbers each month till the back numbers are all delivered. As to the 'Œuvres Complètes,' I have just signed an agreement with my good friend M. Gustave Delahaute, by which he, with disinterested friendship, agrees to pay my publishers for the eight volumes now in course of printing. The whole forty volumes will be finished and ready for sale on the 31st of December next.—A. DE LAMARTINE."

A further reduction of the artisans and labourers of Woolwich Arsenal is to be made, 200 men will be discharged from the Royal gun factories, thereby reducing that branch of the establishment (a short time ago numbering 3500 men) to 800. The laboratory department is likewise ordered to be reduced, and a number of wheelers and tin workers in the Royal carriage department have received notices of dismissal, some of whom have been in the employment about twenty years. For several months past the departments have been engaged solely in executing outstanding orders for the coast defences, some of which have been on the order-books about eight years; the whole of which are now completed, and the establishment is literally "at a standstill." The only work now being executed in the Royal gun factories consists of repairs, the completion of 200-pounder coast defence guns, and the adjustment of some guns on Mr. Broadwell's principle, on a peculiar system of breech-loading, for experimental purposes, commenced recently with success.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Messrs. Kelk and Lucas have commenced pulling down the Great Exhibition building.

The Newsvenders' Benevolent and Provident Institution holds its annual festival at Freemasons' Tavern on the 21st inst.

The members of the Navy Club gave their annual entertainment to the First Lord of the Admiralty (the Duke of Somerset) on Tuesday evening at Willis's Rooms.

The annual distribution of the medals and prizes to the students of the Female School of Art took place on Thursday at University College, Gower-street.

Public drinking-fountains were opened on Saturday at Peckham and Peckham-rye—Miss Chapman drinking the first glass of water at the former, and Miss Taylor at the latter.

On Monday the Rev. Joseph Brown, Rector of Christchurch, Surrey, with a committee of ladies and gentlemen and hundreds of poor parishioners, had their annual trip to Chiselhurst, Kent.

The sale of pictures by Italian, Flemish, and Dutch masters, commenced by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods last Saturday, was concluded on Monday. The sum realised amounted to nearly £6000.

The London and South-Western Railway Company have just opened their new branch line of four miles between Twickenham and Kingston, giving stations at Teddington, Hampton-wick, and Surbiton.

At the July Quarter Sessions for Middlesex, which began on Monday, there were 133 prisoners for trial. Of these 44 can neither read nor write, 73 can read and write imperfectly, and one only can read and write well.

The important collection of old Greek coins, in gold, silver, and bronze, formed by the Chevalier N. Ivanhoff, Consul-General for Russia at Smyrna, during a long official residence in Turkey, has been disposed of under the hammer of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. The sale lasted throughout the whole of the week and realised more than £3000.

Last week the births of 1937 children—995 boys and 942 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1728.——The rate of mortality in London was nearly constant during the month of June. In the week that ended last Saturday the deaths were 1187. The average weekly number at the beginning of July, corrected for increase of population, is 1142. A girl and a boy died from swallowing cherry-stones.

A meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works was held yesterday week, when Mr. Bazalgette reported favourable and rapid progress on the different sections of the main-drainage scheme. An application from the trustees of the Peabody fund had been received by the board, soliciting that the provision of the Act of Parliament which requires that houses where a number of families are intended to reside shall be built in such a manner as to render them fireproof should be relaxed in the case of some houses they intend to build at Shadwell. The board decided that they had no power to relax the provisions of the Act, and refused the application.

Tattersalls', familiarly known as the Corner, will shortly change its time-honoured location. In 1765, a hundred years' lease was taken of these premises by an ancestor of the present family. They then simply consisted of a stable-yard, with a few buildings attached. From time to time various additions and improvements have been made to meet the requirements of business, but it is still an inconvenient and contracted establishment. The immense amount of business which is now transacted in connection with racing affairs renders Tattersalls' a species of sporting Stock Exchange. Before and after races of any importance, the subscription-room is so crowded as to render moving about a work of great difficulty. The want of space applies equally to the box and stall accommodation for the large number of horses which are annually brought to the hammer by Messrs. Tattersall. In 1865 the present lease will expire, and handsome and more commodious premises will be built on a piece of ground at Knightsbridge-green, which is already being cleared for the purpose.—*Building News.*

The half-yearly meeting of the Royal Humane Society was held at the offices of the society, in Trafalgar-square, on Wednesday—Mr. B. Bond Cabbell in the chair. It appeared from the report that the receipts for the last half year amounted to £779, the expenditure being £582. The number of cases since last December were 65; persons successfully treated, 81; beyond recovery, 6; suicides, 7. The return for Hyde Park is as follows:—12 persons successfully treated, 1 beyond recovery, 3 found drowned, 3 attempts at suicide. The council awarded the society's silver medal to the following applicants:—Maori Jack, who saved the life of Mr. Mitchell, and tried to save Mr. Rogers, whose boat upset on Lake Whakatep, New Zealand, on Aug. 9, 1862; Mr. A. Maclean, who saved Mr. T. Davies, who was carried away by the current while bathing in the Buffalo River, King William's Town, Cape of Good Hope, Feb. 11, 1863; Lieutenant G. A. Turner, her Majesty's 50th Regiment, who saved Lieutenant W. R. White, and tried to save a boatman whose boat upset on Lake Tumbligam, near Trincomalee, Feb. 19, 1863; Charles Murphy, who saved Margaret Fitzgerald, who accidentally fell into the river at Cork, May 3, 1863.

There are few spots within the metropolitan district which possess so many historic charms, and around which there cluster so many pleasant memories and agreeable associations as Strawberry Hill. Pope gathered around him, at his villa at Twickenham, a select circle of the men of genius of his time; and Horace Walpole made Strawberry Hill the resort of the wits, the aristocracy, the statesman, and the leading spirits of the fashionable world. From the luxurious shades of Strawberry Hill Walpole sent forth those graphic and gossiping pictures of the doings and sayings of the fashionable world, which have given so much zest to the history of the eighteenth century. It was the dwelling-place of one who has been very happily described as "the most eccentric, the most artificial, the most fastidious, the most capricious of men;" one whose mind was "a bundle of inconsistent whims and affectations." The gardens of this famous place, now in the possession of the Countess of Waldegrave, are, by the kind permission of its amiable owner, to be opened on Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th and 16th, for the purpose of a bazaar in aid of the funds required for the enlargement of Holy Trinity Church, Twickenham. The list of patronesses includes an array of influential names. Military bands are engaged.

The distribution of prizes and testimonials by Lord Shaftesbury among the poorer inhabitants of the parish of St. George's, Bloomsbury, who had kept their rooms clean and tidy during a prescribed period took place on Thursday in the inclosure of Russell-square. A large marquee was erected, in which the competitors for the flower-show prizes exhibited their specimens of window-sill floriculture. Considering that the whole of these flowers were grown in the worst courts of the parish, the collection of fuchsias, geraniums, and other flowering plants was really surprising. Perhaps the most interesting portion of the show was the children's class, containing annuals grown in pots by the Sunday-school children. Some of the young exhibitors had struck out a new line for themselves, and had reared miniature orange and lemon trees, walnut-trees, and even date palms and locust-trees from the stones and seeds of those plants they had become possessed of. Between four and five hundred plants were exhibited. The idea of the flower-show was originated three or four years since by the Rev. S. H. Parkes, Curate of the Rev. Emilius Bayley, the Rector of the parish. The still more valuable notion of giving prizes for clean and tidy rooms was first proposed by a charitable friend to the Rev. Mr. Bayley. The good effected by this simple means can hardly be over estimated. The gentlemen connected with the affair state that the transformation from filth to cleanliness in numbers of rooms in the very worst districts is almost incredible. In distributing the prizes Lord Shaftesbury told the successful competitors that they ought to feel proud and happy at what they had accomplished. They had done their duty by themselves and their families, and they would feel the benefit of it sooner or later. He reminded them, in conclusion, that the virtue of cleanliness was next to godliness, and that the cultivation of flowers, whether in a princely garden or a humble flower-pot, was one of the purest of earthly pleasures. The bands of the Bloomsbury Rifle Corps and of the E division of police attended during the day.

The annual distribution of rewards by the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire took place on Tuesday in the Mansion House—the Lord Mayor in the chair. The chairman, having pointed out the excellence of the objects of the society and dwelt upon the public importance of well-organised fire brigades, called upon the secretary to read the report. By this document it appears that since March, 1862, six new stations have been established, raising the total number of stations belonging to the society to 81. The society's brigade numbers 90 members, under four inspectors. During the year 613 fires have been attended, and 67 persons rescued from burning premises. The balance-sheet shows the receipts to have been £3278; payments, £3111. After the reading of the report the Lord Mayor distributed the awards as follow:—James O'Brien, silver medal; John Andrew Schulkins, testimonial; Williams Mullins, testimonial and half a sovereign; Charles Arnold, silver medal; Edward Dunk, testimonial and one sovereign; John Tordhoff, testimonial and half a sovereign; George Edsden, silver medal and one sovereign; John Shaw, testimonial and one sovereign; Samuel Lemmen, testimonial and one sovereign; Joseph Jacobs, testimonial and one sovereign; Joseph Robinson, testimonial and half a sovereign; Adam Briggs, silver medal; John M'Cormick and Colin M'Donald, testimonial and one sovereign each; Thomas Clarke, silver medal; Henry Attwood Allen, silver medal; Edward Ross, testimonial; Samuel Hawtree, testimonial and half a sovereign; Caleb Hooker and William Miller, testimonial and half a sovereign each; George Hardway, silver medal; Samuel Wood, testimonial and one sovereign (this man was the owner of the celebrated "fireman's dog," and he wore the gold and silver medals of the society, and had five testimonials; on one occasion Wood brought three children from the upper floor of a burning house, carrying one under each arm and one in his mouth); William Hunt, testimonial; Nathaniel Puzey, testimonial and one sovereign; Henry Hughes and John Foy, testimonial and half a sovereign each; Joseph Pryer, testimonial; William Irvine, testimonial and half a sovereign; Richard Storey, testimonial; George Searle, testimonial and one sovereign; George Varney, testimonial and half a sovereign; George Cornell, testimonial and half a sovereign; and Thomas Welford, one sovereign and a clasp to the society's silver medal already in his possession. Welford's special service was the rescuing of seven persons from great danger at a fire in Upper Thames-street.

LAW AND POLICE.—An important decision has been given in the Court of Exchequer. The Crown has been suing the Earl of Sefton for succession duty on account of certain lands in the neighbourhood of Toxteth Park, Liverpool, which he inherited from his father. The land is at present unproductive, but its value is increasing, and it is now calculated to be worth above £1000 an acre more than agricultural land. The Earl of Sefton contends that, as it yields no immediate revenue, it has no right to be charged with succession duty. The Court of Exchequer delivered judgment in the suit on Monday. Baron Martin thought that the duty ought to be charged. The Lord Chief Baron's decision was the other way, and, as Baron Wilde and Baron Channell agreed with him, the judgment was for the Earl.

A trial took place in the Court of Exchequer last Saturday upon a disputed bill. The plea of the defendant was that though his name was on the bill as acceptor he had not written it, but that it was put there by his son without his authority. The peculiarity in the case was that the son entered the witness-box apparently to bear out this statement, when the Judge cautioned him that if that was the purport of his testimony it would be the duty of the Court to commit him for forgery. On hearing this the witness left the witness-box, and the jury decided that his father must pay.

Some time ago Mr. Collingwood obtained damages against Mr. Berkeley, M.P. for Bristol, and the other directors of the British Overland Transit Company for not fulfilling their contract of carrying him and other passengers by the overland route to British Columbia. The directors came before the court for a new trial, but the Barons of the Exchequer on Monday decided that the verdict of the jury ought not to be disturbed, and the judgment was made absolute against the directors.

A case of interest to all parochial Incumbents came before the Court of Queen's Bench on Tuesday. A labouring man in the parish of Horton, Buckinghamshire, applied to the Rector to marry him, but refused to pay the fees. The Rector offered, if the labourer would plead inability, to advance the fees for him, which the labourer refused to do, on which the Rector declined to perform the ceremony, and both bride and bridegroom brought actions against him. The action of the bride was, however, afterwards withdrawn, and it was understood that the parties had been married; but the action of the bridegroom, which was said to be really the action of some litigious persons in the parish, was continued, and turned upon the right of the Rector to exact fees at all. At the suggestion of the Lord Chief Justice the case was made a special one, and submitted for arbitration.

In an action for false imprisonment before the Court of Exchequer on Monday, a police sergeant who was called as a witness stated that he claimed and exercised authority to inspect the books of plaintiff. Baron Martin, who presided, rebuked him severely, and said not even the Judge had power to inspect people's books without warrant.

The state of ventilation in the Second Court of Queen's Bench at the Guildhall is such that Mr. Justice Mellor, after numberless complaints, publicly stated last week that if something were not done to remedy the evil he would not sit in it. It was "a cucumber frame."

The inhabitants of Frankfort, in Germany, have sent 13,000 lbs. of linen and lint to the Federal army.

The Copenhagen paper *Danmark* which used to bring out an English article once a week, will not be published during the coming three months.

The offices of Surveyor-General of Prisons and Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons, rendered vacant by the decease of Major-General Sir Joshua Jebb, K.C.B., have been conferred by the Secretary of State for the Home Department upon Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Y. W. Henderson, of the Royal Engineers, who has for many years been Controller of the Convict Department in Western Australia.

One of the most valuable veins of petroleum yet discovered was lately struck on the Farrell farm, Old Creek, Verango County, Pennsylvania. When the well commenced flowing, the oil spouted to a height of fifty feet, with a roar like a hurricane, and escaping at the rate of two thousand barrels per day. A stop-cock was got on after much trouble, and the flow can now be regulated to suit the demand. Another flowing well in the vicinity was so affected by the opening of the new well that its yield decreased over three hundred barrels per day. The Farrell well, which is about 450 ft. deep, was, at last accounts, flowing steadily at the rate of twelve hundred barrels a day. This, even at the moderate prices ruling at the wells, would yield the owners 3600 dols. a day.

In a letter addressed to the *Nation* M. Duchesnay gives an account of the discoveries lately made in the environs of Rome, on the spot where Constantine defeated Maxentius—that is, near Cremera, outside the Porta del Popolo. On one of the hills of that locality a villa, believed to have belonged to Calpurnia, Cæsar's wife, has this year been entirely exhumed. One of the conduit-pipes found on the spot bears the name of that lady. At an insignificant depth below the surface of the soil a suite of rooms has been found, which must have been the ground floor of the villa. The walls of one of these rooms are decorated with painted landscapes, one of which represents a grove of palm and orange trees, with fruits and birds on the branches. The colours are perfectly well preserved, and as vivid as if they had been painted but a few days ago. The ceilings have fallen in, but from the fragments it is easy to perceive that they were decorated with aerial figures similar to those discovered at Pompeii. Glass and pottery have also been found on the spot; but the great object of attraction is a beautiful marble statue of Augustus, in his triumphal robes, open enough to reveal a richly-sculptured breastplate, the subjects of which are Rome with a cornucopia, and the twins by her side; Apollo with his lyre, mounted on a hippogryph; Diana with a hart, Mars sheathing his sword, a trophy, and a triumphal car drawn by four horses and preceded by winged figures of Victory. The feet of this statue are broken off, but not lost. One of them is flanked by a cupid on a dolphin. The statue is two metres and a half in height, and bears evident traces of paint on its surface. The busts of Septimius Severus, his wife, and his son Geta have also been found,

INDIAN RAILWAYS.—The report of Mr. Ireland Danvers, the Government Director of Indian Railways, for the year 1862-3 has been issued. According to this document, 747 miles had on the 31st of December last been added to the 1609½ which were open for traffic on the 1st of January, 1862. Since the beginning of this year 184 miles more have been finished, making a total of 2528 miles upon which passengers and goods are now being conveyed. The greatest distance traversed in a direct line is on the East Indian Railway, from Calcutta to Benares, 540 miles; the next greatest is the trans-peninsula line from Madras to Beypore, 405 miles; and the next from Bombay to Sholapore, across the Bhore Ghât, 295 miles. In the year 1861 the goods sent out from this country for Indian railway construction weighed 182,621 tons, and cost £1,669,443; last year these respective amounts were 138,013 tons and £1,487,582, which, added to former years, makes a total of 2,597,941 tons of materials, of the value of £13,843,392, sent out to India from this country, in 3292 ships, for the purposes of the railways. With regard to the persons employed on the open lines, compared with last year, the number of natives is 35,468, against 32,148; of Europeans, 2344, against 2181. The amount raised by the companies, in addition to the sum of £2,515,496, which stood to their credit on the 1st of May, 1862, was £5,238,567; so that on the 1st of May there was a balance of £1,943,211 available for the current year's expenditure. It has been estimated that the expenditure for the year 1863-4 will be £2,012,000 in England, and £4,189,000 in India; and that £5,293,000 will be raised to meet it, in addition to the balance of £1,943,211. In another year the great cotton-fields of Central India and of Guzerat will be in direct communication with Bombay, and Delhi will be within two days of Calcutta.

GRAVEYARD OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.—The Rev. J. G. K. Houghton writes as follows to a Montreal paper:—"It may afford a melancholy consolation to some of those who have suffered from the loss of the Anglo-Saxon to know something of the spot where so many victims of carelessness, want of discipline, and cowardice lie buried. Between Cape Race and Cape Ballard the land retires in a semicircular bay; the line of the shore, however, is not even, and this bay may be said to be formed by several smaller bays, the first, the scene of the calamity, extending from Cape Race to the entrance to Clan Cove. Within this bay, at about four miles and a half from Cape Race, in a recess formed by the sea retiring between projecting rocks, the Anglo-Saxon was wrecked nearly at noonday. The ship lies in between six and seven fathoms of water, and on the 16th of May the masts were yet visible, standing about six or eight feet from the water. As nearly as I could judge, at about a mile and a quarter from the wreck, bold rocks, covered with trees, mark the spot where Clan Cove indents the shore, and, after piercing the land for some distance in a direct line, turns at a right angle and runs on for about 100 yards. This bend is on the sea side bordered by rocks covered with low firs; on the land side there is a level breadth from which the rocks rise precipitately to the plain above, and these rocks, like those opposite, are more or less covered with trees, a deep belt of which surrounds the whole cove. On this level 134 bodies, as nearly as it was in my power to estimate, lie buried. It is a peaceful and quiet spot, and, till the rude wooden crosses and mounds of stones marked the graves, seemed to have remained undisturbed by the tread of man. Old men and young men were there buried side by side—two sometimes in one grave, a woman and a child, a man and a youth. It was a terrible sight to see the boats bringing in now one, now two or three, dead bodies—bodies of those who had died in the prime of life or in the full flush of the confidence and the hope of youth, within a few days' sail of the land where their friends waited to greet them or where their new future was laid. After my arrival I personally superintended the burials, and it will be a melancholy comfort to us all to know that the rough islanders treated the bodies themselves with decency and reverence. Although not proof against the temptation of unholy gain, the religion of even the wreckers had taught them to respect the dead; but no persuasions or promises of mine availed to rescue even a watch or a ring as a memento for the living. While one hand reverently swathed the head with handkerchiefs and linen, the other rifled the pockets. Some were much changed, but the countenances generally appeared to indicate that the last moments had been painless, and that they had passed away in peace; the eyes even of some were closed, and the clenched hands were often the only evidences of a violent death. The funeral service of the Church of England was, I am informed, read by the Rev. Mr. Eaton; but, as the larger number had been interred subsequently, I myself read it on Ascension Day, and again on Saturday, the 16th of May."

Digitized by Google

THE LATE PRINCE FERDINAND OF DENMARK.

THE LATE SIR JOSHUA JEBB.

THE HEREDITARY PRINCE OF DENMARK.

OUR Obituary notice of his Royal Highness Frederick Ferdinand, Hereditary Prince of Denmark, whose Portrait is here given, will be found in our Impression for last week. His Royal Highness died at Copenhagen on the 29th ult. By his demise Prince Christian, the father of the Princess of Wales, becomes Hereditary Prince.

SIR JOSHUA JEBB.

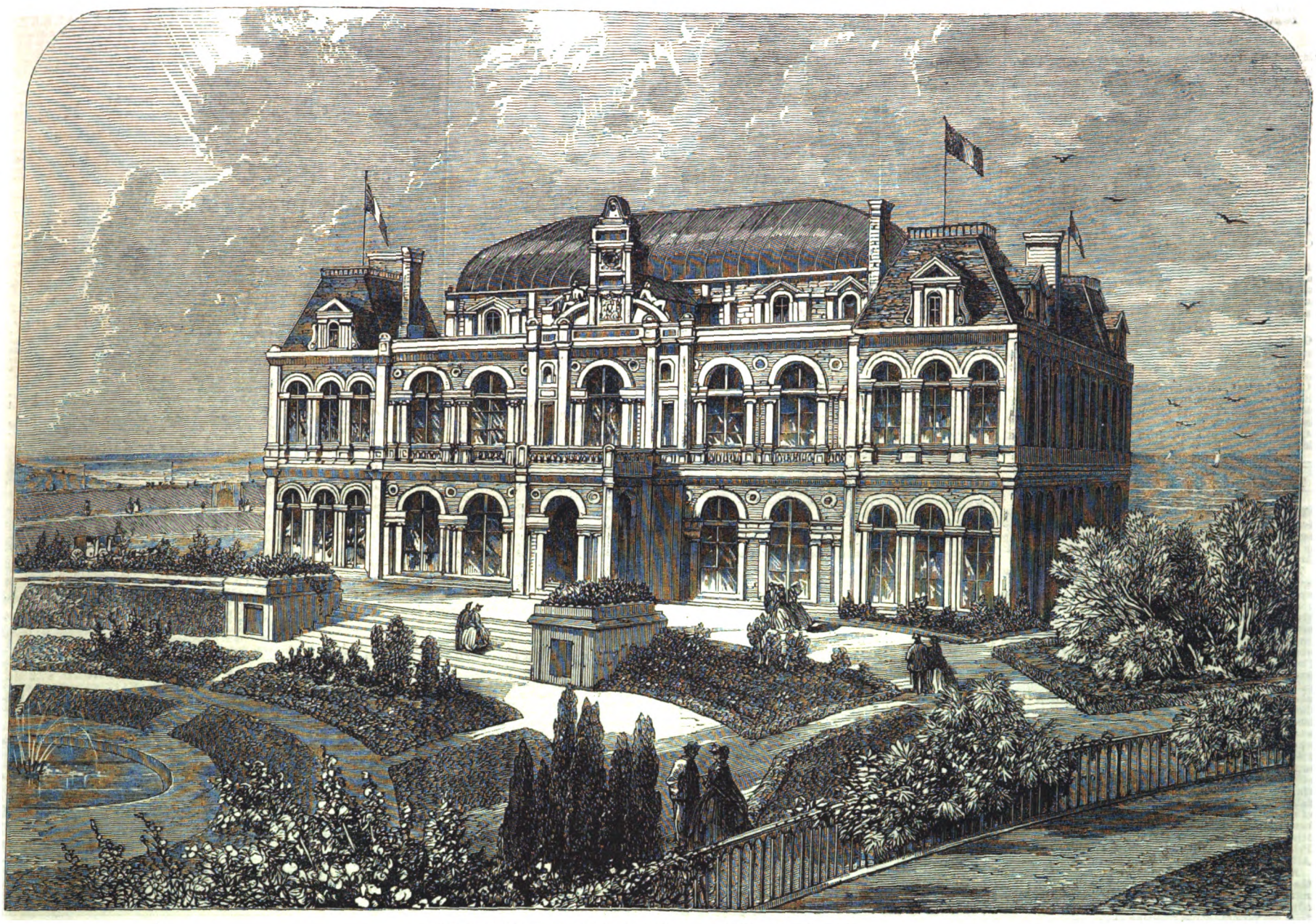
WE give a Portrait (from a photograph by Mr. Herbert Watkins) of General Sir Joshua Jebb, K.C.B., Surveyor-General of Convict Prisons, whose sudden death occurred on the 26th ult. Our Obituary column last week contained a detailed notice of this distinguished officer.

NEW ASSEMBLY-ROOMS AT BOULOGNE.

THE new assembly-rooms and bathing establishment at Boulogne were opened last week by a grand banquet, a concert, and a ball; besides which the hospitable Corporation had provided a continual round of amusements for their guests, consisting, among other matters, of promenades by land and water, gymnastic performances,

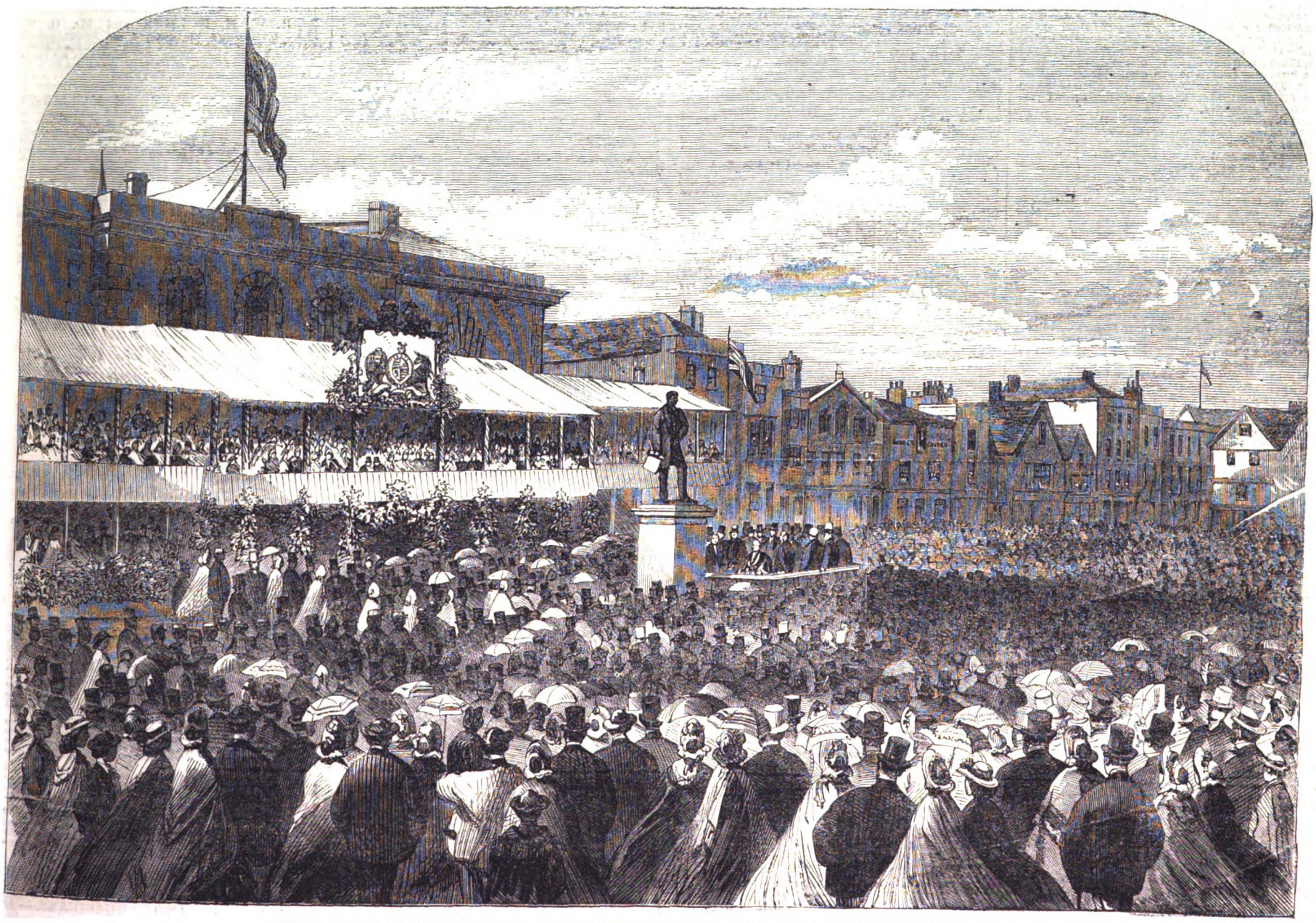
CHARITABLE FETE IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING: SCENE FROM THE BURLESQUE OF "THE PORT ADMIRAL."—SEE PAGE 43.

Digitized by Google



THE NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT AT BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

breakfasts, luncheons, dinners, and suppers. The building is very handsome, and comprises a ball and concert room, billiard and card rooms, music-rooms, and is probably on a more splendid scale than any establishment of the same nature, except at the German watering-places. It has been erected at a cost said to have exceeded £40,000, and is surrounded by gardens and spacious terraces overlooking the sea. Attached to it are hot and cold sea water swimming and ordinary baths; and in connection with it is an improved service of bathing-machines on the beach. The whole establishment reflects great credit on the municipal authorities under whose auspices it has been completed, and will permanently add to the attractions of Boulogne as a place of resort for sea-bathing and summer residence.



INAUGURATION OF THE MONUMENT TO THE LATE LORD HERBERT OF LEA, AT SALISBURY.—SEE PAGE 43.

Digitized by Google

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst., at Marlborough House, Newbury, Berks, the wife of John Knight, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at Garendon Park, Leicestershire, the lady of A. C. De Lisle, Esq., of a son, who survived his birth only a few hours.

On the 8th inst., at Stonecot Hill, Sutton, Surrey, the wife of Henry R. Stone, Esq., of a son.

On the 8th inst., the wife of Captain Purcell Williams, of Pentre Mawr, Denbigh, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th of May, at Buenos Ayres, by the Rev. James Smith, Scotch Chaplain, and afterwards by Doctor Martin Pinyero, cousin of the bride, Mr. Charles William Benn, of Mansfield, Notts, to Rosario, youngest daughter of the late Senor Don Juan de Dios Carranza, of that city.

On the 4th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Frederick Norman, Rector of Bottesford, Leicestershire, William Earle Welby, Esq., M.P., eldest son of Sir Glynne Earle Welby Gregory, Bart., of Denton Hall, Lincolnshire, to the Hon. Victoria Alexandrina, only daughter of the late Hon. Charles and Lady Emmeline Stuart-Wortley.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at Castleton, Sherborne, Dorset, Joseph Turner, fourth son of James Borrett, Esq., M.D., and Catherine Elizabeth Borrett, aged four months and nine days.

On the 1st inst., after a long and afflicting illness, borne with Christian resignation and fortitude, Eliza Jane, eldest beloved daughter of David Clarke, Esq., of Meadowbank, Macclesfield, aged 22 years.

On the 8th inst., at Rhyl, John Whitehall Dod, Esq., of Cloverley, Shropshire, in the 66th year of his age.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT MERCERS' HALL.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales honoured the Mercers' Company with his presence, on Wednesday morning, at their hall in Cheapside, for the purpose of taking up his freedom in that most ancient of the twelve great City guilds.

The Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants met at noon. The old structure had put on quite a festive aspect in honour of the day, banners being suspended from its walls, and a bank of flowering plants rising from the dais prepared for the Royal visitor. The worshipful the Master, the Rev. Markland Barnard, Incumbent of Colney, himself the fourteenth of his family who had held that office, was supported by a full court. The Master and Court of Assistants, attired in their scarlet robes of office, were in waiting at the Cheapside gates to receive the Prince, when his Royal Highness, whose carriage had become blocked in that busy thoroughfare and turned by the police into Ironmonger-lane, suddenly alighted at the private entrance, and, as it was taking his entertainers in flank, necessitated a somewhat ruffled reception. The gracious cordiality of the Prince and the ready self-possession of the members of the court soon set matters straight, and his Royal Highness, accepting the conduct of the Master, ascended the grand staircase into the hall, where the Royal presence was gracefully acknowledged by the ladies who thronged both sides of the apartment. As the Prince ascended the stairs the band of the Artillery Company, under the conduct of Mr. Hird, played a few bars of the National Anthem. The Prince was attended by Lieutenant-General Knollys, Lord Alfred Harvey, and Captain Grey.

His Royal Highness having taken his seat upon the dais, the master standing upon his right hand and the other members of the court being stationed around, Mr. Barnes advanced with the books of the company, and read therefrom the various entries referring to the necessary suspension of the standing orders, and the proposal to confer the freedom of the company upon the Prince of Wales, which was described to have been carried by acclamation in a full court. His Royal Highness having bowed his acknowledgments, Mr. Barnes administered the customary oath. The rev. the Master then addressed the Prince, calling to mind the antiquity of the company, which could be traced as far back as 1172, while the company received a charter of incorporation from Richard II. in 1392, and enumerating the famous members of the company—Whittington, "the great artist of his own fortune;" Caxton, "to whom we are indebted for the art of printing;" Dean Colet, "founder of our Pauline School;" Sir Thomas Gresham, "founder of the Royal Exchange;" Sir Thomas Boleyn; Queen Elizabeth, "a free sister" of the company; Lord Hill, a Peninsular fame, who was a member by ancestral descent. The address concluded with expressions of thanks to the Prince for the honour he was conferring, and good wishes for his prosperity.

The Prince listened with marked attention to the Master's address, which was admirably delivered, and replied as follows:—"Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants,—I am glad to avail myself of the last opportunity which my stay in London affords me of attending here this day to receive the freedom of your ancient and honourable company. The oldest of the City companies, the Mercers, is hardly exceeded by any in the amount of its charities, or in its capabilities of doing good. How these powers have been exercised the list of the foundations of the company and of the distinguished persons whom you have enumerated as benefactors and freemen tell us. Amongst the latter the great Sovereign, who was herself a sister of the company, stands conspicuous, and commerce and science appear equally to have lent their representatives to ennoble the Mercers' Company. To be connected with such names in the freedom and history of your company is an honour and a privilege I am proud to have conferred upon me. I thank you sincerely for the terms in which you have mentioned the names of my beloved mother and the Princess, and for the happiness you desire for us both."

The beautiful casket containing the freedom was now handed to the Prince, who examined it with evident admiration and interest. A work of the highest goldsmith's art, this casket is wrought in Gothic style, with pillars at each corner, the lid bearing the form of a Gothic cupola, very richly ornamented and surmounted by a crown in various coloured enamels, from which rises the Prince of Wales's plume. The front is divided into three arches, or compartments, the centre one bearing the arms of the Prince and Princess of Wales in coloured enamels, surrounded by the Garter with its motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense." In the centre of the remaining arches are the arms of the Mercers' Company, also in coloured enamels, with their motto, "Honor Deo." On the reverse, divided in like manner into three arches, the central one bears the following inscription:—

"Presented to H.R.H. Albert Edward Prince of Wales K.G., by the Corporation of Mercers, Premier Guild of the City of London, on the occasion of his Royal Highness honouring them by accepting the freedom of the Company, July 8, 1863."

This inscription is supported on each side by the monograms of the Prince and Princess of Wales in pale blue enamel. The casket is based upon a slab of black Australian marble, ornamented with garlands of flowers in gold, and the whole work is worthy of the artistic taste and skill of the successful candidate for its design and execution, Mr. C. F. Hancock, of Bruton-street.

The Master now presented the various members of the court to the Prince of Wales, who presently retired to the banqueting-room, where a civic luncheon, prepared by Messrs. Staples, of the Albion, was served on the company's service of gold plate, with their accustomed precision and judgment. The Prince sat on the right of the Master, Mr. Johnson, the father of the company, a hale octogenarian, occupying a seat upon his Royal Highness's left hand. During the repast the Master proposed "The Health of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, citizen and mercer." This toast having been warmly responded to, his Royal Highness took cordial leave of the Master and the several members of the company and retired.

Mr. Mulready, R.A., died on Tuesday, at Linden-grove, Bayswater, in his 78th year.

Letters from Caprera state that Dr. Albanese leaves Garibaldi at the end of the month, and that then, or very shortly after, the General will be able to walk without crutches.

On Tuesday the Countess of Zetland presented to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, from the ladies of Shetland, a large selection of the finest woollen goods which can be manufactured in that part of Scotland, inclosed in a beautiful case or box, designed and executed for that purpose by Messrs. Stephenson and Son., of Prince's-street, Edinburgh.

An important target trial took place at Shoeburyness on Tuesday. Hitherto the targets have been constructed on the principle that the backing must be elastic, but this trial was to determine the value of the opposite or rigid theory. Up to the test furnished by the old-fashioned and still favourite 68-pounder the rigid theory was sustained; but a 150-lb. steel shot passed through the target and its supports, and a 300-lb. shell penetrated the target and set the filling of the cells on fire. One of the Armstrong guns used at the trial burst—that is to say, the outer ring of the gun gave way. No one was injured.

A Victoria Cross has been awarded to George Hinckley, a quartermaster of the Sphinx, 6, paddle-sloop, for gallant conduct in an attack on the city of Fung-Wha, China, on the 9th of October, 1862. Hinckley carried off, while exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy in going and coming, two officers on his shoulders, one after the other. The Sphinx being about to be paid off at Devonport on Thursday week, the ceremony of the presentation of the cross took place there at the Government Parade, Mount Wise, on Tuesday. About 1000 seamen and marines were landed from the various men-of-war in commission there to witness the presentation. Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., presented the cross in the name of her Majesty.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the transactions in National Stocks, for Money, have been only moderate, prices—owing to the unusually favourable accounts at hand in reference to the crops, and the great abundance of money—have had an upward tendency, and the dealings for Time have increased to some extent. The Unfunded Debt has shown more firmness than for some time past.

The demand for accommodation is steady, but by no means active, at the annexed rates for the best commercial paper:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Thirty days' bills	3½	Four months' bills	4¼
Sixty days' ditto	3¾	Six months' ditto	4¼ 5
Three months' ditto	4		

In the Stock Exchange the rate for money, for short periods, has declined to 2 per cent.

Throughout the Continent, capital is firm in price, and the inquiry for it tolerably firm. We annex the quotations in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.
Paris	4	3½ ¾
Vienna	5	5
Berlin	4	3¼
Frankfort	3	2¾
Amsterdam	3½	3¼
Turin	5	5
Brussels	3	2¾
Hamburg	—	3½
St. Petersburg	5½	7½

Several parcels of bullion have arrived from New York; but the amount disposed of to the Bank has been trifling. The steamer for the Brazil has taken out £107,590 in gold.

At the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank of London, the net profits for the six months were stated at £89,148, out of which an increased dividend of 18s. per share was declared. To the reserve fund £60,000 has been added, thereby raising the amount to £110,000.

The dividend of the Colonial Bank is at the rate of 12 per cent per annum.

Most of the Continental exchanges continue in favour of this country, and there is still a steady profit on the import of gold from New York.

On Monday the Consol Market was very inactive, and prices ruled a shade lower than on Saturday. Consols, for Money, were done at 92⅝ ⅛; Ditto, for August, 92⅝ ⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ ⅝; India Five per Cents, 108½; Ditto, Debentures, 106½; Ditto Bonds, 2s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 2s. prem.; Bank Stock sold at 225; and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent Rupee Paper, 116½. An increased business was transacted on the following day:—Consols, for Money, sold at 92⅝ ½; Ditto, for Time, 92⅝ ⅜; Bank Stock, 234 to 236; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ to 92⅝; India Stock, 225 to 227 ex div; Ditto, New, 108¾ ¼; India Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 106⅞; Ditto, Bonds, 18s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prm. The Funds generally were very firm on Wednesday:—Bank Stock marked 237 to 235; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92¾ ⅝; Consols, for Money, 92⅝ ⅞; Ditto, for Account, 92¾; Long Annuities, 15; India Stock 227; Ditto, New, 108¾ ¼; Ditto, Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 107½; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 116½; Ditto Debentures, 100; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem. On Thursday the market was rather flat:—Consols for Money marked 92⅝ to ½; for Account, 92⅝ to ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92¼ to ⅝; and Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis; India Five per Cent Stock marked 108¾ ¼.

Very little change has taken place in the value of American Securities:—United States Five per Cents have been 59; Illinois Central 100-Dollar Shares, 20¼ dis.; Ditto, all paid, 62.

The market for Foreign Bonds continues flat, and, in some instances, a further reduction has taken place in the quotations. The changes from last week, however, are not important:—Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 101; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 85; Danish Five per Cents, 1863, 102½; Egyptian, 101½; Greek, 35½; Ditto, Coupons, 16½; Italian Railways, 79 ex div.; Mexican Three per Cents, 21½; New Grenada Two per Cents, 32½; Ditto, Deferred, 9½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1852, 87½ ex div.; Portuguese Three per Cents, 1852, 44¼ ex div.; Russian Old Five per Cents, 95; Ditto, Three per Cents, 59; Ditto, 1862, 90½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 90¾; Spanish Three per Cents, 34½ ex div.; Ditto, Passive, 31½; Ditto, Certificates, 12½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 92½; Ditto, 1862, 68 ex div.; Venezuela Six per Cents, 57½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64 ex div.; Ditto Four per Cents, 101½; and Italian Five per Cents, 74¼ ex div. Italian Scrip has sold at 1½ to ⅞ prem.

A moderate business has been transacted in Joint-Stock Bank Shares and prices, almost generally, have ruled firm. Alliance have been done at 33½; Australasia, New, 31½; Bank of Egypt, 27½; Chartered of British Columbia, 11¾; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 30; City, 108½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 23½; Imperial, 23½; Imperial Ottoman, 19½; London and Brazilian, 42½; London Chartered of Australia, 28½; London and Westminster, 86½; National of Liverpool, 4; South Australia, 40½ ex div.; Union of Australia, 57; Union of London, 29½ to 30.

Colonial Government securities have changed hands to a moderate extent, as follows:—Canada Six per Cents, 105 ex div.; Ditto Five per Cents, 96 ex div.; Cape Six per Cents, 1873, 109½; Mauritius Six per Cents, 109½; Ceylon Six per Cents, 114; New South Wales Five per Cents, 101 ex div.; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 103½ ex div.; and Victoria Six per Cents, 111½.

The Miscellaneous Market has ruled steady. Crystal Palace have been done at 3¾; East Indian Irrigation and Canal, 5 ex int.; English and Australian Copper, 1⅞; International Financial Society, 7⅛; General Credit and Finance of London, 3½; Italian Irrigation Canal Cavour, 6½; Ditto, Six per Cent Bonds, 4¾; Joint-Stock Discount, 4½; National Discount of Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 7; Rhymney Iron, 21; Royal Mail Steam, 67½; Regent's Canal, 25¾; and East London Waterworks, 131.

Most Railway Shares have been somewhat firm in price, but the dealings in them have been only moderate. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 119¼; Great Eastern, 53½; Great Northern, 127½; Great Western, 66¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 113¾; London and Brighton, 109; London, Chatham, and Dover, 44½; London and North-Western, 102½; London and South-Western, 106; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 45¼; Metropolitan, 122; Ditto, New, 5¾; Midland, 128¾; North British, 53½; North Eastern—Berwick, 103; Ditto, Leeds, 99½; Ditto, York, 99½; North London, 118; Scottish North Eastern—Aberdeen Stock, 45½; South Eastern, 62½; Stockton and Darlington, 38¾; West Cornwall, 27½; West Midland—Oxford, 46¾.

Preference Shares.—London and Brighton, 118; Ditto, Seven per Cent Stock, 156; Midland—Bristol and Birmingham, 141.

British Possessions.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 62½; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 107½ ex int.; Calcutta and South-Eastern, 106½ ex int.; Eastern Bengal, 109½ ex int.; East Indian, 108 ex int.; Grand Trunk of Canada, 20½; Great Indian Peninsula, 108 ex int.; Indian Branch, 2¾; Madras Five per Cent, 106½ ex int.; Punjaub, 106½ ex int.; Indus Steam Flotilla, 103 ex int.

Foreign.—Belgian East Junction, 14½; Dutch Rhenish, 17¾; Great Luxembourg, 14; Recife and San Francisco, 16½; San Paulo, 9¾ ex int.; Ditto, 2½ ex int.; West Flanders, 10¾; Western and North Western of France, 20¾.

The return of the Bank of England, for the week ending July 8, shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of	£209,782
A decrease of public deposits of	1,752,539
An increase of other deposits of	2,320,973
A decrease of Government Securities of	8,391
A decrease of other Securities of	1,830,788
A decrease of bullion of	245,302
An increase of rest of	43,357
A decrease of reserve of	490,032

The total circulation is £22,033,478. Public deposits amount to £5,593,834; and private deposits to £18,595,718. Securities are £234,617,536; and the stock of bullion is £14,921,999.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, July 6.—There was a very moderate supply of English wheat on offer in to-day's market; nevertheless, the demand for all kinds ruled heavy, and, in some instances, the quotations gave way 1s. per quarter. Foreign wheat—the show of which was extensive—moved off slowly, and the currencies had a drooping tendency. Floating cargoes of grain were very dull. Scarcely any English barley was on the stands, and the supply of foreign was rather limited. The demand, however, was in a sluggish state, at about stationary prices. Malt changed hands slowly, on former terms. Good sound oats maintained their previous value; but the rest qualities were very dull. Beans moved off heavily, at 1s. per quarter less money. No change took place in the value of peas. The flour trade was in a most inactive state, on former terms.

July 8.—All kinds of produce were very dull to-day, and wheat was again rather cheaper.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 49s. to 51s.; ditto, white, 42s. to 52s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 51s.; rye, 31s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 33s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 65s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 17s. to 22s.; tick beans, 30s. to 35s.; grey peas, 35s. to 36s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 36s. to 38s.; boilers, 37s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 47s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 29s. to 32s. per 280 lb.; American, 21s. to 22s. per barrel. French, 38s. to 42s. per sack.

Arrivals.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 460; barley, 10; malt, 1660; flour, 200. Foreign: Wheat, 1610; barley, 800; oats, 39,980; flour, 830 sacks.

Seeds.—The demand for seeds, generally, is heavy, and the quotations rule almost nominal. In cakes very little is doing.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 63s.; Calcutta, 63s. to 67s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8s. to 10s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; tares, 7s. to 8s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 90s. to 94s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 per ton; canary, 46s. to 52s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 60s.; white ditto, 54s. to 57s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 11d.; barley, 30s. 9d.; oats, 23s. 11d.; rye, 32s. 11d.; beans, 39s. 6d.; peas, 38s.

The Six Weeks Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 9d.; barley, 31s. 9d.; oats, 23s.; rye, 31s. 9d.; beans, 39s. 8d.; peas, 36s. 11d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 66,191; barley, 785; oats, 3460; rye, 46; beans, 1920; peas, 170 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales have gone off heavily, and the quotations are barely supported. Privately, the demand is very inactive.

Sugar.—All kinds move off slowly, and the currencies have a drooping tendency. Barbadoes has sold at 31s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.; fine Mauritius, 37s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt. Refined goods sell slowly, at 47s. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock is now 101,0.0 tons against 85,000 tons last year.

Coffee.—The market is in a very inactive state; nevertheless, prices rule about stationary. The stock continues heavy for the time of year.

Rice.—Sales progress slowly. In prices, however, no change has taken place. Stock, 44,000 tons against 47,000 ditto last year.

Provisions.—Irish butter moves off slowly, at about previous quotations; but fine foreign is rather dearer. The bacon market is inactive, and prices have a drooping tendency. In all other provisions very little is doing.

Tallow.—The market is very inactive, and the quotations are barely supported. P.Y.C., on the spot, 42s. 9d. per cwt. Stock, 37,514 casks against 24,519 ditto last year. Rough fat, 2s. 1d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil moves off slowly, at £44 15s. per ton, on the spot. Rape is selling at £46 to £48; cocoanut, £44 to £48; and fine palm, £36. American turpentine, 160s.; French ditto, 90s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Very little is doing in rum, at about stationary prices. Proof Leewards, 1s. 5d.; proof East India, 1s. 4d. per gallon. Brandy is quoted at from 8s. to 11s. 4d.; English spirit, grain 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; new ditto, £3 to £4; old clover, £4 10s. to £6 6s.; new ditto, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 16s. per load.

Coals.—Best home coals, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 3d.; seconds, 14s. 3d. to 15s.; Hartley's, 14s. to 15s.; and manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—The plantations being more favourable, all kinds of hops move off slowly, at barely stationary prices.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool—at which about 100,000 bales will be offered—having been announced, the market is inactive. Prices, however, rule steady.

Potatoes.—The supplies of new potatoes are large, and chiefly in excellent condition. The demand for them is steady, at from 5s. to 8s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, July 9).—To-day's market was fairly supplied with beasts, in but middling condition. All breeds met a dull inquiry, at Monday's decline in the quotations. The top figure for Scots was 5s. per 8 lb. The show of sheep was moderately extensive, and the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, at barely stationary prices. The best Downs sold at 5s. 2d. per 8 lb. Good and prime lambs sold freely, at extreme currencies. Inferior lambs were dull, at late rates. Calves moved off heavily, at 2d. per 8 lb. less money, owing to the large number on offer. Prices ranged from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lb. Pigs and milch cows were very dull, at last week's prices. Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. to 5s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; prime small ditto, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 28s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 960; cows, 141; sheep and lambs, 10,800; calves, 470; pigs, 350. Foreign: Beasts, 305; sheep and lambs, 1440; calves, 580.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the demand is inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; lamb, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lb. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 3.

BANKRUPTS.

J. J. ROWSELL, High-street, Newington-butts, butcher.—JANET R. LATTO, Archer-terrace, East India-road, Limehouse, dressmaker and milliner.—T. ROOK, Barnsbury-terrace, Liverpool-road, licensed victualler.—J. RAPHAEL, Cavendish-terrace, Victoria Park road, stick manufacturer.—S. C. RAYMOND, Graham-street, Pimlico.—T. THOMPSON, Virginia-row, Bethnal-green, leather seller.—J. SPRINGBETT, Cottage-grove, Commercial-road, Peckham, dealer in building materials.—MARY A. PHILLPOTTS, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, milliner and dressmaker.—A. MAINWARING, Bury-street, St. James's, Captain in her Majesty's Army.—G. K. KERWOOD, Trinity-square, Southwark, commercial traveller.—R. H. WARD, Duke-street, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, plumber.—E. LENARD, St. John-street, undertaker.—J. H. GOWER, Old St. Pancras-road, builder.—T. S. NUTH, King-street, Long-acre, dairyman.—T. FELTON, Southampton-street, Strand, commission agent.—T. SEARS, Leicester, coal merchant.—M. DUCK, Weston Bassett, Wilts, innkeeper.—W. V. WILLIAMS, Buckfastleigh, Devonshire, mine agent.—W. ATKINSON, Gildersome, Yorkshire, farmer.—J. PEGG, Tickhill, Yorkshire, paper manufacturer.—J. WESTCOTT, jun., Kington upon-Hull, smack owner.—R. DANSON, Seacombe, Cheshire, licensed victualler.—F. D. JONES, Wandsworth, baker.—H. BREWER, Wormley, Hertfordshire, bricklayer.—A. SCHMIEDEN, Upper Lisson-street, Lisson-grove, baker.—P. GOATCHER, Britannia-street, Gray's inn-road, licensed victualler.—W. T. WALKER, Enfield, coal merchant.—J. RENNIE, Denmark-street, Islington, draper.—E. BURTON, Church-street, Minories, optician and photographer.—W. SYKES, jun., Globe-road, Mile-end, County Court Bailiff.—F. W. STONE, King's-road, Chelsea, coal merchant.—J. HUMMEL, Lynn, watch and clock maker.—W. NICHOLLS, Dudley Port, Staffordshire, charter-master.—MARY JONES, Nottingham, boot and shoe manufacturer.—H. and E. BROAD, Stourport, maltsters.—J. FORD, Greenwich, fly proprietor.—P. THOMPSON, New Brighton, Cheshire, hotel keeper.—H. M CROSKILL, Rochdale, Lancashire, bookseller and stationer.—E. DUFRE, Greenheys, Manchester, doctor of medicine.—J. CASSON, Sunderland, grocer.—W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH, Findon-hill, Durham, farmer.—W. HALLWOOD, Westhoughton, Lancashire, miller.—W. H. DANBY, Great Driffield, Yorkshire, joiner.—W. BANDLE, Norwich, miller and corn merchant.—J. ROSE, Chesterton, Cambridge, brewer and publican.—J. BELL, Woolwich, baker.—D. COWELL, jun., Blackburn, Lancashire, innkeeper.—J. LINZEY, Trowbridge, Wilts, stonemason and bricklayer.—J. P. HATTON, Cheltenham, professor of music.—J. FULLBECK, Cowper-quay, Northumberland, builder.—C. EDWARDS, Kington, Herefordshire, butcher.—R. SKEFFINGTON, Leicester, butcher.—T. PREECE, Newmarket St. Mary, Suffolk, licensed victualler.—T. CRAVEN, Birstal, near Leeds, mason contractor.—J. LEWIS, Goatacre, Wilts, blacksmith.—ELIZABETH COX, Bath, outfitter and undertaker.—J. MARRS, Stockdalewath, Cumberland, blacksmith.—J. KNOTT, jun., Sturminster, Dorsetshire, butcher and cattle dealer.—J. LANGFORD, Nottingham, licensed victualler.—T. SPICER, Woodham Ferris, Essex, farmer.

TUESDAY, JULY 7.

BANKRUPTS.

A. H. BRYANT, Leicester-square and Haymarket, trunkmaker.—J. HANNAFORD, Cleveland-street, Mile-end, tailor.—R. BRANCH, West Ham, Essex, shoemaker.—A. XENOS, Threadneedle-street, merchant.—H. HANCOCK, High-street, Southwark, butcher.—D. BOUCICAULT, Brighton, dramatic author.—T. P. BURROUGHS, Great Yarmouth, attorney.—P. CROSS, New-cross, Surrey, butcher.—J. MASTILL, Leicester, cabinetmaker.—C. S. A. DICKINSON, Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn, clerk in holy orders.—F. B. DUFFIELD, Westmoreland-place, City-road, law clerk.—A. W. POWELL, Westcott Walworth, coachman.—R. CORRICK, New Horsney-road, builder.—SARAH COLLETT, Westmoreland-road, Walworth-common, baker.—C. TOWN, Fleet-street, late cowkeeper.—ELLEN SARAH JAMES, Tottenham-court-road, bonnet manufacturer.—T. C. MARSDEN, High-street, Southwark, hop merchant.—J. and W. HITCHIN, Birmingham, wire drawers.—S. BOUGH, Chaddesley Corbett, Worcestershire, shoemaker.—F. H. MATTHEWS, Hereford, banker.—J. L. BURKITT, Kenilworth, Coventry, and Warwick, attorney.—G. YOUNG, Tipton, Staffordshire, grocer.—J. C. O. WALLIS, Birmingham, licensed victualler.—W. MORSE, East Dean, Gloucestershire, innkeeper.—J. HOLT, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, manufacturer.—J. HILD, Sheffield, licensed victualler.—G. PHILLIPS, Waterloo, Lancashire, butcher.—J. W. LEWIS, Bangor, wine merchant.—H. MERCER, Blackburn, Lancashire, grocer.—D. YOUNG, Dunstable, Bedfordshire baker.—W. BURROWS, Luton, Bedfordshire, blacksmith.—R. LOADER, Ryde, Isle of Wight, butcher.—W. SMITH, Kessingland, Suffolk, blacksmith.—J. TATE, Hartlepool, publican.—R. BEESLEY, sen., Walton, Lancashire, farmer.—J. CONNOR, Colchester, Essex, shoemaker.—A. LAURENCE, Weston-super-Mare, butcher.—H. INGHAM, Todmordea, Lancashire, jeweller.—W. GOLDTHORP, Darton, Yorkshire, builder.—P. SANDERS, Milton Damerell, Devonshire.—R. EASBY, Thirsk, Yorkshire, land surveyor.—W. FRANCE, Mirfield, Yorkshire, grocer.—J. WRIGHT, Dudley, Worcestershire, beer retailer.—W. HAWKINS, Almondbury, Yorkshire, joiner.—D. DALLY, Bristol, fish salesman.—N. BUNTING, Wells, Norfolk, grocer.—G. NEWMAN, Tunbridge Wells, auctioneer.—W. KENNYWELL, Sheffield, stonemason.—G. WARSOP, Sheffield, publican.—R. NORTH, Sheffield, file smith.—W. GIBBS, Galmpton, Devonshire, shipbuilder.—M. SOWERBY, Barnard Castle, Durham, plasterer.—W. BANNOCKS, South Hanley, Gloucestershire, tidewaiter.—J. CROUCH, Brighton, commission agent.—J. WRIGHT, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, publican.—G. HUNTER, Ambleside, Westmorland, corn merchant.—H. GIBBS, St. George, Gloucestershire, market gardener.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. HUTCHINSON, Redden, near Kelso, farmer.—W. M'LAREN, Perth, corn merchant.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday and Tuesday, July 13 and 14, last two nights of FINESSE. Wednesday, July 15, Mr. Buckstone's Benefit, and last night of the season—CHARLES THE TWELFTH, THE BENGAL TIGER, and last night of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan, with Mr. Buckstone's Speech about the Past and the Future, and DEAF AS A POST.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY and during the Week, THE IRISH TIGER; after which, at Eight, a new Drama, entitled THE HAUNTED MAN (in which will be exhibited Professor Pepper's adaptation of the great Spectral Illusion)—Messrs. J. L. Toole and R. Phillips, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, and Miss H. Simms; and ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE—Messrs. J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, and R. Phillips, the Nelson Sisters and Miss K. Kelly. Commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—Monday and Every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Messrs. Shore, Garden, Widdicomb; Miss Henrade, and Mrs. Lea. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, 151, 52, 53, 54, 55, and 56th nights of the Romantic Drama, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, by Paul Feval and John Brougham. Principal character, Mr. Fechter, supported by Messrs. Shore, J. Brougham, H. Widdicomb, G. Jordan, F. Charles, Garden, Raymond, and Dawson; Misses Carlotta Leclerq, Kate Terry, E. Lavenue, and Elsworthy. Doors open at Seven, commence at Half-past.

VISIT the CRYSTAL PALACE in JULY. It is now at its best. The removal of the tropical screen throws the Palace open to view from end to end. The Gardens are radiant with Flowers, the fine collections of Plants and Trees are now in full beauty, and the daily Display of Fountains forms a sight unequalled in the world.

The following are the arrangements for the coming week:—
Open Monday at Nine; other days at Ten.
Orchestral Band, at 1 and 4.30; Terrace Fountains, 4; Festival Organ Performance, 5.45 daily.
Monday, July 13—Excursion of Ancient Order of Druids. Display of Great Fountains. Extra Bands, Processions, and general Amusements in the Grounds.
Wednesday, July 15—Balloon Ascent by Mr. Coxwell.
Saturday, July 18—Last of the Series of Eight Grand Concerts.
Admission: Saturday, 5s., or, by tickets bought before the day, Half-a-crown; other days, One Shilling. Children under Twelve, Half-price. Guinea Season Tickets free.
Proprietors admitted after 1.30 on Sundays by tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT FOUNTAINS.—The Whole of the Great Fountains, Cascades, and Waterfalls will be Displayed on MONDAY NEXT, the 13th inst. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The Prizes won at Wimbledon will be presented at the Crystal Palace, Monday, July 20.
Great Meeting of the Children of the London Charity Schools, Tuesday, July 21.
Royal Dramatic College Grand Bazaar, Fancy Fair, and General Fete, Saturday and Monday, July 25 and 27.
National Brass Band Contest, Tuesday, July 28.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, in their CHARMING COTTAGE, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at 8; Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at 3. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Unreserved Seats, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Stall Chairs, 5s.

WILL CLOSE on the 25th.—SOCIETY of PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The Fifty-ninth Annual Exhibition, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. Founded 1831 (as the New Society of Painters in Water Colours). The ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall (opposite Marlborough House).
JAMES

NEW BOOKS.

BATTLES OF ENGLAND.
Showing the Cause, Conduct, and Issue of every Battle since the Conquest. Compiled expressly for the Use of Schools. By C. SANDERSON, L.C.P. Price One Shilling.
BRADBURY and EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street.

At the Libraries, in 2 vols, post 8vo, 21s.,
MEMOIRS OF VICTOR HUGO; Related by the Companion of his Lifetime.
This work, including the "Biography of Victor Hugo," by his Wife, founded mainly on her gifted husband's own notes, is enriched with many hitherto unpublished productions from his pen. Amongst them are an Original Drama, Miscellaneous Poems, Recollections of Travel, &c. The work may be regarded not only as a history of a certain school of writers in France, but in some respects as a literary history of the nineteenth century.

MR. JEAFFRESON'S NEW NOVEL.
Now ready, at all the Libraries, in 1 vol. post 8vo, 10s. 6d.,
SIR EVERARD'S DAUGHTER.
London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place.

Now ready,
THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC EVER PUBLISHED.
VOLUME I. of the MUSICAL HERALD.
Handsomely bound. Price 3s. 6d.
Containing Sir Henry Bishop's Glees, the standard compositions of Arne, Auber, Beethoven, Calcott, Dibdin, Glück, Handel, Haydn, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Purcell, Rossini, Spohr, &c. This reprint of the best music of all the most renowned composers, issued at a price so very much below anything ever yet attempted, will, it is hoped, supply the great and admitted want of a carefully and ably edited selection of secular music suitable for the Choral, Amateur, and other Musical Societies now so rapidly growing and spreading over this country. The present volume forms an exquisite gift-book.
A MANUEL OF MUSIC, with Dictionary of Musical Terms, Explanation of Abbreviations, Signs, &c. Price 3d.
Published by B. BLAKE, 421, Strand, London.

FRANCATELLI'S STANDARD COOKERY BOOKS.
I. THE COOK'S GUIDE. 1000 Recipes and 40 Illustrations. Price 5s.
II. THE MODERN COOK. 1500 Recipes and 60 Illustrations. 12s.
RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street, Publisher in Ordinary to her Majesty.

PRIZE STORIES for the PARISH MAGAZINE.—£10 and £5 are offered for the Best Short Stories for this Serial. Conditions and requirements may be had by sending a stamped and addressed envelope to the Editor, Rev. J. ERSKINE CLARKE, St. Michael's Vicarage, Derby.

THE PARISH MAGAZINE. 20 pp. First-class Wood Engravings. Price 1d. monthly. Vols. I., II., III., IV., price, each, 1s. 6d. limp; 2s. cloth. Are much liked in parish and school libraries, and for lending to the sick, or in hospitals, &c.
London: BELL and DALDY, 186, Fleet-street.

TO BRITISH and CONTINENTAL TOURISTS—EDWD. STANFORD has just issued a New Edition of his "Tourist's Catalogue" containing Title, Price, &c., of the best Guide-Books, Maps, Conversation-Books, Dictionaries, &c., published in the United Kingdom, the Continent, and America. It can be had gratis upon application, or will be forwarded per post for one stamp. London: Edwd. Stanford, Mapseller by appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and Agent for the sale of Ordnance Maps, Geological Survey Maps, and Admiralty Charts, 6, Charing-cross, S.W.

CORPULENCY AND ITS NEW SELF- DIETARY CURE. By A. W. MOORE, M.R.C.S. Price 5s. Fourth Edition, 4000.
A. and M. EVANS, 42, Tachbrook-street, Pimlico, S.W.
"A useful and scientific discovery."—Morning Post.

Sixth Edition, greatly enlarged, with plates, price 6s.,
DEAFNESS PRACTICALLY ILLUSTRATED. By JAS. YEARSLEY, M.D. "Replete with valuable information."—Lancet.—CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street, Surgeon to the Far Infirmary, Sackville-street.

EDUCATION.—RICHMOND-HILL.—In a French and German Protestant Establishment, permanently engaging five resident governesses and twelve visiting masters for English, French, German, Drawing, Painting (all daily), Italian, Latin, Music, Singing, Dancing, Drilling, Scientific Lectures, Religious Instruction by a Clergyman. Gentlemen's daughters receive tuition from any of the masters, with liberal board, from 40 to 50 guineas per annum, inclusive. The Principals devote their undivided attention to the comforts of the pupils. Parents can best appreciate the domestic arrangements, which include single beds and bathrooms, by inspection and reference. The house is on a healthy eminence on the best part of Richmond, near the Park.—THETA, Post-office, Richmond, Surrey.

PICTURE FRAMES, Best and Cheapest. Every description of Picture Frames and Mouldings kept in stock, at the lowest prices. List of Mouldings and Prints for 2 stamps, at GEO. REES', 34, St. Martin's-lane; Factory, 57, Drury-lane.

TO CONNOISSEURS and COLLECTORS of FINE ARTS.—"THE FOUR SEASONS," by BOUCHER, FOR SALE.—Four exquisitely-finished specimens of this rare and valuable master. Size of each, including frame, 55 by 55in. May be seen at Mr. Nurse's, Gilder, Old Cavendish-st., Oxford-st., W.

CARTES DE VISITE, 12 for 2s. 6d. Forward your carte de visite and 32 stamps, with address, to the London Photographic Copying Institution, 63, Tollington-road, Holloway-road, N., and you will receive 12 exact the size and copy of original, which will be returned. Specimens forwarded to any address on receipt of 4 stamps.—Address WM. CHARLESON.

DECALCOMANIE.—WM. BARNARD begs to announce that he has just imported a great variety of Articles in Glazed and Biscuit China, consisting of Vases, Flowerpots, Dejeuner sets, &c.
Artistic and Fancy Repository, 59, Connaught-terrace, London, W.

TO BE SOLD, for £18 18s. (cost £35), a GENTLEMAN'S GOLD LEVER HUNTING-WATCH, by Dent, with Chronometer Balance and all recent improvements, warranted. May be seen at WALES and CO.'S, 32, Ludgate-street.

GOLD CHAINS and FINE GOLD JEWELLERY.—A very elegant STOCK of GOLD CHAINS, 15s. to 20 gs.; Gentlemen's Albert Chains, 21s. to 18 gs.; Gold Brooches, 20s. to 15 gs.; Gold Bracelets, 55s. to £20; Wedding and Keeper Rings, 10s. 15s., and 20s.; Gem ditto, 12s. 6d. to 20 gs.; Gold Earrings, 12s. 6d. to 5 gs. per pair Gold Lockets, 10s. to 16 guineas, Gold Scarf Pins, 5s. to 10 gs.—FREDC. HAWLEY, Goldsmith, 148, Regent-street, W. Jewellery repaired and Diamonds reset.

WATCHES, TIMEPIECES, and CLOCKS. Elegant GOLD WATCHES, jewelled in four holes, £2 15s. to £35; Silver Watches, £1 5s. to 12 guineas; eight-day Timepieces, 12s. 6d. each; Clocks going 14 days, three guineas and upwards.—FREDERIC HAWLEY, Watchmaker, 148, Regent-street, W. (from 75, Strand, and Coventry-street). Established nearly a Century. List of prices free. Old Watches, Gold, Silver, Diamonds, &c., purchased or taken in exchange. Merchants and Captains supplied on liberal terms. Watches and Clocks repaired.

OPERA, RACE, and FIELD GLASSES in every variety of form and mounting, matchless for great magnifying power and sharpness of definition, prices from 30s. each, at CALLAGHAN'S, 23A, New Bond-street, W. (corner of Conduit-street). N.B. Sole agent for the celebrated Race and Field Glasses made by Voigtländer, Vienna. Field-glasses made expressly for India, warranted to withstand the greatest tropical heat. The new Aluminium-mounted Glasses (as made for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales), though of the largest size, weigh but a few ounces.

THE PATENT ACHROMATIC BINOCULAR READING-GLASS, or Carte de Visite Magnifier. SMITH, BECK, and BECK, 31, Cornhill, E.C. (late 6, Coleman-street).

ARCHERY.—Ladies' Complete Sets, 15s., 21s., 25s., and 42s.; Gentlemen's ditto, 21s., 25s., 31s., and 45s.; Croquet Sets, with illustrated rules, 21s., 25s., and 40s. Archer's Guide and Catalogue gratis.—C. ARMSTRONG, 174, Oxford-street, W.

GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY. Collections of Minerals, Rocks, Recent Shells, and Fossils, to illustrate the study of Geology, Conchology, and Mineralogy, can be had at 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, to 100 guineas each, of J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, W.C. J. T. gives Private Instruction in Geology.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, &c.—An extensive assortment of Alabaster, Bronze, Marble, and Derbyshire Spar Ornaments, manufactured and imported by J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London.

NEW MUSIC.

ROBERT COCKS AND CO.'S LIST OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.
DAUGHTER OF DENMARK. By Brinley Richards. Sung, with constant redemands, by Mdlle. Parepa. 3s.
THE WHITE CROSS OF DENMARK. By Brinley Richards. Sung with tumultuous applause by Mr. Sims Reeves and Chorus. 3s.
GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES. Recently sung by 6000 voices again and again at the Infirmary Eisteddfod, Carmarthen. Song, with Chorus ad lib. 3s.; Four-part Song, 2d.
BARCAROLE. By A. Reichardt. Sung with distinguished success by the Composer at his Concert, Hanover-square Rooms. 3s.
ABT'S CUCKOO SONG and WOULD I WERE A WARBLING BIRD. Each 3s.
THE MOSS ROSE. Rhondo alla Polacca. By W. Vincent Wallace. 3s.
CALME TOI. Nocturne. By J. Blumenthal. 3s.
WEST'S SPANISH CHANT. For Piano. 3s.
THEMATIC CATALOGUE of NEW VOCAL MUSIC, gratis and post-free.
ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S PIANOFORTES, in Walnut and Rosewood, 6½ octaves, £25.
London: ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington-street, W., Publishers to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and the Emperor Napoleon III. Agents for India—Messrs. BURKINYOUNG and CO., Calcutta.

BUTLER'S BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS, Cornets, Saxhorns, Circular Vibrating Horns, Drums, Fifes, &c., are all manufactured on the premises and sold at prices much below any other English house. A written guarantee given with every instrument. Cornets warranted from £2 to £5. Manufactory, 29, Haymarket, London. Prices and drawings post-free.

PIANOFORTES.—H. TOLKIEN'S EXHIBITION MODEL COTTAGE PIANO, first class, having elicited universal approbation, the public is respectfully invited to hear this extraordinary piano. The price, from its low figure, is not named, from fear of deterring some from coming to inspect its beauties. Pianos for hire, with option of purchase on easy terms; also repaired or taken in exchange. Drawings free.
Tolkien, 27, King William-street, London Bridge.

MUSICAL BOX DÉPOTS, 56, Cheapside, and 33, Ludgate-street. Nicole's large Musical Boxes, £1 per air; Snuffboxes, 18s to 40s. Catalogues of tunes and prices gratis and post-free on application to WALES and CO., as above.

MAPPIN and COMPANY, 71 and 72, Cornhill.

MAPPIN and COMPANY, 77 and 78, Oxford-street.

MAPPIN and COMPANY. Manufacturers, Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

THE LONDON WAREHOUSES, as above, contain the largest and best-selected Stock of Electro-silver Plate and Cutlery in England.

Blades screwed to Handles.	Table Knives.	Cheese Knives.	Carver.
3½ in. Balance Ivory, per doz. ..	11s.	9s. 0d.	3s. 6d.
,, Better ditto ,, ...	13s.	10s. 0d	4s. 6d.
,, White ditto ,, ...	15s.	12s. 6d.	6s. 0d.
4 in. Strong ,, ...	20s.	15s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
4 in. ,, ...	25s.	18s. 0d.	9s. 0d.
4 in. Full Strength ,, ...	31s.	21s. 0d.	10s. 6d.
Round Handle, Silver Ferrules ..	40s.	30s. 0d.	13s. 0d.
Electro-plated Handles, any pattern	27s.	22s. 0d.	

Smaller quantities can be had at the above rates of prices, which are the same as at the Manufactory, Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield. Please note particularly the Nos. of the London addresses—City House, 71 and 72, Cornhill; West-end House, 77 and 78, Oxford-street (corner of Winsley-street).

SLACKS' SILVER ELECTRO-PLATE is a coating of pure Silver over Nickel. Manufactured solely by R. and J. Slack. It has stood twenty years' test, and still retains its superiority over all others for durability and silverlike appearance. Cruet Frames, from 18s.; Corner Dishes, £8 8s. the set, forming eight Dishes; Tea and Coffee Set, £8; and every article as in silver.

Per Dozen.	Fiddle Pattern. £ s. d.	£ s. d.	Ivory Table Knives, full size, Balance Handles, very best quality	Per Doz. £ s. d.
Table Forks ..	1 10 0	1 18 0		
Dessert Ditto ..	1 0 0	1 10 0	Table Knives	1 2 0
Table Spoons ..	1 10 0	1 18 0	Dessert Knives	0 15 0
Dessert Ditto ..	1 0 0	1 10 0	Carvers (per pair)	0 6 6
Tea Spoons ..	0 12 0	0 18 0	Kitchen Knives and Forks	0 8 9

Catalogue gratis or post-free. Orders carriage-free by rail.
Richard and John Slack, 336, Strand, London. Established 1818.

WALNUT SUITE of DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE—a Great Bargain, of sterling quality, equal to new, the price 46 guineas, half its original value—consisting of a fine oval loo table, an occasional ditto, 5ft. 6in. marqueterie cabinet, or an elegant 5ft. chiffonier, a large size chimneyglass, a settee, two easy-chairs, six small chairs, covered in rich silk brocatelle and chintz loose covers; a walnut whatnot, and two occasional chairs. Also, a SPANISH MAHOGANY DINING-ROOM SUITE, 38 guineas.—At R. GREEN and CO.'S, 24, Mortimer-street, Regent-street.

OLD OAK FURNITURE.—A complete suite for a dining-room, comprising a magnificently carved antique sideboard, with plate-glass back, a ditto dining-table, a side-table to correspond, and eight chairs in morocco, the whole to be SOLD for 55 guineas—half its value. Also, four extra chairs and other furniture, suitable for a library.—At ROBERT GREEN and CO.'S, 24, Mortimer-street, Regent-street.

FURNITURE.—ALFRED GREEN'S complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of FURNITURE is now ready, and will be forwarded, post-free, to any address on application. This catalogue is the most comprehensive furnishing guide ever published, and should be consulted by all persons requiring good and substantial furniture at moderate prices.—Alfred Green, General Furnishing and Upholstery Company (limited), 24 and 25, Baker-street, London, W.

SEDLEY'S Patent EQUILIBRIUM CHAIRS are the most comfortable and cheapest yet offered to the public. Capital for India, packing up in less space than any other chair. Also, first-class Furniture, Carpets, &c., at very moderate prices. 210, Regent-street, London, W.

THE LORD DUNDREARY EQUILIBRIUM CHAIR. Extremely comfortable, good, and very cheap. "There's the idea!"—A. SEDLEY and CO., 210, Regent-street, London, W., Patentees of Equilibrium Chairs.

DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, of the most superior design and workmanship, arranged in complete suites, and covered in brocaded silks, rich moquette, and Neuilly tapestry, in all colourings, always ready for inspection and delivery, at prices varying from 35 guineas per suite for cash.—A. SEDLEY and CO., Upholsterers, 210, Regent-street, W.

CARPETS.—GOODE, GAINSFORD, and CO, In Original and Exclusive Designs,
HANDLOOM, BRUSSELS, and WILTONS,
Turkey, Axminster, and Aubusson Carpets.
119, 120, 121, 122, Borough, S.E.

SUPERIOR BEDDING, BEDSTEADS, and CHAMBER FURNITURE,
arranged in spacious Showrooms.
BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS of every size and description.
GOODE, GAINSFORD, and CO., 119 to 122, Borough, S.E.

BATHS for all DOMESTIC PURPOSES. An extensive and complete stock. The best manufacture and lowest prices. DEANE and CO'S PAMPHLET on BATHS and BATHING may be had GRATUITOUSLY on application and post-free. It contains engravings, with prices, of Shower Hip, Plunging, Sponging, Nursery, and every description of Bath for family use. Shower Baths of improved construction. Patent Gas Baths, simple, efficient, and economical. Estimates given for fitting up Bathrooms. DEANE and CO. (the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

SEWING-MACHINES.—SINGER and CO.'S superior MACHINES for every class of family work and hemming, felling, tucking, gathering, cording, braiding, binding, are now ON SALE at their elegant and extensive Showrooms, 135, Regent-street, W., and 98, Cheapside, E.C. They combine every adaptation known to science, are easily learned and operated, and are in use in all parts of the world. Machines for all kinds of manufacturing and trade purposes. Skilful teachers on the premises. Illustrated Prospectus post-free. Shipping orders executed.—135, Regent-street, W.; 98, Cheapside, E.C.

TURTLE.—McCALL'S WEST INDIA. Superior quality, prepared by new process. Flavour unsurpassed. Real Turtle Soup, quarts, 10s. 6d.; pints, 5s. 6d.; half-pints, 3s. Callipash and Callipee, 10s. 6d. per lb. Sold by leading Oil and Italian Warehousemen, Wholesale Chemists, and others.
J. McCall and Co., Provision Stores, 137, Houndsditch, N.E.
Prize Medal for Patent Process of Preserving Provisions without overcooking, whereby freshness and flavour are retained.

CARSONS' ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, for outdoor work, as iron, wood, stones, brick, compo, greenhouses, &c. Can be applied by any person. Five cwt. free to most parts of the realm. White and stone colours, 30s. per cwt.; oaks, reds, chocolate, lead colour, and black, 28s.; greens and blue, 44s. Patterns and testimonials upon application to Walter Carson and Sons, 9, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
PETER ROBINSON'S CHEAP SILKS now on Sale.
A Manufacturer's Stock of Striped and Checked Glacé Silks, at £1 15s. 6d.
Peter Robinson has much pleasure in making this announcement to the Public, thereby affording his numerous customers an opportunity of availing themselves of the benefits of this extensive and advantageous transaction.
Self-coloured Glacés, in thirty-three different shades
£2 15s. 6d. the Full Dress of 14 yards,
A lot of Pompadour Broché Silks,
at 2 guineas.
A lot of Elegant Checks, at 3½ guineas.
Self-coloured Figured Gros de Suez, 3 guineas.
Patterns free.—Peter Robinson, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

A CHOICE VARIETY OF
FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS,
Printed Piques, and Cambrics,
from 6s. 6d. to 17s. 9d. Full Dress.

SPECIAL.
500 Pieces Rich Satin Foulardes,
reduced to 25s. 6d. the Extra Full Dress.
Patterns of the above in endless variety.

AN ELEGANT COLLECTION OF
RICH SILK GRENADINES,
suitable for Dinner or Summer wear,
in most brilliant colours, from 16s. 6d. to 50s. the Full Dress.

Just purchased, Several Thousand Yards
CHECKED WOOL GRENADINES,
all 8s. 6d. the Full Dress, worth 21s.
Also, Several Hundred Pieces
RICH BROCHE WOOL GRENADINES,
at 18s. 6d. the Full Dress, usually sold from 35s. to 40s.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

THE BEST GLOVES.
Bajou's Best Paris Kid, 2s. 4½d. per pair (free for 27 stamps),
in all sizes and colours, every pair warranted;
also in Black and every shade of colour for Mourning,
at the Family Mourning Warehouse,
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

LAST SEASON'S PATTERNS
IN MUSLIN CURTAINS,
at nearly half-price.
About 1800 Pairs, commencing 10s. 6d. to Two guineas per pair.
sold last Season at 15s., 21s., 42s., and Four guineas.
About 500 Single Pairs, 12s. 6d. and 16s. 6d. per pair,
worth 21s. and 31s. 6d.; 4½ yards long, 2 yards wide.
Sold on account of the manufacturer not continuing the pattern.
Sample sent for inspection, returnable if not approved.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.
Entrance to General Linen Warehouse,
1, Great Portland-street.

BLACK SILKS.—A Spécialité.
This Week and During the Month will BE SOLD
A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK.
The best value ever submitted.

Rich Figured Black Silks ..	from	£1 10 0	to 5 guineas.
Plain Glacé Silks	..	1 10 0	ditto
Drapes	..	1 8 6	ditto
Rich Poult de Soies (excellent wear) ..		2 12 6	ditto
Royals and Radzimorts		2 8 0	ditto
Rich Antiques		3 3 0	to 10 guineas.
Half-mourning Silks		1 8 6	to 5 guineas.

Patterns free.
Also a large variety of made-up Silk Skirts in new and pretty designs, from 3 to 10 guineas.
At PETER ROBINSON'S Family and General Mourning Warehouse, 103 and 104, Oxford-street, London.

BLACK BARÈGE—A SPÉCIALITÉ
LINUSABLE,
A new Patent Black Barège,
obtained a Prize Medal
at the International Exhibition
for its beauty of finish and great strength.
This new and most useful wearing fabric is manufactured in quite plain and also in pretty fancy patterns, and the material embraces two most desirable objects—"lightness and strength"—never before attained to such perfection at so moderate a price. Patterns free. Also a variety of new Organzines, Grenadines, Zybelines, Crape Balzarines, and other makes of Barèges.
Address PETER ROBINSON, Family and General Mourning Warehouse, 103 and 104, Oxford-street.

FAMILY MOURNING
SENT FREE OF EXPENSE.
Families are respectfully informed that an assortment of mourning goods (including dresses, bonnets, millinery, mantles, shawls, &c., and every requisite for a complete outfit) would be dispatched for selection to any part of the country, free of expense, immediately on receipt of an order per post or telegram, accompanied by an experienced Assistant, or superior fitting Dressmaker (if necessary). Patterns and Estimates free. Also complete lists of Mourning requisite for every grade or degree of relationship.
Agent for the new imperial unspotting Crape.
Address PETER ROBINSON, Family and General Mourning Warehouse, 103 and 104, Oxford-street, London.

BLACK SILKS AND FOULARDS.
GRANT and GASK
are selling, in their Mourning-Rooms, MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES, upwards of 1000 pieces of very rich plain and figured GLACES, FANCY FOULARDS, &c. The plain and figured Glacés will be sold from 2½ guineas the Full Dress of 14 yards, and the very best French Foulards at 21s. and 28s. 6d. for 12 yards, extra wide width, or any length cut.
The MOURNING DEPARTMENT occupies No. 58, Oxford-street, and contains every requisite for Family and Complimentary Mourning. Made-up Skirts, Mantles, &c., trimmed with crape, always on hand. Every article in this Department is sold at the same small rate of profit as prevails in the other departments of the Establishment.
Illustrated Fashion Books and Patterns forwarded free.
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SUMMER GOODS.
GRANT AND GASK,
being about to make extensive alterations which will necessitate the closing of their Mantle, Shawl, and Made-up Skirt Departments for several weeks, beg to announce that the whole of their extensive STOCK in these departments will be offered for Sale, on and after Monday next, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
A large portion of the Summer Stock of MANTLES and OPERA CLOAKS will be sold at 12s. 9d., previously sold at 2 guineas; and the richest quality of Mantles and real Lace Shawls at a proportionate reduction.
The Summer Stock of Embroidered Grenadine Silk Shawls will be sold at 15s. 9d., being less than half their former price. Rich Made-up Silk Skirts, Alpaca, and other Fancy Made-up Dresses, suitable for the country and seaside, will also be sold at a very great reduction in price.
In connection with the above sale, GRANT and GASK have resolved upon clearing out their
SUMMER STOCK OF ORGANDIE MUSLINS, GRENADINES, POPLINS DE SOIE, ETC.
A large portion of the Muslins de Soie and Muslin Poplinettes will be sold at 1s. 2½d. per yard, previously sold at 2s. 6d. per yard. French Organdie Muslins, from 6½d. per yard.
A Manufacturer's Stock of White Worked Muslin Robes, from 10s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. Some of them are a little soiled, and were sold as high as 6 guineas each.
A quantity of the Best Paris Kid gloves, in light colours, at 1s. 6½d. per pair.
Patterns forwarded free.
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 1s. 9d. Pair.
usually sold at 3s. 3d. Free for 23 Stamps.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's.
BAKER and CRISP, Removed to 198, Regent-street
(nearly opposite Conduit-street).

GREAT SALE OF SPANISH LACE.
Shawls, at 12s. 9d., 15s., and 1 guinea each (carriage free).
The new Muslin Jackets, Garibaldias, &c., 4s. 6d., 6s. 9d., and 8s. 6d.
BAKER and CRISP, removed to 198, Regent-street.

MUSLINS, &c.—Patterns post-free.—Fine Organdi and Grenadine Muslins, 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., Full Dress. New Arabian Alpacas, Grenadines, &c., 10s. 6d. to 1 guinea. Black and Coloured Silks, from 1 guinea the Dress of 12 yards. Black Moire Antiques (Spitalfields), 2 guineas, 12 yards.
BAKER and CRISP, removed to 198, Regent-street.

EARLY SALE OF SUMMER STOCK.
ORCHARD and COMPANY, Argyll House, 256, Regent-street, respectfully announce their intention of offering their General Stock of SUMMER DRESSES, SHAWLS, SPANISH LACE SHAWLS, Alexandra Rotondes, printed Muslins, Ball and Evening Dresses, Bridal Dresses, Bridal Squares, Bridal Wreaths, all in perfect condition.
THE FAMILY LINENS, CARPETS, and DAMASKS included. This Stock is offered at less than the manufacturers' present prices. The Upper Rooms are appropriated for the
MADE UP SKIRTS, BALL DRESSES, and FRENCH MILLINERY.
ARGYLL HOUSE, 256, REGENT-STREET.

LADIES KID ELASTIC WALKING BOOTS, with heels, 8s. 6d.; Double Soles, 10s. 6d.
Swiss Prunelle Elastic Horse Boots, 5s. 6d.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 182, Oxford-street, London, W.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.—SILKS, DRESSES, SHAWLS, MANTLES, HALF-PRICE.
In consequence of the advanced state of the season and the general depression in the Foreign Markets, NICHOLSON and AMOTT have just concluded the purchase of several thousand pounds' worth of Silks, Dresses, Shawls, Mantles, and French Fancy Goods, at extremely low prices, which are now being sold at about half the original cost of production.
Fancy Silks, originally 3s. per yard, now 1s. 11½d.
Rich Chêne Silks, worth 5s. 6d., now 3s. 6d. per yard.
Rich Glacé Silks, new colours, worth 4s. 9d., now 2s. 11½d. per yard.
Magnificent Moire Antiques, originally 5 guineas, for £2 19s. 6d.
Rich Pompadours, worth 7 guineas, reduced to £3 18s. 6d.
Richest Lyons Fancy Silks, yard wide,
during the season, 6s. 9d., now selling at 3s. 11d. per yard.
180 Robes, magnificent patterns and quality,
originally 13 guineas, reduced to £4 18s. 6d.
Good Black Silks, worth 2s. 9½d., for 1s. 11½d. per yard.
Rich Gros Grain and durable Black Glacé Silks,
usually sold at 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per yard,
are now marked 2s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 4s. 44d. per yard.
All the best French Mantles and Jackets
are marked one third the season prices.
Fancy trimmed Paisley and French Shawls
less than half price.
Ribbons at 6d., worth 1s. per yard.
All Fancy Goods at an immense reduction.
1000 Pieces of Mohairs, 2s. 11½d. for 12 yards.
Norwich Tamataves, originally 8s. 11d.,
now selling at 4s. 4½d. 12 yards.
The New Zebeline, worth 8s. 11d., now reduced to 6s. 12 yards.
Rich Crystaline Dresses, usually 18s. 9d., now 8s. 6d. 12 yards.
Splendid Washing Grenadines, 10s. 9d. 12 yards.
Rich French Materials, originally 6s. 9d. and 21s.,
now selling at 1s. 9d. and 14s. 9d.
500 pieces of Double Black Barèges,
6¾d. per yard, worth 10½d.
To ensure a reply, and the dispatch of patterns the same day, it is positively necessary that all letters be addressed to the Crystal Warehouse.
NICHOLSON and AMOTT,
Crystal Warehouses,
61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

NEW SILKS FOR THE SEASON.
JAMES SPENCE and CO. have now on hand a large Stock of rich, durable, and cheap Silks for Marriage Dresses, well worthy the immediate inspection of ladies:—
WIDE-WIDTH PLAIN GLACES, from 3s. 6d. per yard.
WHITE, SKY, PINK, "ALEXANDRA," and other new colours in Moire Antiques.
NEW BROCHES, 22s. 6d. for 16 yards.
NEW CHENES, in all the most elegant designs.
THE "ALEXANDRA" Checked and Striped Glacés (now so much in demand), from 2s. 9d. per yard, wide width.
Patterns post-free.
JAMES SPENCE and CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Silkmercers, Drapers, &c.,
77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard.
Close on Saturdays at Five o'Clock.

REDMAYNE and CO. beg to announce that, as the whole of their Bond-street premises are about to be rebuilt and considerably enlarged, they are now offering their STOCK, consisting of SILKS, Shawls, Mantles, Lace Goods, Fancy Dresses, Muslins, Ribbons, Gloves, Parasols, &c., at such a reduction in price as will command an immediate sale.—30 New Bond-street and 35, Conduit-street.

CURIOUS and USEFUL CHINESE and JAPANESE ARTICLES, suitable for Presents.—Just imported, several large cases of beautifully-lacquered JAPANESE TRAYS, at 5s. the pair.—Oriental Warehouse, 179, Regent-street; FARMER and ROGERS; also at the Great Shawl and Cloak Emporium, 171, 173, 175, Regent-street.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—ARTIST in HAIR. DEWDNEY begs to inform Ladies or Gentlemen that he beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in Gold, Hair Bracelets, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, &c., and forwards the same at about one-half the usual charge. A beautiful collection of specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An illustrated book sent post-free.—Dewdney, 179, Fenchurch-street, London.

A. FORBER, Hair Jeweller to the Queen, 2, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, REMOVED from Regent-street and Baker-street.

MARBRES ONYX D'ALGERIE.—One Thousand Objects made from this beautiful Marble, and comprehending every variety of work of Decorative Art, including clocks, candelabra, vases, guéridons, inkstands, tazzi, card-trays, jardinières, perte-bouquets, lamps, ring-stands, &c., &c., are now being exhibited in the Onyx Salon, at Messrs. HOWELL, JAMES, and CO.'S, 5, 7, 9, Regent-street.

SANGSTERS' FANCY SUNSHADES, Parasols, Umbrellas, on Fox's Paragon Frames.—W. and J. Sangster respectfully solicit an inspection of their New Patterns in Fancy Sunshades and Parasols, comprising the new colours in combination with white silk, lace, &c., prepared expressly for the fêtes that will take place this season in honour of the Royal marriage. 140, Regent-street, W.; 94, Fleet-street E.C.; 10, Royal Exchange, E.C.; 75, Cheapside, E.C.

THE SUMMER SUN and DUST.—Ladies will find the application of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR both cooling and refreshing to the face and skin; allaying all heat and irritability; removing eruptions, freckles, and discolorations; and rendering the skin soft, clear, and blooming. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and beware of spurious and pernicious articles under the name of "Kalydor."

EAU and POMMADE RÉPARATRICE DE FRUCHET, à PARIS.—Infallible to restore the Hair to its natural colour; keeps it clean, smooth, and brilliant.—Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dépôt, TH. LUSCHER and CO., 27, Cannon-street West, London.

TOURISTS.—Travellers journeying into countries where miasma is prevalent should be provided with Dr. Lang's ESSENTIAL SPIRIT OF MELISSUS, a perfect preventive of that dread disease. Its invigorating and restorative effects cannot be too highly estimated. Sold in 1s 6d. and 3s. bottles, wholesale and retail, by BUTLER and CRISPE, Chemists to the Royal Family, 4, Cheapside (corner of St. Paul's), London; and respectable Chemists throughout the country. Wholesale Dépôt, Telfer and Co., 11, St. John-court, Snow-hill.

MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, containing the digestive principle prepared from fresh calves' stomachs, combined with a rich stomachic wine, is a perfectly palatable form for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion.
Manufactured by T. Morson and Son, 19 and 46, Southampton-row Russell-square, W.C., in Bottles, at 3s., 5s., and 10s. each.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL,
prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men throughout the world as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for
CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS,
is incomparably superior to every other variety.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D.,
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.
"I consider Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.,
Author of the "Spas of Germany."
"Dr. Granville has found that DR DE JONGH'S Light-brown Cod-liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil."

EDWIN CANTON, Esq., F.R.C.S.,
President of the Medical Society of London, &c., &c.
"For several years past I have been in the habit of prescribing Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-brown Cod-liver Oil, and find it to be much more efficacious than other varieties of the same medicine which I have also employed with a view to test their relative superiority."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold only in Imperial half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 9d.; quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR HARFORD and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

EVERY ARTICLE of FOOD for INVALIDS and INFANTS FREE from ADULTERATION. Jellies, Soups, and Broths made to order. Gluten Bread, Chocolate, and Semola for Consumption, Diabetes, and General Debility.—VAN ABBOTT and CO., Dietetic Dépôt, 5, Princes-street, Cavendish-square, W.

YOUNG'S 1s. Box ARNICATED WHITE FELT CORN and BUNION PLASTERS. By H. Young, 31, Shaftesbury-place, Aldersgate-street, E.C. The best relief to sufferers. Ask for Young's 6d. and 1s. box; by post, 1s. 2d.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.—Uniforms, Jewellery, Miscellaneous Property, &c., of every description purchased to any amount, by Mr. and Mrs. D. DAVIS, 46, Marylebone-lane, Oxford-street, W. Ladies and Gentlemen waited upon. Parcels sent—money orders remitted. Established seventy years.

Digitized by Google

NEW MUSIC.

FAUST. Opera. By CH. GOUNOD.
Performed at Her Majesty's Theatre and the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, with unprecedented success.
The whole of the Music is now ready.

	£ s. d.
Opera complete, Voice and Piano, with Italian or French Words	1 0 0
Opera complete, Pianoforte Solo	1 0 0
Opera complete, Pianoforte Duet	1 5 0
Song (Mephistophiles)—Dio dell' or del mondo, Signor. Sung by Signor Gassier and M. Faure	2 6
Valse—Ah! Ridda leggera Ebbrezza folle (Come la brezza)	3 0
Romanza (Siebel)—Parlate le d'amor, o cari fior. Sung by Mdlle. Treballi and Mdme. Didiée	2 6
Romanza (Siebel), Quando a te lieta, sung by Mdme. Didiée	2 6
Cavatina (Faust)—Salve! dimora casta pura. Sung by Sig. Giuglini and Sig. Tamberlik	2 6
Aria (Margherita)—O ciel! quanti gioiel! (Air de bijoux.) Sung by Mdlle. Titiens and Mdme. Miolan-Carvalho	2 6
Duet (Margherita and Faust)—Damani ancor contemplar il tuo viso. Sung by Mdlle. Titiens and Sig. Giuglini and Mdme. Miolan-Carvalho and Sig. Tamberlik	3 6
Soldiers' Chorus—Gloria immortale (for one or four voices)	2 6
Serenata (Mephistophiles)—Tu che fai l'addormentata	2 6

Thematic Catalogues sent on application.

The Waltz, with French words	2 6
Air de Bijoux, with French Words	2 6
Recit. and Bijou Song, with English words	3 0
The Cavatina, for Tenor, with English words	2 6
Song of the King of Thule	2 0

PIANOFORTE ARRANGEMENTS.

The Favourite Airs, as Solos, in three books, Franz Nava, each	5 0
Ditto, as Duets, in three books, Rénand de Vilbac, each	6 0
The Faust Waltz, by Charles Coote, illustrated—Solo or Duet, 4s.; Full Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 2s.	
The Faust Quadrille, by Charles Coote, illustrated—Solo or Duet, 4s.; Full Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 2s.	
The Faust Galop, by Charles Coote, illustrated—Solo or Duet, 4s.; Full Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 2s.	
Set of Waltzes, by Strauss	4 0
Brinley Richards .. Fantasia	4 0
" " The Soldier's Chorus	3 0
Kuhe .. .. Fantasia	4 0
Osborne .. .. Fantasia	4 0
" .. .. Salve dimora casta pura	3 0
Liszt .. .. Grande Fantaisie de Concert	6 0
Leybach .. .. Fantaisie élégante	4 0
Rummell .. .. Fantasie	3 0
" .. .. Ditto, as a Duet	3 6
Ketterer .. .. Fantaisie brillante	4 0
" .. .. Polka Mazurka	3 0
Kruger .. .. Chœur de Soldats	4 0
Cramer .. .. Bouquet de Mélodies, in two books, each	4 0
Burgmüller .. .. The Waltz, Solo or Duet	4 0
Ch. Gounod .. .. The Waltz, arranged by the Author	2 0
" .. .. La Kermesse	2 6
" .. .. Salve dimora casta pura	3 0
Ad. Le Carpentier .. Fantaisie brillante sur la Valse	3 0
Mad. Oury .. .. Grand Fantasia	4 0
A. Goria .. .. Romance des fleurs	3 0
Renaud de Vilbac .. Chœur de Soldats, as a Duet	4 0
" " La Valse, as a Duet	4 0
Rimbault .. .. Gems of Gounod's Faust .. .. each	2 0

No. 1. The Waltz.
2. The Bijou Song.
3. Kermesse.
4. The Flower Song.
5. Faust and Marguerite.
6. Soldiers' Chorus.
7. Chorus of Old Men.
8. The Garden Cavatina.

J. Balsir Chatterton. The Waltz, arranged for the Harp .. 3 6

Ch. Gounod. Méditation sur Faust, for Pianoforte, Harmonium, and Violin or Violoncello 6 0

The Favourite Airs for Violin, Solo	1 6
The Favourite Airs for Flute, Solo	1 6
The Favourite Airs for Cornet, Solo	1 6

Grand Selection for Military Band, arranged by Godfrey .. 15 0
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN PIANINO
(the only Pianino to which the Prize Medal was awarded).—A very elegant Pianoforte, of small size, the full compass, check action, and most perfect touch, admirably adapted to small rooms, yachts, boudoirs, &c. Warranted to keep in tune, and to be the best and cheapest Pianoforte, with check action and all the latest improvements.
Price, in mahogany, rosewood, or walnut, 25 and 28 guineas. A great variety may be seen at
Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ENGLISH MODEL
COTTAGE PIANOFORTE.—To amateurs preferring the pure English tone of the Broadwood or Collard quality, the English Model will be found the most perfectly satisfactory instrument, at amoderate price. The action is of the same simple description as the above makers', and therefore especially adapted to the country, where the more complicated actions are objectionable to many of the tuners. In elegant rosewood case, with full fret, similar in every respect to other instruments at 50 guineas, price 35 guineas; in walnut, 40 guineas.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL
PIANOFORTE, price 50 guineas in rosewood; or in walnut, 60 guineas. This Instrument has Three Strings and the fullest grand compass of Seven Octaves. It is strengthened by every possible means to endure the greatest amount of wear, and to stand perfectly in any climate. The workmanship is of the best description; the tone is round, full, and rich; and the power equal to that of a Bichord Grand. The touch is elastic, and the repetition very rapid. No pianoforte, in all respects comparable, has hitherto been made in England at the same price. Every instrument will be warranted, and (if desired) exchanged within six months of the purchase.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BROADWOOD, COLLARD, and ERARD.
The best Pianofortes of every description, including all the newest kinds by these celebrated makers, may be tried side by side (and hired with option of purchase) at the new Showrooms of
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

ERARD'S NEW BOUDOIR GRAND
PIANOFORTES, at 120 guineas, having been now brought to perfection, can be hired, with the option of purchase, at
CHAPPELL and CO.'S, 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES.
CHAPPELL and CO. have a large Stock of SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES for Sale, by BROADWOOD, COLLARD, ERARD, &c., &c., at very reduced prices. Also, new Instruments of every description.—Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

PIANOFORTES at CHAPPELL'S.—The largest Stock in London, by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, &c., for Sale or Hire.—50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S DRAWING-ROOM
MODEL HARMONIUM, the best that can be made, price 60 guineas; other varieties at 25 and 35 guineas. Illustrated Catalogues of Pianofortes and Harmoniums upon application to
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUM by
ALEXANDRE, with five octaves, two footboards, and in oak case. These instruments are lower in price and superior to all other cheap harmoniums. Descriptive lists on application to
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND HARMONIUMS,
by ALEXANDRE, nearly (if not quite) as good as new, at greatly-reduced prices, at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S PRIZE EXHIBITION
MODEL HARMONIUM, for the CHURCH, 13 stops, 4 rows of vibrators, and Venetian swell, worked by the heel of the right foot, in oak case, 33 guineas. A large assortment may be always seen at CHAPPELL and CO.'S, 50, New Bond-street.

BEETHOVEN WALTZ.—O'LEARY'S
Beethoven Waltz is an arrangement of the most fascinating airs of the immortal Beethoven. Sent free for 24 stamps.
EWER and CO., 67, Regent-street, London.

O'LEARY'S CELEBRATED DANCES:—The Stamp Galop, the Ducal Waltz, and the Beethoven Waltz are also published in parts for Orchestra, 3s.; and Septet, 2s.
EWER and CO., her Majesty's Music sellers, 67, Regent-street.

STAMP GALOP.—O'Leary's Stamp Galop is
the best and most popular Galop of the season. The titlepage is adorned with Postage-stamps of all Nations, beautifully printed in Colours. Sent free on receipt of 12 stamps.
EWER and CO., 67, Regent-street, London.

THE DUCAL WALTZ.—O'Leary's Ducal
Waltz is played at all the nobility's balls. The titlepage is adorned with the Arms and Crests of all the Dukes of Great Britain, splendidly printed in Colours and Gold. Sent free for 24 stamps.
EWER and CO., 67 Regent-street, London.

NEW MUSIC.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD'S MUSIC
CIRCULATING LIBRARY for Town and Country.
Terms—Two, Three, and Four Guineas per Annum.

HALF-PRICE.—ALL FULL-PRICED
MUSIC sent post-free at half the marked price by CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

W. KUHE. FANTAISIE ÉLÉGANTE
sur l'Opéra de F. Schira, "Niccolò de' Lapi." 4s.
CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

BRINLEY RICHARDS' O SPERANZA,
"Niccolò de' Lapi." 3s. Giuglini's charming Romanza.
CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD 201, Regent-street.

OURY (Mdme.), LA BELLA MEA. From Schira's Opera "Niccolò de' Lapi." 3s. 6d.
CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

RÉNÉ FAVARGER, VALSE CAPRICE,
sur deux Airs Favoris de "Niccolò de' Lapi." 3s. 6d.
CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

SCHIRA'S NEW OPERA, NICCOLO DE'
LAPI. All the principal vocal pieces in this Opera, including "La bella mea," "Oh, speranza," "Trista sorte," and "Di questa speranza," are now ready.
CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEWEST and MOST POPULAR
DANCE MUSIC.

The Parepa Galop (played at the Guild-hall Ball)	G. J. Hargitt	3s. Od.
The "Postman" or "Night Mail"	J. P. Clarke	3s. Od.
The Sleigh Race Galop	Mrs. Wm. Christie	2s. 6d.
Laudomia Mazurka (performed at the Crystal Palace Concerts)	A. Manns	3s. Od.
Forza del Destino Quadrilles, on Verdi's latest Opera	Louis D'Egville	3s. Od.
Young Man from the Country Quadrilles (Illustrated)	Carlo Zotti	4s. Od.
Il Ballo Valses (founded on Arditi's favourite Air. Illustrated)	Carlo Zotti	4s. 6d.
Cabaletta Valses (with elegant frontis-piece)	L. Jullien	4s. Od.
Niccolò de' Lapi Valses (on Schira's Opera)	Louis D'Egville	4s. Od.
Orange Blossoms Valses (performed by M. Jullien's Band)	L. Jullien	4s. Od.
Selvaggia Valses (performed at the Crystal Palace) with beautiful Illustration Portrait of Mdme. Titiens	A. Manns	4s. Od.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEWEST ENGLISH SONGS.

A Day Dream	J. Blumenthal	3s. Od.
A Welcome to our Danish Bride	Mrs. W. E. Newton	3s. Od.
Fallen Leaves	Francesco Berger	3s. Od.
I come from the beautiful Rhine	F. Mori	3s. Od.
I prithee give me back my heart	J. Blumenthal	3s. Od.
Johnnie Grey	Frank Mori	3s. Od.
Johnny Bell's Wooing	Charles J. Hargitt	3s. Od.
Minnesinger's Dream	Henry Smart	3s. Od.
Shades of evening close around	Frederic Clay	3s. Od.
She is a maiden of artless grace	G. A. Macfarren	3s. Od.
Spinning-wheel	Henry Smart	3s. Od.
The Past	Mrs. Christie	3s. Od.
Thoughts of thee	J. Blumenthal	3s. Od.
Wayward wind	Francesco Berger	3s. Od.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

GRETTON'S PIANOFORTE WORKS,
Birde und Himmel, 7s.; Der Herzen-tanz, 4s.; Der Waldstrom, 4s.; Pastorale, 4s.; Caprice Pathétique, 5s.; Toccata, Fugue, &c., &c.
CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S PIANOFORTE GALLERY
offers peculiar advantages for the choice of a first-rate Pianoforte. There is a profusion of every de-cription, from the smallest Pianette to the largest and finest Grand, and by all the eminent makers of England and the Continent. Nothing but the very best instruments are selected from the factories, all that are declient in tone being carefully avoided. Purchasers from CRAMER and CO. may therefore rely on having placed in their hands whatever may be reasonably expected from a selection made with competent practical skill.
Cash purchasers will receive the usual discount.
Every instrument fully guaranteed.
Cramer and Co. deliver their Pianofortes at any railway station in the kingdom without risk to the purchaser, and at a very trifling cost.
Cramer and Co.'s Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S ENGLISH PIANETTE,
22 guineas. Cramer and Co. manufacture this capital small instrument. It has all the requisites of the best Pianoforte—check action, solid touch, agreeable tone. The case is of polished ash or pine. In practising on this Pianofortethe fingers of the player will be strengthened much more rapidly than on an old instrument, loose in the key and worn in the hammer. In rosewood, 25 guineas; in walnut, 28 guineas.
Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that this instrument has not the common or single action, but the double or check action; and that Cramer and Co. are the only manufacturers of it in England.—207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S INDIAN PIANETTE, in solid
Mahogany, for warm climates. The most portable Pianoforte yet made. The packing-case forms a dressing-table for an officer's quarters. Price 35 guineas; with case complete, 40 guineas.
207 and 209, Regent-street.

THALBERG'S GRAND PIANOFORTES.
These magnificent instruments, manufactured by Messrs. J. and P. Erard, and selected by M. Thalberg for his London concerts, have been purchased by CRAMER and CO., and are universally admitted to be the most exquisite Pianofortes ever finished by these distinguished manufacturers, combining in an extraordinary decree all their peculiar excellences; the tone has great volume, together with a charmingly vocal quality. The cases are in walnut and rosewood. Prices, 230 and 240 guineas.—207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S CONCERTINAS—PRIZE
MEDAL. Prices, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 18 guineas.
201, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S CORNETS, manufactured by
F. BESSON, the receiver of twenty-three medals, Cramer and Co. are now the sole Agents in London for the sale of F. Besson's well-known Brass Instruments. Estimates for Bands furnished.
Mr. Boulecourt, the celebrated cornet-player, attends daily to try instruments and give private lessons. 201, Regent-street.

NEW VALSE.—THE ANGLO-DANISH
VALSE. By R. L. HIME. Solo or Duet. Price 4s. (Sent at half-price.) This Valse, so universally admired, may now be had as a Solo or Duet for Pianoforte, and in Parts for Septet or full Orchestra.—DUFF and HODGSON, 20, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG.—THE WELCOME AT THE
DOOR. Composed by STEPHEN GLOVER. Price 2s. 6d. (Sent at Half-price.) Sequel to the celebrated Song, "The Good-by at the Door." Popular as the latter has been, "The Welcome" will be equally successful.—DUFF and HODGSON, 20, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG. BIRD OF THE
WILDERNESS. Composed by EDWARD LAND; Sung by Mr. KENNEDY. Price 3s. 6d. (Sent at half-price.) This graceful Song is the conspicuous favourite in the Entertainment on the Songs of Scotland.—DUFF and HODGSON 20, Oxford-street.

THE MAIDEN AND HER LINNET. Song.
Nightly singing by Miss Louise Keeley at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket. Words by F. C. BURNAND; Music by W. H. MONTGOMERY. Price 3s.
London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 11, Holborn-bars, and 123, Cheapside.

KIRKMAN'S 7-octave trichord SEMI-
GRAND and DRAWING-ROOM GRAND PIANOFORTES, with double repeating action and all their very latest improvements. Price from 100 guineas and upwards. For beauty of tone, perfection of touch, and durability, these instruments are unrivalled.—COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., Music and Pianoforte Warehouse, 62 and 63, New Bond-street, London, W.

PIANOFORTES, New and Secondhand, by
Broadwood, Collard, Kirkman, and other Makers, for SALE or HIRE, at Messrs. COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO.'S (late Leader and Cock), Nos. 62 and 63, New Bond-street, corner of Brook-street.

KIRKMAN'S CELEBRATED TRICHORD
PIANOFORTES, of every description, for SALE or HIRE, at COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO.'S Pianoforte Warehouse, 62 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

NEW MUSIC.

HERR SCHACHNER'S ORATORIO,

ISRAEL'S RETURN FROM BABYLON.
BOOSEY and SONS have much pleasure in announcing that they have purchased the copyright of Herr Schachner's Grand Oratorio, "Israel's Return from Babylon," which was performed with such eminent success a short time since at Exeter Hall, with the aid of Mdlle. Titiens and Mr. Sims Reeves. It is about to be reproduced at the Worcester Festival on a scale of very great magnificence, and the publishers are glad to announce that the complete work will be ready for sale in time for this important performance. The Pianoforte Score will be published in a handsome volume, complete, price One Guinea, several hundred copies having already been subscribed for. The separate Vocal Pieces will also be published at the usual prices. With the view of assisting the numerous choral societies in the production of a work that cannot fail to attain a high and permanent position in the grandest school of sacred music, the publishers have determined to publish the Orchestral Score, and the separate Orchestral and Vocal Parts, at the lowest possible price. These will shortly be ready for delivery, and orders may at once be forwarded to the publishers for copies.
The "Book of Words" (also the property of Boosey and Sons) may be had on moderate terms for public performances.

THE SEASIDE MUSIC BOOK.
A Collection of new Pianoforte, Dance, and Vocal Music, especially recommended to Tourists and Travellers, as containing in a small compass and at a low price sufficient music for an evening's amusement. In an elegant volume, large size, beautifully illustrated, price 2s. 6d.
BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

THE AMATEUR'S LIBRARY OF
PIANOFORTE MUSIC. Price 2s. 6d. Each Volume, full size, contains from 40 to 60 pages of music, ordinarily sold at more than 20s. Now ready:—
1. Thalberg's Art of Singing applied to the Piano. With Introduction. 3s. 6d.
2. Kuhe's Six Transcriptions of Schubert's Melodies. 2s. 6d.
3. Strauss's Six Favourite Sets of New Waltzes. 2s. 6d.
4. Mdme. Oury's Six most Popular Pieces. 2s. 6d.
5. Thalberg's "Home, Sweet Home," "Minnie," and "Last Rose of Summer." 2s. 6d.
BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

BOOSEYS' MUSICAL LIBRARY.—Every
SUBSCRIBER at Two Guineas receives a splendid Guinea Volume of Illustrated Music, and has the use of Twelve Pieces of Music in Town and Twenty Pieces in the Country. Subscribers at One Guinea have the use of Four Pieces. Full particulars from 28, Holles-street.

BOOSEYS' MINIATURE PIANOFORTE,
price 17 guineas, in walnut or mahogany.—"We have had occasion to examine a new description of Pianoforte manufactured by Boosey and Sons, which combines quality and cheapness in a degree which has not previously been ever attempted. When heard it creates much surprise as would be caused by a child 'discoursing most eloquent' music with the voice of a full-grown man. It has a rich, brilliant tone, quite strong enough to fill the largest drawing-room; and the whole mechanism of the instrument seems to be firm and durable. No piano of so small a size has ever before been presented to the public."—Vide ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Feb. 28, 1863. This Piano is well adapted for the cabin of a ship, or an extreme climate.—Boosey and Sons, 24, Holles-street, London.

MDLLE. ADELINA PATTI'S NEW SONG,
"Sing me a Merry Lay," composed for her by LANGTON WILLIAMS. Just published, with Portrait of Mdlle. Patti. Price 2s. 6d.—W. WILLIAMS and CO., 221, Tottenham-court-road.

"THE BIRD AND THE STREAMLET."
New Song. By LANGTON WILLIAMS. Just published. Sung with the greatest success by Miss Banks. Price 2s. 6d.
W. WILLIAMS and Co., 221, Tottenham-court-road.

"THE BROKEN ROSE." Song for
Mezzo-Soprano Voice. Composed by the Hon. ALFRED STOUTON. Price 2s. 6d.
LAMBORN, COCKS, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63, New Bond-street.

SIGNS OF AUTUMN and MERRY SLEIGH
BELLS. Sung with immense applause by Mr. Lord in his popular Entertainment, "The Canoe, the Rifle, and the Axe."
Just published by ROBERT W. OLLIVIER, 19, Old Bond-street W.

MUSICAL BOX DEPOT for the Sale of
NICOLLS'S celebrated Musical Instruments is removed from No. 54 to 11 and 12, Cornhill, London. Lists of tunes and prices gratis and postage-free.

PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS,
Manufacturing Silversmiths, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank. The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, fiddle pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce; Queen's pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce. Many other patterns recently finished, plain or highly ornamented.

Fiddle Pattern. Ox.	£	s.	d.	Queen's Pattern. Ox.	£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	29	11	0	0	12 Table Spoons	40	15	0	0
12 Dessert Ditto	20	7	6	0	12 Dessert ditto	28	9	7	6
12 Table Forks	20	11	0	0	12 Table Forks	40	15	0	0
12 Dessert Ditto	20	7	6	0	12 Dessert ditto	28	9	7	6
2 Gravy Spoons	10	3	12	4	2 Gravy Spoons	13	4	9	0
1 Soup Ladle	10	3	12	4	1 Soup Ladle	11	4	2	6
4 Sauce ditto	10	3	12	4	4 Sauce ditto	19	4	12	0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	1	0	0	0	4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	2	2	0	0
1 Fish Slice (pierced)	2	10	0	1	Fish Slice (pierced)	3	5	0	0
12 Tea Spoons	10	3	18	4	12 Tea Spoons	14	5	12	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	..	0	15	0	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	..	1	5	0

A pamphlet is published, with 350 Engravings, as a guide to the Stock in the Showrooms. It contains the weights and prices of silver spoons, forks, tea and coffee services and table plate, with particulars of ornamental plate for private use or presentation; also, of the best silver-plated manufactures, gold and silver watches, clocks, and jewellery. Gratis on application, and post-free to any part of the British dominions.
For the use of committees, a work is printed with large lithographic drawings of plate kept ready for presentation.

MILITARY CANTEENS for Officers, £8.
No charge for Oak Case, containing

PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.	£	s.	d.
4 Table spoons	0	12	0
6 Table forks	0	12	0
6 Dessert spoons	0	12	0
6 Dessert forks	0	12	0
6 Tea spoons	0	6	0
2 Egg spoons	0	5	0
1 Soup ladle	0	12	0
1 Pair fish carvers	0	14	0
2 Sauce ladles	0	8	0
1 Mustard spoon	0	1	8
Carried forward,	£5	5	8

IVORY TABLE KNIVES.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£5	5	8
1 Gravy spoon	0	7	0
1 pair sugar tongs	0	2	6
2 Salt spoons	0	2	4
1 Butter knive	0	2	6
6 Table knives	0	11	0
6 Cheese knives	0	8	0
Pair of meat carvers	0	7	6
Pair of chicken carvers	0	7	6
Ivory-handle steel	0	3	0
Oak chest, no charge.			
Complete	£8	0	0

Every other size and pattern in stock.
MAPPIN BROTHERS, Silversmiths and Cutlers, West-end House, 222, Regent-street; and 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge. Same prices charged at both houses as at their Manufactory, Queen's Plate and Cutlery Works, Sheffield.
Observe the address.

KEYZOR and BENDON'S TWO-GUINEA
BINOCULAR FIELD, RIFLE, or OPERA GLASS.—The extraordinary power of this instrument renders it adapted to define objects distinctly at ten miles' distance—suitable for the theatre, racecourse, target practice, sportsmen, tourists, and general outdoor observation. Illustrated Price Lists of Optical Instruments for 2 stamps.—60, High Holborn, London.

LETTER received about the NEW £5
TELESCOPE:—"Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire, June 9, 1863.
Sirs,—I have purposely avoided writing until I should get fair opportunities to test the telescope under different circumstances. Now I have the great pleasure to assure you that I find your statements as to the capacity of the instrument very much under the real performance, both astronomically and terrestrially. I have had very capital views of Jupiter with its moons, immersing and emersing, and also the belts; Saturn with two of its moons, its ring, and the shadow thereof thrown, very well defined, upon the body of the planet. I have also resolved several double stars most beautifully, with their different colours. The mountains in the moon I can see as plainly and distinctly in alto relievo as those of Carnarvonshire. With the day eyepiece I have seen a woman at a distance of three miles knitting her stocking. I could see the woollen thread and her needles playing as plainly as if she had been only six or seven yards distant. I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully, W. O. Williams."—S. and B. SOLOMONS, sole makers, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. Powerful small pocket telescopes, opera, field, and general outdoor day and night glasses.

DEAFNESS.—The SOUND MAGNIFIER
and INVISIBLE VOICE CONDUCTOR, for Deafness. It fits into the ear not perceptible, removes singing noises in the head, and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

SPECTACLES.—The Patent Newly-invented
TINTED SPECTACLES are patronised by the majority of the nobility, including Viscount Palmerston. They give extraordinary relief by day and night to weak, dim, and defective vision.
S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

DO YOU DOUBLE UP YOUR
PERAMBULATOR?—See T. TROTMAN'S Patent Safety Folding, for Infants and Invalids. T. Trotman (the maker), High-street (Gate), Camden-town, N.W. All kinds on view.

NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY COMPANY.
The Waverley Route of Railways between Carlisle and Edinburgh, the shortest and most interesting route between those cities.
Passenger, &c., Trains leave Edinburgh for Carlisle—

Class	Parly. 1 2 4	Expr. 1 2	Ordy. 1 2 3	Pass. 1 2
	a.m.	a.m.	noon.	p.m.
Edinburgh (Waverley Station), dep.	6.40	9.45	12.0	4.0
	p.m.	p.m.	p.m	
Carlisle (Citadel Station), arr.	11.16	12.45	4.36	7.18

Passenger, &c., Trains leave Carlisle for Edinburgh—

Class	Expr. 1 2	Parly. 1 2 4	Ordy. 1 2 3	Expr. 1 2
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Carlisle (Citadel Station), dep.	6.35	8.15	1.30	6.30
	p.m.	p.m.		
Edinburgh (Waverley Station), arr.	9.38	12.50	4.2	9.30

For other information see the time-tables of the North British Railway Company, Bradshaw's time-tables, pages 176 and 177, &c.
THOS. E. ROWBOTHAM, General Manager.
Edinburgh, July, 1863.

UNRIVALLED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE,
manufactured by the
WHEELER and WILSON COMPANY,
with
all recent improvements and additions.
Illustrated Prospectus gratis and post-free.
Offices and Salerooms,
139, Regent-street, London, W.

FURNITURE CARRIAGE-FREE to any
part of the Kingdom.

		£	s.	d.
Drawing-room Suites, complete	.. ..	25	0	0
Dining-room Suites, complete	.. ..	22	0	0
Bedroom Suites, complete	.. ..	20	0	0

Warranted First Class.
P. and S. BEYFUS, 144, OXFORD-STREET.
Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post-free on application.

SUPERIOR EASY-CHAIRS and SOFAS,
best quality only, made to any shape, on approval, at T. H. WILMER and SON'S Manufactory, 31, 32, and 34, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. An Illustrated Priced Catalogue sent post-free.

CHUBBS' LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES,
with all the newest improvements. Street-door Latches. Cash and Deed Boxes. Full Illustrated Price-lists sent free.
Chubb and Son, 57 St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

100 PATTERNS SILKS, POST-FREE.
All the new and beautiful Coloured Silks for summer wear, Plain and Figured, from
1 guinea the Dress.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.
Established 20 years.

FOULARDS EXTRAORDINARY.—2500
yards of the very best French Foulard Silks, 18s. 9d. the Dress of 10 yards, 30 inches wide. Patterns free. Upwards of fifty different colourings.—NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, E.C.

5300 YARDS BLACK FRENCH GLACÉS.
2000 Yards Black Gros Grain Silk (very durable), Messrs. NICHOLSON are now selling the above, bought from one of the most noted Lyons manufacturers. Patterns of every quality, from 1s. 11½d. to 10s. 6d. per yard, sent post-free. Some of these goods are a yard wide.
50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard. Established 20 years.

3000 UNINFLAMMABLE SILK
DRESSES, 12 yards for 18s. 6d., or 1s. 6½d. per yard, all colours. Warranted all pure silk. Patterns post-free.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

1863.—NOTICE.—Messrs. NICHOLSON
beg to state that their Address is (and has been for twenty years) 50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD (corner of Cheapside). They have no connection with any other firm.

DO YOU WISH YOUR CHILDREN
WELL DRESSED?—Boys' Knickerbocker Suits in Cloth, from 15s. 9d.; Useful School Suits, from 12s. 9d. Patterns of the Cloths, Directions for Measurement, and 45 Engravings of New Dresses, post-free.—NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE.
New Checked Glacés, 27s. 6d. for 12 yards.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

GLACÉ JACKETS,
for Walking, trimmed Real Lace, 21s. 6d.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

BURNOUS MANTLES.
Spanish Lace Burnous, One Guinea.
The remains of Summer Stock.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

MESSRS. SWAN and EDGAR beg to
announce that their recent extensive purchases of RICH FANCY SILKS in Paris and Lyons are now ready for SALE. On very few occasions in their long experience have they been able to offer a lot of Silks of equal importance with the present, in which will be found a very large assortment of every description of Fancy Silk, both black and Coloured, from prices comparatively low to the richest goods manufactured in France. Messrs. Swan and Edgar respectfully solicit the attention of the public to the same, feeling confident that the goods on examination will give the fullest satisfaction to every one conversant with the value of Silks who may favour them with a visit.
9 to 11, Piccadilly; and 39 to 51, Regent-street.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT.
Established in 1778.
LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS
sent free of carriage.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of
COMPLETE SETS OF BABY-LINEN,
which are sent home
throughout the kingdom free of carriage.
UNDERCLOTHING, for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES,
for Ladies and Children of all ages.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT.
Established in 1778.
BABIES' BASSINETS
Trimmed and Furnished
ready for use, and sent home free of carriage.
BABIES' BASKETS
Trimmed and Furnished to correspond.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Cornhill, London, E.C.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.

INDIAN and WEDDING OUTFITS, at
Wholesale Prices, at ADLEY and CO.'S City Depôt, 68, 69, and 70, Bishopsgate-street Without, Manufacturers of Foreign and Wedding Outfits, Ladies' Under-linen, and Baby Linen.

THE 1s. HAIR-WAVER—TRUEFITT'S
(the Original)—gives a graceful wave to the hair without hot waver or anything injurious. Post-free, with instructions, 14 stamps.—J. Truefitt, Inventor, 1, Aston-street, Gray's-inn-road, W.C.

SPANISH FLY is the acting ingredient in
ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL, which speedily produces Whiskers and thickens Hair. 3s. 6d.; by post, 54 stamps. Microscopic examination free.—Alex. Ross, 248, High Holborn.

GREY HAIR.—248, High Holborn, London.
ALEX. ROSS'S Charges for Dyeing the Hair—Ladies', from 7s. 6d.; Gentlemen's, from 5s. The dye is sold at 3s. 6d., and sent by post for 54 stamps. Any shade produced.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.
MOREAU'S CREME DE LIMPERATRICE.—Also, the Ladies' Oriental Book of Beauty. Poudre de Riz, at T. Moreau's, 68, Regent-street, who was honourably mentioned at the Exhibition.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
used in the Royal Laundry,
and awarded the Prize Medal.
Sold by all Grocers, Chandlers, &c.

LADIES NURSING.—ELAM'S NEW
NIPPLE SHIELDS give instant and permanent relief. 196, Oxford-street. Price 4s. 6d., by post 6d. extra.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, exquisitely enamelled
to nature, detection impossible, purest materials and best work, on Mr. ENDELL'S patented and painless plan of self-adhesion. (See New Edition of his Treatise, just published, free for seven stamps).—6, Grosvenor-street, Bond-street, W. Consultations free.

Digitized by Google

"TRENTO, IN THE TYROL," BY W. C. SMITH, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS.

INSTEAD of (as we have hitherto done) giving detached notices of the works of art which we engrave, we think it will be found more agreeable to the reader, as well as convenient to ourselves, to comprise them in one article, following the order in which the engravings appear in our pages. First on the list, then, in our Fine-Art Supplement is the Engraving of Mr. W. Collingwood Smith's *Trento*. This capital of a "circle" in the Tyrol is known universally as the site of the celebrated "Council of Trent," assembled by Pope Paul III. in 1545, and continued by twenty-five sessions, till 1563, under Julius III. and Pius IV., in order to fix with perspicuity the doctrine of the Church, reform its discipline, &c. The decrees of this famous council, together with the creed of Pius IV., contain a summary of the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church. The church of St. Maria Maggiore occupies the site of the council chamber, now destroyed, and has a painting with portraits of all the members. It is, however, the picturesqueness of Trento which, doubtless, attracted Mr. Smith, as it has attracted Callcott and other painters. By-the-way, the old bridge seen in Callcott's picture is no longer in existence; the strada ferrata, "the iron road," as the railway is called in the language of Italy, has usurped its place. Still the old town—ancient as the days of Cæsar— is

(*Continued on page 52.*)

"STAITHS, YORKSHIRE," BY S. P. JACKSON, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

Digitized by Google

THE GUARDS' BALL.—THE SUPPER-ROOM.

THE Guards' ball to the Prince and Princess of Wales, a fitting climax to the long series of festivities which have been given in honour of their Royal Highnesses, took place, as reported in this *Journal*, in the picture-galleries of the International Exhibition building. The rooms were decorated in the most elegant manner. The Queen kindly placed at the service of the committee the whole of the temporary fittings used at Buckingham Palace on festive occasions. Emulating this Royal liberality, several members of the aristocracy contributed the wealth of their gold and silver plate; and the value of the plate and ornaments is stated at two millions sterling. The supper-room, of which we give an Engraving, presented a scene of almost regal magnificence. Dancing was continued until one o'clock, when the heavy curtains at the head of the room were drawn aside, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge, followed by the most illustrious and distinguished guests, passed down the ballroom to the apartment where the supper was laid out. The room had been decorated by Mr. Stone entirely with military trophies. Four great stars, formed of weapons, occupied each side of the room, each star requiring the martial equipments of almost an entire regiment to complete it. Some were of immense weight, all were of great size and beauty, and those towards the centre of the room were encircled with wreaths formed of sabre blades, which had a beautiful effect. Between these trophies, which glittered from a thousand different points, were noble groups of flags, with men in armour at the bases; while at the head of the room, in the alcove where Foley's great statue of Caractacus stood last year, was a fine ornamental, military trophy, consisting of a group of figures in full suits of tilting armour, with vizor down lance in hand. The centre knights supported shields bearing the Prince's plume and motto, and the cross of the Dannebrog. Behind them were grouped a superb collection of ancient weapons—a perfect thicket of bristling points and blades, battleaxes, brown bills, two-handed swords, halberds, partisans, with helmets, gauntlets, shields, greaves, and breastplates, mixed up with spears and wall-pieces that had done duty from the wars of the Roses to the time of the Ironsides of Cromwell. Behind all was a star, composed of nearly a thousand ramrods, its centre formed of a small glass device representing the crosses of St. George and Andrew, with the badge of the brigade with its motto, "Tria juncta in uno." This magnificent trophy was raised about 10 ft. from the floor, and its base of scarlet cloth was enriched with a magnificent collection of gold plate lent by the Dukes of Cambridge, Wellington, and Buccleuch; the Marquises of Exeter, Salisbury, and Londonderry; the Earl of Derby; and, indeed, most of the chief nobility famous for the rarity and value of their collections of plate. The centre piece of the buffet was the celebrated Flaxman Waterloo Shield—the largest and probably the finest work of art in gold in Europe—the first time that it had ever been lent by the Duke of Wellington. On the table itself was a perfect monument in silver, belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch; while on every side were massive piles of silver-gilt cups, salvers, and candelabra. After supper the dance was resumed with renewed spirit, and kept up with vivacity for several hours.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB SCHOONER MATCH.

THE schooner match in this club, a match which, on account of the size of the vessels engaged the long and adventurous course, and as closing the Thames season, always excites much attention, took place on the 27th ult. On this occasion there was an unusually large assembly on board the club steamer, in order to welcome the return of the Commodore, Lord Alfred Paget, whose reappearance at his wonted post was acknowledged by the loudest and heartiest cheers which some 400 members and friends could produce. The club this year offered two prizes, one value £100, for schooners above 100 tons; another, value £50, for schooners not above 100 tons. The matches to be sailed separately, and no time allowed. Course, from Rosherville round the Mouse Light and back. The following vessels entered :—

Above 100 Tons.

Yacht.	Tons.	Owner.
1. Galatea	143	T. Broadwood.
2. Gloriana	134	A. O. Wilkinson.
3. Albertine	155	Lord Londesborough.
4. Albatross	107	T. Brassey.

Under 100 Tons.

Yacht.	Tons.	Owner.
Clytie	64	Capt. F. S. Clarkson.
Fleur-de-Lys	77	W. H. Birch.
Intrigue	83	F. K. Dumas.

At the time of the start the weather looked gloomy and threatening, and a strong W.S.W. wind was blowing. The vessels were moored in two lines, the small vessels lowest, and the first gun for them was fired at 12.2, the second gun at 12.7. The Clytie, being out in the tide, was first to swing, and so got up her mainsail first. Intrigue was rather behindhand; we believe that her spring parted; however, she was first with her gaff topsail.

The first gun for the first-class yachts was fired at 12.7, the second at 12.12, and the sails of these fine vessels began to rise like a cloud. Of course, with a strong west wind, all had to get their heads round, and then cant, each relying on her neighbour performing the same operation, and getting out of the way. The Albatross, however, made no move, so that she was right in the way of the Albertine, and a terrible collision was with difficulty avoided. The Albertine was obliged to shift her helm and sail up the river, and as soon as she got clear, before she could round into her proper course, she was very nearly ashore on the dangerous point opposite Northfleet. The arrangements for hoisting sail on board the Albertine were disarranged by this, and she was all adrift, and the crew so confused and puzzled that she was not got into proper trim until they were in the Lower Hope. Meantime, the Galatea and Gloriana were off, Galatea at once taking the lead. She set an enormous balloon jib, and began rapidly to gain, going through the water at a tremendous pace, every stitch drawing through most of the reaches. They ran through the Lower Hope, sails wing and wing, and here Albertine began to prove that she had the speed of her competitors. Still Galatea kept fairly ahead, until off the Chapman the big ballooner proved too much for the jib-boom, which broke short off. The stump or a spare jib-boom was set with great rapidity, and a jib and outer jib hoisted, but of course the delay was serious. There was nothing remarkable except the pace until they rounded the Mouse, as follows :—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Fleur-de-Lys	2 33 15	Intrigue	2 39 30	Clytie	2 44 20
Galatea	2 34 5	Albertine	2 40 40	Gloriana	2 41 50

There was now a dead beat back against wind, and at first against tide, and just at this time the wind was very strong, but being with tide there was no sea. Intrigue began to gain steadily, and, after a hard fight, passed Fleur-de-Lys off Southend. The breeze held on strong and steady, and the leading vessels increased their lead till they passed the winning buoy off Rosherville :—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Intrigue	7 17 30	Fleur-de-Lys	7 21 15	Clytie	7 29 0

Before the Chapman Head, Albertine had fairly passed to windward of Galatea, and the race was over, barring those accidents of which this season has been so prolific. They passed the buoy at Rosherville :—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Albertine	7 7 0	Galatea	7 13 15	Gloriana	7 28 0

As soon as the Intrigue had come alongside, Lord Alfred Paget presented the prizes, the prize in the large class being, of course, given to Lord Londesborough; that in the smaller class to Mr. Dumas. The success of Lord Londesborough afforded general satisfaction.

Mr. Alfred Gatley, whose colossal bassi-relievi of "The Host of Pharaoh in the Red Sea" and "The Song of Moses" formed such prominent features amidst the sculpture of the late International Exhibition, died recently in Rome of dysentery.

The *Northern Ensign* has received advices from the Rockall cod-fishing up to Saturday week, by the fishing-smack Mandant, Captain Ross, who left the ground on that day. He reports the fishing this season as a complete failure, he having only caught 180 cod during six days of splendid fishing weather. He left a number of vessels, including two Dutch busses, at Rockall, which had done no better at the fishing than himself, and with no prospect of improvement. The accounts from the Faroe Isles continue fair. A number of the French and Dutch vessels had sailed for home, with splendid cargoes of fine fish.

LITERATURE.

MARKS AND MONOGRAMS ON POTTERY AND PORCELAIN. By Mr. W. CHAFFERS, F.S.A. Davy.

This work goes far to supply a want felt by a large class. Within a very few years a more enlightened view of the value of that form of "applied art" found in ceramic productions has spread with surprising rapidity. Collectors have sprung up on all hands, and they buy at enormous prices not one or two, but every kind of pottery and porcelain. The prices of some fictile wares have increased fifty and a hundred fold. To meet the market these fanciful prices have created, a number of spurious articles are offered for sale. The genuine productions are, however, for the most part, distinguishable by the makers' marks and monograms, which are nearly always affixed, and these are seldom imitated—at all events successfully. The value to collectors of a full and accurate list of such marks is therefore at once apparent. It renders the same service to the ceramic art that the collectors of paintings and prints have derived from the lists of painters' and engravers' marks and monograms. Mr. Chaffers does not claim that his list is complete—on the contrary, he asks for further aid from collectors—yet it includes a vast number of examples of the signatures to the productions of all ages and countries, and it is the result of many years' attention to the subject under most favourable circumstances. The book contains, including the representations of the various wares, nearly a thousand wood engravings. The work is, besides, a descriptive guide to the various kinds of pottery and porcelain. The introductions to each section contain much well-digested information, particularly those relating to Roman pottery and our own mediæval wares; also the productions of France, Italy, Holland, especially Delft and recent English manufactures. The section on the famous French faïence, known as "Henri II. ware," the rarest and most valuable, if not also the most beautiful, form of the potter's art, contains a peculiarly interesting announcement. It appears highly probable that a M. Fillon, of Poictiers, has just solved the mystery which has hitherto enveloped the origin of this pottery. This gentleman adduces the strongest evidence that this faïence was actually fabricated at Oiron, near Thouars (Deux Sèvres), with clay from the immediate neighbourhood. "Two artists assisted in the work—a potter, named François Charpentier, and Jean Bernard, librarian and secretary of Hélène de Hangest-Genlis, widow of Artus Gouffier, a superior woman and a cultivator of the arts. After the decease of this lady, in 1537, they both entered the service of Claude Gouffier, her son, Grand Ecuyer de France, who had inherited the tastes of his mother, and who, moreover, collected a vast number of works of art. The librarian had, whilst in the service of Hélène de Hangest, furnished designs for the ornamental bindings of books and frontispieces, specimens of which are annexed to M. Fillon's pamphlet copied from the etchings of Octave de Rochebrune. It has been noticed by the Comte de Ris, in the *Gazette des Beaux Arts* (January, 1860), that a great resemblance exists between the interlaced ornaments of the Henri II. ware and the bookbindings of Grolier and Maioli. Mr. Fillon (by aid of the monograms, ciphers, and arms which occur on this ware) has chronologically arranged them from the published drawings, and comes to the conclusion that the earliest pieces were executed under the direction of Hélène de Hangest herself in the latter part of the reign of Francis I.; afterwards by her son, Claude Gouffier, and other hands, down to the accession of Charles IX. The arming of the Protestants put an end to a fabrication which could no longer maintain itself; for this reason—that, its only object being to supply the *dressoirs* and furnish the chapels of one family, their relations and personal friends, and not for commercial purposes, it followed the fortune of its patrons in a country menaced like Poicton with the horrors of a religious war."

THE FINE ARTS QUARTERLY REVIEW. Chapman and Hall.

The first number of this review, with a body of able contributors, and in all the appropriate *luxe* of toned paper, wide margins, and old-fashioned typography, has just made its appearance. The editor, Mr. Woodward, one of the Queen's librarians, and keeper of the prints and drawings at Windsor Castle, announces that his primary inducement to establish this review was the need he had long felt of a medium of intercommunication for collectors, connoisseurs, and others interested in the art-wealth amassed in this country. Consistently with the endeavour to supply this desideratum, the first number contains articles on the Raphael Collection of the late Prince Consort, the Loan Museum, the Royal Collection, the Italian Collection, South Kensington, the Tenison Psalter, extracts from State Papers relating to the Arundel and Royal Collections, and a catalogue of the engravings of Cornelius Visscher. Several other catalogues of inedited works are promised. Closely connected with this sphere of usefulness is the intended historical, archæological, and contemporary record of art, exemplified in the present number by an instalment of a "History of the Royal Academy" and a "Summary of Art-News," both of which are carefully written; but the latter decidedly follows in its selections and few criticisms the dicta of a journal notoriously sectarian. The *Review* thus takes its stand principally on ground only very partially occupied by Dr. Waagen, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Jameson, the authorities at South Kensington, &c. If the historical and technical so greatly preponderate in future numbers we fear it may limit the circulation and influence at which a periodical bearing the title of a quarterly review may be presumed to aim. Two or three of the papers treat, however, of some of those art questions of the day which, without the profitless "discussion" deprecated by the editor, one would expect to find handled in a publication of this description. One of the most readable of these, though somewhat carelessly written, is Mr. Tom Taylor's article on "English Painting in 1862," reviewing the leading characteristics of British as compared with Continental art. It might be urged that the writer has done, on many occasions, as much as in him lay to glorify the *bourgeois* and dealer's art in England, of the prevalence of which he justly complains, but we see that, regardless of consistency, he here claims for art in its historical, religious, and poetical developments, great national and educational influence. The reasons assigned for the comparative dearth of all these forms of art in this country are, however, superficial. It is not the result almost entirely of the want of State patronage, though this of course is an essential condition, because such patronage has often failed here and elsewhere. But it is principally the domestic utilitarian character of the English people and their institutions, and likewise the abstract nature of the Protestant religion. The very imperfect training supplied by our Royal Academy is properly instanced as a minor cause; and we would name in addition the absence of that cumulative technical mastery naturally acquired by the Continental system of transmission from master to pupil. Lastly might be mentioned the evidences of the want of special qualification, and a large and liberal view of art in so many of our critic class, and the inevitable substitution of accidental impressions, prejudice, and partiality for actual knowledge of painting as a technical art and consistent principles of taste.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

THE NATURE AND TREATMENT OF GOUT AND RHEUMATIC GOUT. By ALFRED BARING GARROD, M.D., F.R.S. Second Edition. London: Walton and Maberly.

The medical profession, and, indirectly, the public at large, are much indebted to Dr. Garrod for his very successful researches upon the subject of gout, which are embodied in the able and compendious work which is now before us. The first chapter of this book contains a résumé of the knowledge of the ancient writers upon the subject, and the classifications of the more modern writers; and it concludes with the author's own division of gout into the regular and irregular varieties, in the latter of which the disease may be manifested either in severe functional disorder of any organ, or in the development of inflammation in parts or tissues other than those connected with the joints. The attack and progress of acute and chronic gout, which form the subjects of the second and third chapters, have been well described by previous authors, but perhaps by none more graphically than by Sydenham, from whose works Dr. Garrod gives quotations sufficiently appropriate. Our author fortifies his statement that acute gout at its first invasion seldom attacks any other part than the ball of the great toe, by a list of 516 cases drawn up by Sir C. Scudamore, in which one or other of the great toes alone were affected in 341 instances, and the great toe with some other part in 373 cases. And he finds from his personal observations of cases in hospital practice, extending over a period of more than twelve years, that in not more than 5 per cent were other joints implicated, to the exclusion of the great toe. While treating of the subject of chronic gout, the author has rendered familiar to the eye of the reader, by several good drawings, the deformities arising from the deposition of chalk stones in and around the smaller joints and in the helix of the ear, as well as the appearances presented under the microscope of the urate of soda, of which they are specially composed. Not the least interesting part of this work is the consideration of the condition of the blood in gout. Dr. Garrod first published his views on this subject in the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions* in the year 1848. He then stated that he had detected uric acid not only in the blood of persons affected with gout but also in those not so affected. In the former, at least, it is found to be in the form of urate of soda; and from 1000 grains of the serum of blood he extracted in one case as much as 0.175 grains of uric acid, which he considers was probably far less than the amount actually contained; whilst in the latter only the minutest traces of uric acid can be detected. Dr. Garrod has been at much pains to ascertain the condition of the urine of persons suffering from gout; and, amongst other alterations, he finds that there is a "deficiency of uric acid in gouty urine, and that the defective elimination generally bears a close relation to the inveterate character of the malady." The portion of this work which treats of the morbid anatomy and pathology of gout is exhaustive of the subject and well illustrated with plates, some of which are coloured. As respects the medicinal treatment of this disease in its acute stage Dr. Garrod says with truth that "those who have had many opportunities of witnessing the progress of gout will not, I believe, be inclined to agree with Cullen's aphorism—'the common practice of committing the person to patience and flannel alone is established on the best foundation.'" He is of opinion that the most successful treatment in this stage is by some alkaline saline combined with a moderate dose of colchicum. Mention should also be made of the introduction by Dr. Garrod of lithia as a remedy into practice, which is now extensively used. Dr. Garrod's book, which, by the way, has been translated into German, and of which we understand a French edition will shortly appear, will be perused with satisfaction—although brought out as a handbook for medical men—by all intelligent readers.

THE WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND. By EDWIN LEE, M.D. Fourth Edition. John Churchill.

THE PRINCIPAL BATHS OF GERMANY, FRANCE, AND SWITZERLAND. By EDWIN LEE, M.D. Fourth Edition. J. Churchill and Sons.

It must be a subject of congratulation to such persons as are in the habit of frequenting the English and Continental watering-places to be able to refer to the testimony of an impartial witness, who, from his personal observation and experience of the effects of the various mineral waters in disease, is eminently qualified to give instruction in these matters. Such is given by Dr. Lee in his two books, entitled "Watering-places of England" and "The Baths of Germany." It is a fact well known to all that a large proportion of our countrymen, in seeking relief from chronic disorders by means of mineral waters, are willing to undergo the fatigues of a long journey to some one or other of the Continental watering-places rather than resort to the mineral springs of their own country. This may be partially accounted for by the greater variety of mineral ingredients which they find in the Continental springs; but, in addition to this, as Dr. Lee truly observes, "The Continental watering-places offer more resources and *agrément* both to valetudinarians and pleasure-seekers, being often situated amidst beautiful scenery, having well-lighted rooms for evening reunion and or walking in wet weather." The expenses, too, of living and of public amusements in the Continental watering-places are considerably less than in England; although it is probable that year by year they become more equalised in this respect. In "The Watering-places of England" Dr. Lee commences with a glowing description of the city of Bath, one of the most ancient resorts of the sick in search of recovery through the agency of mineral waters, and possessing the only hot mineral spring in England. The temperature of the Bath mineral waters is high, varying from 104 deg. Fahrenheit to 120 deg. In this respect they, of all the English mineral springs, approximate the most to those of Teplitz. The amount of saline ingredients in both is also somewhat alike. The Teplitz water, however, contains a certain quantity of carbonate of soda, while in the Bath water the soda is in the form of a sulphate. They are, nevertheless, both "efficacious in analogous cases;" the class of patients which are sent to such springs being those who are afflicted with gout, rheumatism, and stomach disorders, attended by acidity and want of tone. The waters of Vichy, Ems, Wildbad, and Buxton may be classified with those of Bath and Teplitz, inasmuch as their effect in the cure of disease depends more upon their thermal properties than upon the agency of the mineral salts which they hold in solution. More energetic in their effects than any of these are the waters of Wiesbaden, the temperature of which, from the Kockbrunnen spring, rises as high as 158 deg. Fahrenheit. They also contain as much as 63 grains of fixed substances in a *pint* of the water, of which 53·499 are composed of muriate of soda. These waters must, therefore, be taken with caution, more especially by such persons as are subject to active congestion of the internal organs. Dr. Lee's books abound with useful information for those who intend visiting any of the mineral watering-places; and a graphic description of the town and the places of interest in its neighbourhood precedes the more important account of the nature of the mineral springs which are there, and the various maladies for which they are suitable. The second part of the book, entitled "The Watering-places of England," gives a good account of the principal winter places of resort on our coasts, including Brighton, Hastings, Sandgate, the Isle of Wight, &c., and is a very fit appendage to the first part of the work upon the places possessing mineral waters. We feel thankful to Dr. Lee for having, with so much success, devoted his time and energies to a subject possessing such considerable interest for the public.

ON DISEASES OF THE CHEST. By HENRY WILLIAM FULLER, M.D., &c. Pp. 703.

In this work the author has presented the profession of medicine with a very complete summary of all that is worth knowing of the subject on which it treats, not merely at second hand, but as the result also of his own independent labour and original observation. We should not omit to mention here that the manner of putting forth his teaching possesses features entirely novel, each important topic or section being placed before the reader in well-arranged tables.

Our readers, however, not being exclusively medical, we shall limit our remarks to certain portions of Dr. Fuller's book which cannot, we are sure, fail to interest the non-professional public. The space to which we are necessarily restricted will prevent our dwelling upon al that has attracted our own attention. We select as an illustration the chapter on "pulmonary consumption," which, by-the-way, we opine, would, in the hands of some authors more alive to "rapid returns" than Dr. Fuller seems to be, have made its appearance as a separate book—and a good and successful book, we doubt not, it would have made.

Dr. Fuller points out that consumption is especially a constitutional malady, and not, as has too often been erroneously assumed, a disease of the lungs alone, its essential element, technically known as "tubercle," being found in all parts of the body, although it affects the lungs by preference. Of the hereditary nature of consumption there can be no doubt; but, on the question of the possibility of its communication by infection, the public need such clear and correct views as are conveyed in the following extract :—

A wife hitherto healthy, and apparently free from phthisical pains, nurses her consumptive husband, and falls a victim to the same form of pulmonary disease. A sister tends her gradually failing phthisical brother, and soon afterwards shows symptoms of decline. The sequence is remarkable, and as it naturally places the two facts before us in the relation of cause and effect, it is apt to excite unnecessary apprehension, for there is really no ground for supposing that they hold that relationship to one another. The sister, probably, inherited the tendency in common with her brother; and the wife, if free from an inherited predisposition, was not unlikely to become consumptive, worn out by her weary, anxious watching, sleepless nights, and long exposure to the confined atmosphere and other depressing influences of the sick-room—circumstances, beyond all others, powerful in fostering or exciting a tendency to phthisis. The marvel rather is that, notwithstanding the strain of long-continued anxiety and the depression inseparable from the protracted

Digitized by Google

burning of a dearly-loved relative, consumption should not be developed in the survivor more frequently than observation has proved it to be.

There exists, moreover, another prevalent and still more mischievous error as to another cause of consumption, which is exposed by Dr. Fuller :—

"Nothing is more common," observes the author, "than to hear consumption attributed to the effect of wet and cold, the inclemency of the season, or the variableness of the climate in which the person is resident; and nothing, unhappily, is more consistent than the practice which is based on this supposition. Encased in warm clothes, and shut up in heated rooms from which every breath of fresh air is carefully excluded, the unfortunate victim to this prevalent superstition becomes rapidly enervated, and falls an easy prey to this formidable disorder. But careful observation, corroborated by statistical records, proves incontestably that the pure air of heaven, which God has provided for us to breathe, and the variations of temperature to which, in His all-wise providence, He has seen fit to subject us, are not so noxious or productive of ill-health as man in his ignorance has oftentimes asserted.

Thus clearing off the mists of this cloudland of ignorance and error, Dr. Fuller sees clearly how to direct his patient to the climate best adapted for the renovation of his failing powers and the arrest of the tubercular disease. The first involves the question of prevention, the second of cure.

The first and most effectual means of prevention has been held to be a residence in a warm climate.

Now, here (says Dr. Fuller) I find myself at issue with the opinions of many excellent and learned physicians, and no less so with popular prejudice. From our cradle to our grave we are taught to regard cold as an unmitigated evil; and as warmth is intimately mixed up in our minds with the notion of comfort, and that again with everything which is conducive to our bodily well-doing, the recommendation to seek a warm and more genial climate is quite in keeping with our inbred feelings, and is regarded as consistent with sound sense and the exercise of common prudence.

Nothing, however, is further from this very desirable end. Cold, with due protection of the surface of the body, invigorates the system and arrests that morbid formation on which consumption depends. The most remarkable recoveries have followed removal to a cold climate—e.g., Canada and other northern countries, while the disease itself is comparatively rare in St. Petersburg and Moscow, in the northern districts of America, Norway, Sweden, Lapland, &c. Dr. Fuller gives abundant evidence in support of his views, showing the superiority of a cold over a warm climate for the victims of phthisis in certain stages of the disease. However startling such propositions may seem, because at variance with commonly preconceived notions and prejudices, they have, nevertheless, gained ground in the medical profession, and are gradually assuming the form of an accepted doctrine.

We must here stay our pen, although we could point out much more that would interest in the various chapters on the healthy action and on the diseases of the heart. We cannot conclude without expressing our conviction that to the student of medicine this work must prove invaluable, to the medical practitioner most useful, and to the general reader interesting and instructive.

THE MAGAZINES.

Of the magazines—which are unusually dull this month—*Fraser's* is undeniably the best. "Late Laurels" is not attractive reading, but it is followed by a very admirable paper entitled "A Chapter showing how Lord P—— became our Rector," which will recall to those acquainted with Scotch life a few years back a very famous wit *bon vivant*, and compatriot of Lockhart and Wilson, whose memory deserves to be more securely embalmed than in the fugitive pages of a magazine. Another critic applies the scalpel to Mr. Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea," and with telling effect. No effect, however, is likely to be produced upon the hon. member for Bridgewater, who, with an obstinacy worthy of Macaulay's worst mood, appends to the advertisement of the new edition of his book a statement to the effect that "some fresh notes will be found in it, including documentary proofs of controverted statements; but not a word of the text has been withdrawn, and not a word has been added to it." The conclusions drawn in the essay on "Our Modern Youth" would be very disheartening if we were obliged to admit the author's premises. But while there can be no denying the fact which the writer deplores, that too many of our youth of both sexes are losing that moral sensibility and generous enthusiasm which should belong to their age, we still believe their cases, numerous as they are, to be exceptions to the general rule.

In the *Cornhill* "Romola" draws statelily to its end, and "Crosbie" suffers so fearfully that Mr. Trollope must be on his guard lest the very excess of punishment inflicted on the wretched Government clerk should excite a reaction of sympathy in his favour. The quiet, literal truthfulness of Mr. Trollope's story, "The Small House of Allington," becomes more and more remarkable each month. There is no plot in it worth mentioning; we know exactly what is going to happen to each character, and how; and yet so exquisite is the art of the narrator that we await his utterances with impatience. The padding of the *Cornhill* this month is more than ordinarily hard and uninteresting.

In *Macmillan* we have a very fair sketchy article—it would have been better but for the writer's morbid endeavour to be amusing—upon a subject of which little is really known in England—Indian life. Probably, of the social condition of no other of our colonial possessions are we so ignorant as we are of our great Eastern Empire. For some reason or other old Indians are generally reticent upon the subject; but it is a significant fact that the desire to leave the country is general, and that it is adopted as a settled home by none, save by those to whom the possession of authority and the habit of command have become necessities of existence. Signor Saffi's paper upon "Southern Italy, its Conditions and Prospects," is very valuable. He attributes, and with reason, the evils to which Naples is still a prey to the amount of indolence and corruption which the many years of bad government could not fail to engender. Of the agricultural population, who labour hard for insufficient pay, Signor Saffi speaks with respect, and, while he admits frankly the misery and degradation existing among them, he lays both at the door of Bourbonic despotism. Of this he adduces ample proofs. Among them may be cited the fact that the provinces of the mainland had only five high roads to connect them with the capital, while of these some were so imperfect that travellers had to make a portion of the journey on horseback, and others had no bridges. The existence of brigandage is attributed by Signor Saffi to the intrigues of some of the feudal families who flourished under the *ancien régime*, to the foolish disbandment of the old Neapolitan army, and to the gaol birds who escaped during the progress of the revolution. At the same time he admits that the peasants have not a sufficient interest in the maintenance of order to side actively against the brigands. A bold and decided article upon the question at issue between Dr. Colenso and Convocation completes an interesting number, which will, however, scarcely be popular with the majority of Mr. Mudie's subscribers.

Miss Cobbe's article in the *Victoria Magazine* is a peg on which she has hung a number of very good, if not new, stories. We have seen the following somewhere, but it will bear repeating:—"An Irish Judge sentenced a man to be flogged at the cart's tail from the gaol to a certain turnpike. The wretched man answered derisively, 'Thank you, my Lord; you've done your worst.' '*And back again*,' added the Judge, with imperturbable composure." As usual, Miss Cobbe underrates Scotch wit, and, in endeavouring to illustrate it, simply proves her ignorance of the language and the people. Mr. Tom Taylor completes his task of bringing Lichtenberg's opinion of the actors of 1775 before his readers: and Mr. Senior continues his very interesting "Journal kept in Egypt in 1855 and 1856." Altogether, it is evident that the *Victoria Magazine* relies for appreciation upon something better than sensation stories and startling theories, and for this, if other reasons were wanting, we wish it every success.

London Society is, as usual, light, amusing, and frothy. The article on Dickens's dogs is one of the best. Familiar as the world is with the works of the author of "Pickwick," many readers will feel surprised to see how many types of dogs Mr. Dickens has depicted, ranging from Mr. Sykes's Bull's-eye, raised and reared in the neighbourhood of Field-lane, Holborn, to poor Dora Copperfield's sleek, curly, pampered Jip. There is an article upon a subject which crops up annually under the July sun—that masterly pedestrian feat of going to Milan over the Oberland in a month for £16. Well, it is possible, from sixteen to twenty, but not advisable. Another fallacy which needs correcting is that of making the tour with as little luggage as possible, and travelling with no more impediments than a *robe de nuit* and a toothbrush. It is a serious mistake. We remember coming across such a pedestrian once in a heavy storm at Ragatz. We lent him some spare things while his own single suit was being dried in the village oven. He begged hard to buy them of us, but we were obliged to decline; and we watched him at eventide walk away steaming.

Good Words seems to have been more affected by the rebukes of the *Record* than its directors will allow, and to be growing decorously dull. "In the Dark" is a poor poem on a good subject, which is redeemed by the last stanza. Mr. Ludlow contributes a very readable paper on religious sisterhoods. "A Word of Remonstrance with some Novelists," by a Novelist," was very much needed, and will, we hope, be attended to; but, after all, the remedy for the evil which the writer deplores is to be found in the reading public, who have during the past season harassed Mr. Mudie's assistants for copies of "Aurora Floyd" and "Lady Audley's Secret," and left "David Elginbrod" unheeded on his shelves.

MUSIC.

Gounod's new opera, "Faust," has been as successful at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA as it had previously been at Her Majesty's Theatre. It was performed for the first time at Covent Garden on Thursday, last week, and the success of the first night has been fully confirmed by subsequent repetitions. Of the merits of this work, dramatic and musical, we have very little to say in addition to what has already been said by ourselves and our contemporaries. We think it owes its remarkable success as much to the excellence of the drama as to the attractions of the music. Goethe's grand and beautiful tragedy has been adapted to the musical stage with much felicity. The plot is clear and coherent, the incidents striking and pathetic, the catastrophe sublime. As to the music, it is certainly the work of a man of genius, though it is deformed by crudities which might have militated against the success of the piece had its dramatic interest been less powerful. Gounod is a musician of the new school. Though not a German, he belongs nevertheless to the "Young Germany" of music, and may be classed in the same category with Berlioz, Liszt, and (above all) Wagner, whom in many respects he strongly resembles. Like them, he sets at nought the time-honoured laws of musical art, and indulges in (so-called) harmonies and modulations which would have driven Mozart or Cimarosa crazy, and are no small trial to the nerves even at the present day. His melody, too, shows little attention to rhythm, and is often more in the style of measured recitative than of air—which is exactly the case with the music of Wagner. But still, we repeat, Gounod's music is the music of a man of genius; it has imagination, individuality, expression, and picturesque effect, and, like all music of a new and original character, it improves upon repetition. Its asperities are softened down, and its beauties are more prominently conspicuous. So that, taking all things together, we are not surprised at its success. The performance at Covent Garden is magnificent. The characters are strongly cast, Mdme. Miolan-Carvalho, the original Margaret at the Théâtre Lyrique, has assumed the part here. The music, written expressly for it, is calculated for her powers, and she sings it perfectly. In aspect and manner she realises the fine creation of the great German poet; and her acting is gentle and touching, though she fails to rise to the passion and grandeur of the concluding scenes. Tamberlik's Faust is a powerful performance, though he lacks the sweetness of voice which enables Giuglini to throw so much seductive tenderness into the love scenes with Margaret. Faure's Mephistophiles is a most artistic performance. He realises the cold, sneering character of the fiend, and he executes the music magnificently. The part of Valentine is well sustained by Graziani, and that of Siebel by Mdme. Didiée. As to the *mise en scène*, the richness and splendour of the costumes and decorations, the beauty of the scenery, and the brilliancy of the spectacle—all these things are such as might be expected from the management of this magnificent theatre.

The run of "Faust" having now slackened at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, its representations now alternate with those of other operas. On Saturday last "Norma" was performed, with Titiens in the character of the heroine, Mdlle. Artôt in that of Adalgisa, and Signor Geremia Bettini in that of Pollione. The appearance of Artôt as Adalgisa gave a new and interesting feature to the performance. Adalgisa is deemed a secondary part, and many prima donnas do not choose to perform it. It is, nevertheless, a most beautiful part, worthy of any actress or singer, however high her position; and, therefore, when such an artist as Mdlle. Artôt has the good sense to appear in it, the effect is as delightful as it is rare. The audience were enchanted, and lavished their applause on both the performers. Signor Bettini acquitted himself respectably, but did not achieve a brilliant success.

The concert season is almost over. Nearly the last, but by no means the least, of the benefit concerts was that of Mr. Brinley Richards, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday evening last week. Mr. Richards holds a high position in his profession, being much esteemed as a composer, a pianist, and instructor, so that his concert was attended by an overflowing assemblage of fashionable people. There was an elegant selection of vocal and instrumental music, in which Mr. Richards's own compositions very properly held a prominent place. One of the newest of them, the song "Daughter of Denmark," was evidently the principal feature of the evening. Exquisitely sung by Mdlle Parepa, it was applauded and encored with the utmost enthusiasm. Mr. Richards's new national song, "God bless the Prince of Wales," a composition which has gained unbounded popularity, was sung by Mr. Sims Reeves and the National Choral Union with the effect which it never fails to produce. A number of favourite vocal and instrumental pieces, performed by Miss Edith Wynne, Mdlle. Parepa, Mr. Lewis Thomas, M. Paque, Mr. Balsir-Chatterton, and Mr. John Thomas, completed the programme of this excellent and interesting concert.

THE THEATRES.

STRAND.—**A new drama, possessing more weight than** generally pertains to pieces produced at this theatre, has been given to the stage by Mr. John Brougham, and entitled "While there's Life there's Hope." We do not exactly perceive the peculiar relation of the title to the plot, nor which of the characters is supposed to benefit by the comforting assurance contained in it. For the plot itself, it bears considerable resemblance to Mr. Arthur Sketchley's drama of "The Dark Cloud," some twelve months ago produced at the St. James's. But it has the advantage of introducing an actor new to the Strand Theatre who is likely to be of service to the establishment. We allude to Mr. Vollaire, late of the Surrey, who has been engaged to support the character of Adam Greenleaf, and who is of such a cheerful disposition that he is always laughing. He has recently married a young wife, Rose Greenleaf (Miss L. Thorne), with whom he is remarkably happy. Living in the country and enjoying a competence, his heart overflows with mirth. But some mortification is prepared for him by a hypocritical nephew, who seeks to estrange him from Rose by casting doubts on her fidelity. A gossiping dentist lends much unintentional assistance to his plan by the discovery of a letter written by Rose to a former lover, one Rupert Wolfe (Mr Parselle). Wolfe is in possession of many other letters, the records of her early affection, and seeks to derive profit from them, but is disappointed. Rose will not purchase them; but the nephew, by a ruse, seeks to turn them to account, and by exciting Rupert with brandy induces him to declare that Rose has been guilty. Greenleaf overhears this, and he laughs no more; he is penetrated with the deepest sorrow. But Wolfe has been cheated out of the profit of his evidence, and his mind changes. He even feels remorse, and, determining to undo the mischief he has occasioned, remonstrates with his seducer, and is again overheard by Greenleaf, who is thus made acquainted with the conspiracy and receives Rose again to his arms. An underplot relieves the serious business, consisting of two precocious young persons who are permitted to marry by their friends before they are properly prepared in mind and heart for the matrimonial state. The young husband is cleverly personated by Miss Ada Swanborough, and the bride by Miss Fanny Hughes. They quarrel as to his smoking in the drawing-room, but being well advised by a good-hearted widow (Miss Bufton), who acts as the good genius of the family, the lady submits in time to her husband, and thus wins his concession to her prejudices. The drama was well acted, and made an impression on the audience.

SURREY.—**This theatre proceeds for the summer season under** the management of Mr. Henry Loraine, who has strengthened his bill by a version of the romantic drama "Le Bossu," the same that has retained so strong a hold on the Lyceum audience under the title of "The Duke's Motto." The conductor has also transferred to this stage the pleasing little drama of "The Burgomaster's Daughter," with the fairy fountain, of which we have already given an account, as recently produced at the Marylebone.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean sailed on Monday from Liverpool, in the Champion of the Seas, for Australia. They were accompanied by their niece, Miss Chapman, Mr. George Everett, and Miss Cathcart.

Mr. Samuel Roxby, for years proprietor and manager of the Sunderland, Shields, Durham, Stockton, and Scarborough theatres, died at the latter place yesterday week.

A petition of adjudication of bankruptcy has been presented against Mr. Dion Boucicault, formerly an actor at the Adelphi and Drury-lane theatres, and afterwards manager of the New Theatre Royal, Westminster, and the author of the well-known drama, "The Colleen Bawn." It is stated that the bankrupt, having made a large sum of money at the Adelphi, entered upon the occupation of the Westminster Theatre (late Astley's), and there expended about £14,000 upon decorations and improvements. A company was afterwards started for the purchase of the bankrupt's premises, and the bankrupt was to receive as much as £10,000 out of the proceeds. To the non-completion of that arrangement the bankrupt attributed his failure. The bankrupt's liabilities are stated, in round numbers, at £30,000; the assets are returned at £20,000, independently of a claim for £38,000 upon the New Theatre Company.

FETE FOR THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.

A GRAND fête and fancy fair in aid of the funds of the Royal Hospital for Incurables was recently held in the International Exhibition building, under the patronage of the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary. The eastern half of the nave was lined on each side with a row of counters gracefully draped with pink and white gauze in the form of a tent. The stalls (nearly forty in number) were held by Maria, Marchioness of Ailesbury; the Countess of Westmorland, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Countess of Antrim, and a number of other ladies of rank. In the centre of the nave, between the two rows of stalls, were several scent-fountains, tended by aristocratic naiads; and at the western end of the building, Mr. F. C. Burnand, Mr. M. Morgan, Mr. T. Robertson, and a number of other gentlemen connected with literature and the arts, had established a burlesque theatre, a Richardson's show, and a circus. In the theatre were performed at intervals short burlesques, full of the most boisterous fun and lunatic puns. One of these pieces—a "subaqueous, ultramarine, aquario-domestic drama," entitled "The Port Admiral; or, the Mysterious Mariner and the Rightful Heir"—furnishes us with a subject for illustration at page 36. When the nave was at its fullest it was not hard to fancy that one of the five-shilling Saturdays of last year had come back. The dense throng of fashionables, the crowds streaming through the entrance at the eastern dome, Minton's majolica fountain playing perfumed water, Foster and Andrew's great organ striving, as of old, to put down the Coldstreams, and the flashing of the sun through the many-coloured window behind the great clock—all helped most wonderfully to keep up the illusion. The braying of Richardson's brass band and the shouts of the amateur showmen, however, soon put one in mind that the great show of last year was a thing of the past.

INAUGURATION OF A MEMORIAL STATUE TO THE LATE LORD HERBERT OF LEA.

THE commemoration statue to the memory of the late Lord Herbert was inaugurated on Monday week, at Salisbury. Immediately after the decease of this lamented statesman, his friends and neighbours in his native county of Wilts met to decide on the most appropriate mode of commemorating his good service in ameliorating the condition of the British soldier, when it was decided that a statue and a convalescent home should be erected at Salisbury. The task of producing the statue was confided to Baron Marochetti. It is 9 ft. in height, standing on a square pedestal of Penrhyn granite 10 ft. high. The base of the statue bears simply the inscription, "Sidney Herbert." The site chosen is in the market-place, in front of the Townhall or Council House. The occasion was made quite a fête day. All the shops were closed, flags were flying, bells ringing, and the town was crowded with visitors from the adjacent towns and villages. The 1st Wilts Administrative Battalion of Volunteers were drawn up on three sides of a square surrounding the statue, leaving an open space, which was guarded by a body of police. In front of the Council House a large covered gallery had been erected, which was filled with the élite of the county. The attendance in the market square was very numerous, there not being less than 10,000 persons present. Lord Palmerston had intended to be present, but in consequence of a severe attack of gout his Lordship could not attend. He was represented by Earl De Grey and Ripon, who occupies in the Cabinet the position held by Lord Herbert. Earl De Grey, after expressing to the Mayor, Corporation, and memorial committee Lord Palmerston's extreme regret that he could not be present, proceeded to a dais erected by the side of the statue. In an eloquent address he described Lord Herbert as a thorough English statesman, and a philanthropist in the best meaning of the word; not hasty, crotchety, nor rash, but cautious, practical, and calm, never resting in pursuit of the great objects he had in view, and devoting his life to the service of his Sovereign and his country until in that service he laid it down. When Earl De Grey had concluded, the covering was removed from the statue amid loud cheers. A déjeûner afterwards took place in the council-chamber, at which the Mayor presided.

Our Engraving is from a photograph by J. W. Miell, of Salisbury.

Lord Cranworth has been chosen Speaker of the House of Lords, in the event of the absence of the Lord Chancellor or the Lord Commissioner.

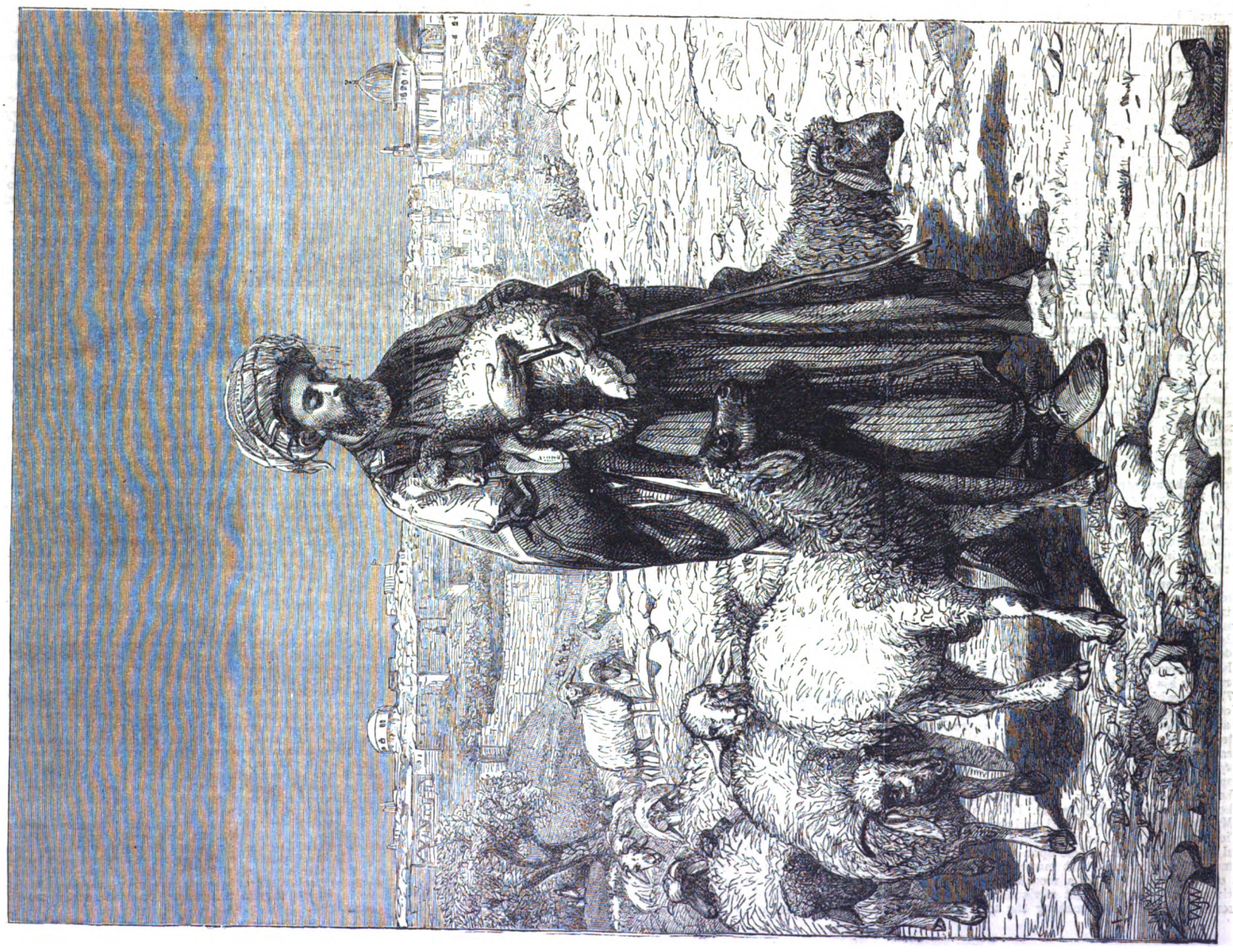
The well-known Roman banking firm of Torlonia is extinct. The Prince has withdrawn his name from business operations, and the only representatives of his once colossal house will in future be known to the commercial world as Messrs. Spada, Flamini, and Co.

Last Saturday the screw steam-ship Gibraltar, formerly the well-known Confederate privateer Sumter, left the Mersey for Nassau with a large and well-assorted cargo. Since her arrival in Liverpool the Sumter has undergone a complete overhaul, and her deck timbers have been materially strengthened. It is generally believed that the Gibraltar, upon her arrival at Nassau, will be further strengthened, and eventually resume her old occupation of looking after Federal merchantmen. We understand the Gibraltar took out the monster guns which caused her to be detained by the Customs authorities a few days ago.

Operations for the recovery of the treasure contained in the wreck of the Royal Charter are still carried on. Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co. sold the pool some time ago to a firm in Anglesea for about £700. Whenever the weather permits divers descend to collect the mud at the bottom, and this, on being washed, is found to contain golddust and coin. Five pounds and upwards are thus recovered every week. Numerous persons visit the now celebrated village of Moelfra. Some of these are persons who were themselves saved from the wreck. One of these has lately been at much pains to cut and carry away a portion of the rock to which the heroic sailor Rogers had made fast the hawser that was the means of saving so many lives. In the Llanallgo churchyard, situated about a mile from the scene of the wreck, a monument has been erected of stone carried chiefly from the place where the vessel struck. On this column a late visitor had carved with his knife these words:—"Came from Australia to see this.—B. NEIL." On one side of the monument there is inscribed as follows:—"The Royal Charter steam-clipper, of 2719 tons burden, sailed from Melbourne Aug. 26, 1859, bound for Liverpool, having on board 324 passengers, besides a crew of 103." On the second side:—"This monument has been erected, by public subscriptions, to the memory of those who perished in the wreck of the Royal Charter, off Moelfra, on the coast of Anglesea, on Wednesday, the 26th of October, A.D. 1859." On the third side:—"There lie in this churchyard the remains of 140 of the sufferers, and 45 in the churchyard of Penrhosllugwy, all of whom were buried by the pious and charitable Incumbents, the Rev. S. Roose Hughes, and his brother, the Rev. H. Roose Hughes." On the fourth side are enumerated the various adjacent parishes where the remains of some of the other sufferers were washed ashore and interred.

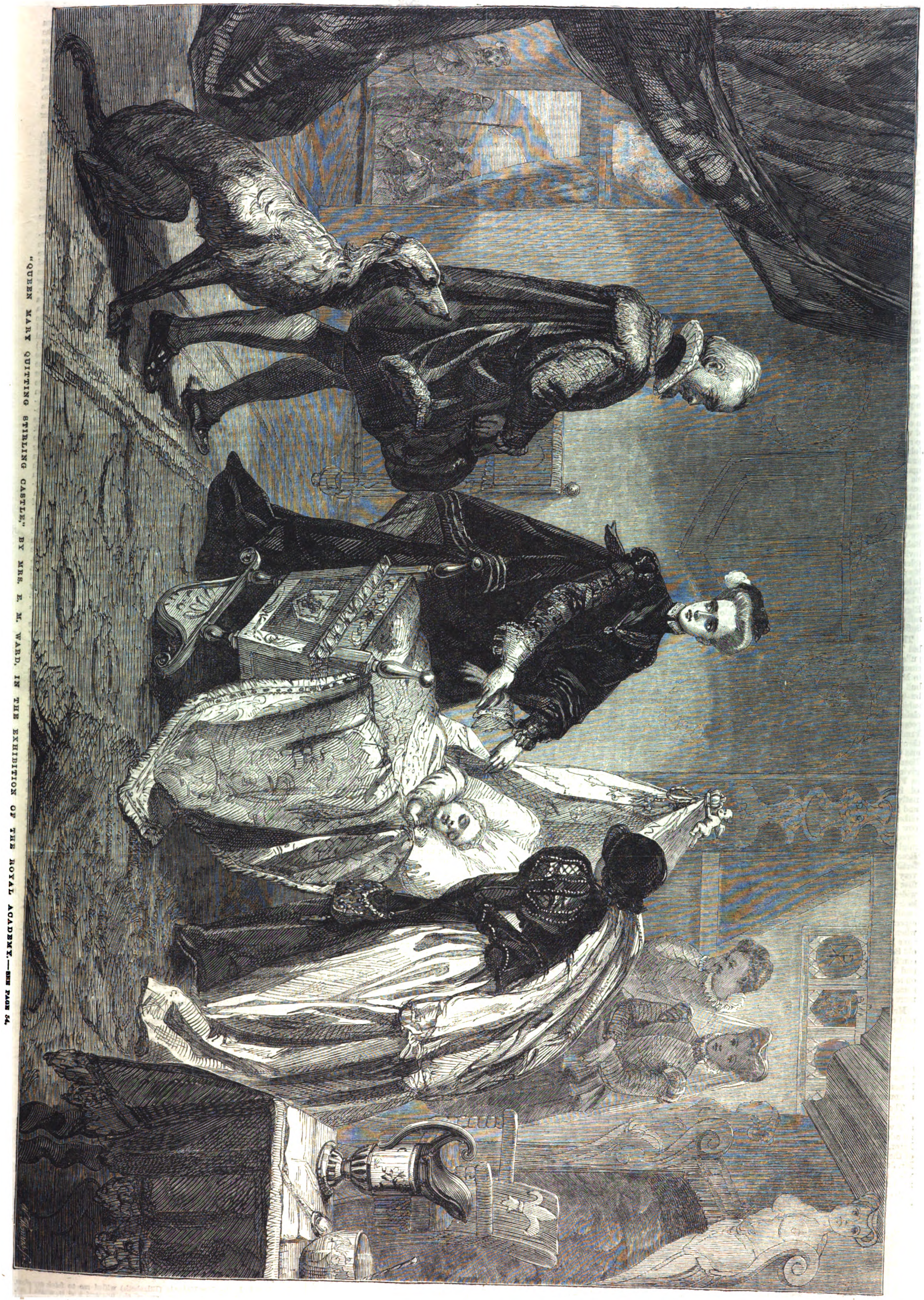
Digitized by Google

"ST. PETER," BY T. J. GULLICK, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE PAGE 54.



"THE SHEPHERD OF JERUSALEM," BY W. J. WEBB, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.
SEE PAGE 52

Digitized by Google



"QUEEN MARY QUITTING STIRLING CASTLE," BY MRS. E. M. WARD, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE PAGE 54.

Digitized by Google

the case. The steering of the ship is managed by a simple reversion to the old gunroom tiller—i.e., a long straight tiller projecting from the rudder-head into the after cabin, in a line with the keel, and the manner in which the ship answered her helm on Monday satisfied all on board that the resumption of the old description of tiller has given back to our ships some considerable portion at least of their old power of answering their helm, even before the introduction of the screw. She has also the advantage of an excellent system of ventilation, the invention of Mr. Baker, chief engineer of Chatham Dockyard, under whose superintendence a comprehensive system of up and down cast air-tubing and shafting has been fitted. This is stated to be quite sufficient for the ship's ventilation—in fact, everything connected with the vessel and her equipment is highly creditable to Chatham and all concerned in her construction.

TRIAL OF STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.

LAST week a series of experiments, interesting in themselves and likely to be in their result of the highest importance, was carried on in the Crystal Palace grounds, with a view to ascertain which is the best description of steam fire-engine of the different machines of the kind now made. These trials were conducted under the superintendence of a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, having the Duke of Sutherland for chairman, Captain Shaw as hon. secretary, and including among its members the most eminent mechanical engineers in the kingdom. The engines produced for trial were divided into two classes—the small class, consisting of those not exceeding 30 cwt.; and the large class, those exceeding 30 cwt. and not exceeding 60 cwt.; those weights not including coal, water, hose, or other gear. The premiums were £250 for the best engine, and £100 for the second best in each class. The chief points to which the committee directed their attention, in addition to the consideration of cost and weight, were those which relate to the general efficiency of the machines as fire-engines, combining, among other points of excellence, rapidity in raising and generating steam, facility of drawing water, the large volume thrown, the distance to which it can be projected with the least amount of loss, and simplicity, accessibility, and durability of parts. In order to carry out these trials with perfect uniformity and fairness, the committee provided the fuel (Welsh coal) and the nozzles—all of one pattern. One of the principal objects to be ascertained being to define the quantity of water which each could project through the atmosphere to certain heights and distances, the committee had prepared a set of water-targets and tanks, arranged in such a manner that the water could be measured after delivery. These targets consisted of canvas hoods with circular openings of 6 ft. in diameter, having attached to each a tail or shoot, through which the water was conducted into a gauged tank standing below, from which the quantity delivered within the opening of the target could be read off by means of a graduated index.

A great many engines of different kinds were entered for this trial, which took place on Wednesday, Messrs. Shand and Mason and Mr. Merryweather being the principal English competitors against the American machines, of which two competed. To the chief of these, the Manhattan, an accident occurred on Tuesday, by which it was partially disabled. On going down a steep hill, the men who guided it with ropes lost all control over it, and it fell on one side, injuring one workman fatally and destroying its chances of competition. In its place, however, another American engine entered the lists, and worked well. The muster of the fire-engines and the firemen, in various costumes, near the lower basin of the fountains, was a very pretty and animated sight, and we give an Engraving of the scene. As far as the trials went on Wednesday, the superiority rested with the engines of Messrs. Shand and Mason. They were the first to get up steam from cold water and be in full work, accomplishing this task within eight minutes, the others taking nearly ten. They were the first to throw through their target their allotted quota of 1000 gallons of water, and the distance to which they projected their massive column of water vertically into the air clearly overtopped the rather feathery shoots of their antagonists.

The trials of the machines were continued on Thursday. The tests were on this occasion devised to put the strength and durability of each machine to the most arduous proof. For this purpose each engine had to work by itself for two hours without stopping, drawing its supply of water up into the engine from a depth of 18 ft., and delivering it through a hose no less than 400 ft. long, the hose being laid from the lower basin of the fountains up the steep incline, along the bed of the cascades, into the water temples at the top. To raise its water up from a depth of 18 ft., to deliver it up a very steep hill through a 400-ft. length of hose, and, finally, to project it from the nose-pipe a distance of 56 ft. through the atmosphere at an angle of 45 deg. from the horison, requires the most powerful and perfect engines. The weather was unfavourable for the trial, especially in the early part of the day, when the high wind scattered a great deal of the water as it came from the hose. The engine of Messrs. Shand and Mason, which was tried first, was exposed to great disadvantages from this cause, from 10 to 15 per cent of the quantity of its jet being blown away before it could pass through the aperture of the target in the water temple. The American engine was unable to go through this ordeal, not being able to keep up steam enough for the great force required to raise and propel the water. On the whole, the honours of this day remained with Mr. Merryweather, his powerful three-hose engine accomplishing its two hours' task with great ease, notwithstanding that the hose burst twice under the great pressure of the water.

The trials with the fire-engines were brought to a close on Friday, after each machine had been put through every conceivable form of ordeal, some of which were so severe that one—an American engine—broke down completely. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Lord Caithness and attended by Captain Grey, came on the ground soon after ten o'clock to witness the experiments. The Manhattan, which was seriously injured by turning over when being brought upon the ground on Tuesday, was tried in the presence of his Royal Highness. It was scarcely fair to try this engine at all, but the American gentlemen themselves wished it, and steam was got up accordingly. Before it had pumped long, however, it was found to be too much injured to work with safety, and a crack which its flywheel had received when it fell over began to spread so fast that the machine had to be stopped at once. The Prince took great interest in the working of the machines, the different merits of which were pointed out to him by the Duke of Sutherland and Captain Shaw. The most important experiments made on this day with the engines took place just under the north water tower, to test them as to their power in throwing a vertical jet high into the air. For this purpose the nozzles of the hose of the four competing machines were fixed upright side by side in a frame about 10 ft. high. The diameter of the nose-pipe used by Mr. Merryweather was 26-16ths of an inch, or more than an inch and a half. Messrs. Shand and Mason used a nozzle of 22-16ths of an inch, the American engine one of 21-16ths of an inch, and Mr. Roberts's engine one of 14-16ths of an inch. The latter, for such a small engine (only 30 cwt.), threw a steady and high jet, at times quite as high as 140 ft., into the air. All, however, were eclipsed in height by the jets thrown by Mr. Merryweather's and Messrs. Shand and Mason's, which reached a height of 180 ft. The American engine was literally nowhere, and, except during an occasional spurt, 50 ft. was about its maximum. As the jets were kept close and parallel with the tower, and only distant from it a couple of feet, it was quite easy, by a comparison with the stories of the tower itself, each of which is 20 ft. high, to estimate almost to a foot the height each jet was thrown. The united efforts of all the nozzles of course came down in a perfect cataract of water. This last effort, which was exceedingly beautiful to witness, brought the trials to a close.

At a meeting of the committee on Wednesday evening—his Grace the Duke of Sutherland in the chair—the following official award of prizes was made:—The patent steam fire-engine by Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, of Long-acre (large size), was awarded the first prize of £250. The £100 prize was awarded to Messrs. Shand, Mason, and Co., of Blackfriars-road, for the next large engine. Only two prizes could be given, but Robert's engine was, by formal resolution of the committee, highly commended. It should be stated that this engine was over 30 cwt. and under 60 cwt., and that a quantity of shavings got by some means into the suction-pipe of the engine at her trial. Amongst the small land-steamers the prize of £250 was awarded to Messrs. Shand, Mason, and Co. The £100 prize was awarded to Messrs. Lee and Co.'s small engine.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 18.

SUNDAY, July 12.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity. Acre taken by the Crusaders under Richard I. of England and Philip Augustus of France, 1191. Battle of Aughrim; the adherents of James II. defeated by General Ginkell, 1691. Peace concluded between Austria, France, and Sardinia, at Villafranca, 1859.

MONDAY, 13.—The Parliamentarians under Waller defeated near Devizes, 1643. Cook returned from his first voyage round the world, 1771.

TUESDAY, 14.—Destruction of the Bastille, and beginning of the French Revolution, 1789. French National Confederation celebrated at the Champ de Mars, 1790, 1791, 1792. Marat killed by Charlotte Corday, 1793.

WEDNESDAY, 15.—St. Swithin (Bishop of Winchester, 852). Pope Pius VII. and Napoleon Bonaparte by a concordat re-established the Catholic religion in France, 1801. Napoleon I. surrenders himself to Captain Maitland, of the Bellerophon, 1815. New moon, 10h. 54m. p.m.

THURSDAY, 16.—Great victory of the Gauls, under Brennus, over the Romans at the Allia, 389 B.C. Anne Askew, an accomplished Protestant lady, burnt in Smithfield, London, 1546.

FRIDAY, 17.—Charles VII. crowned King of France, through the aid of Joan of Arc, 1429. Death of Earl Grey, the head of the "Reform" Ministry, aged eighty-one, 1845.

SATURDAY, 18.—Death of the great Italian poet Petrarch, 1374. The French invasion of Sussex repelled, 1543.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 18, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 30	—	0 4	0 32	0 59	1 22	1 45	2 3	2 23	2 42	2 59	3 14	3 31	3 47

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours Read at 10 A.M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum Read at 10 A.M.	Maximum Read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches
July 1	30·231	63·1	49·1	·63	4	43·2	70·6	S. S3W.	201	·000
2	29·985	60·2	51·8	·75	8	54·5	69·3	W. WSW.	381	·002
3	30·169	61·9	48·6	·64	6	52·5	69·5	NW. WNW.	149	·000
4	30·112	61·1	49·1	·67	5	50·5	70·6	NW. N. NE.	123	·000
5	..	...	...	..	..	54·1	72·8	..	167	·000
6	30·215	66·7	51·6	·60	1	53·5	75·1	ESE. SE.	322	·000
7	30·021	68·8	56·4	·66	3	54·4	78·1	SW. WSW.	211	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·293	30·003	29·160	30·151	..	30·262	30·031
Temperature of Air	63·9°	6·5°	6·8°	68·1°	..	69·5°	71·5°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	56·3°	58·0°	56·2°	57·3°	..	57·7°	61·6°
Direction of Wind	S.	SW.	NW.	ENE.	..	ESE.	WSW.

TO CONTINENTAL SUBSCRIBERS.—Mr. Ludwig Denicke, Leipsic, has been appointed our special agent for Germany.—Terms of Subscription at Leipsic—including four Double Numbers and the Christmas Number—One Year, 8 Thalers 20 Sgr.; Half-year 4 Thalers 10 Sgr.; per Quarter, 2 Thalers 5 Sgr.

NOTICE.—The Titlepage and Index of Vol. XLII. will be given in next week's Number.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1863.

HAVING already called attention to the movements that are being made for celebrating the tercentenary of the birth of Shakspeare, we will briefly advert to the present position of those who are making creditable efforts to carry out this purpose. We offer these remarks chiefly for the sake of promoting the cause, which is now being taken up in a right spirit and with a reasonable prospect of success. Time, however, is rapidly passing, and in another month there will be little chance of obtaining active co-operation from the influential classes. The Premier has intimated that Parliament has no inclination to sit much after July, and when the season is over the Shakspeare movement will stagnate unless energetic steps are at once taken to rouse public attention. It would be affectation to say that we believe that the people will join with eagerness in the demonstration, or that it is not one in which the leadership of the educated classes must be given earnestly if the result is to be worthy the name of the poet and of the nation.

We are glad to learn that the amalgamation of the associations that have taken the matter in hand either has been effected or will at once be arranged. A united effort alone can accomplish the object, and we rejoice to believe that there is a strong desire on the part of those really interested in the scheme to pull together. The question which the public will, of course, put is, "What is proposed?" If a definite answer, embodying a practical aim, be given, we do not see why the movement should not be very successful; but all depends upon this. We confess that we adhere to all that we have hitherto advanced in reference to the question, and that we believe the doom of the scheme will be pronounced by the issue of any announcement that shall make it impossible for the non-theatrical world to join in the tribute to the poet whose poems take the form of plays, but whose dramatic faculty was among the least of his glories. We should desire to eliminate from the scheme all that appertains to the mere playhouse. William Cowper has been dead many years, but we have not forgotten the satire in which he immortalised the antics performed by Garrick at his celebration in honour of Shakspeare and himself:—

> The mulberry-tree was hung with blooming wreaths,
> The mulberry-tree stood centre of the dance,
> The mulberry-tree was hymned with dulcet airs,
> For Garrick was a worshipper himself.
> He drew the liturgy, and framed the rites
> And solemn ceremonial of the day.

We are happy to believe that the age has advanced, and that any mummery of the kind that pleased the age of Garrick would now be scouted. That money might be obtained by the announcement of a procession at Stratford is very likely, when we know that the vulgarities of the Godiva show draw thousands, and that even the May-Day chimney-sweeps get a good deal by their masque; but it would be an insult to the memory of the poet to buy him a statue with coin so gained. On the other hand, there is no reason why Shakspearean performances should not take place on the night of the birthday, for those curiously-constituted persons who believe that the Shakspearean drama can be decently represented by any talent now upon the boards. But these performances should have no connection with the national scheme. If they succeed, and produce money, it may be added to the fund, but it is not the National Committee that should seek to raise supplies by such means. If the actors like to abandon sensation dramas and slang burlesques for a single night, and speak the language of Shakspeare, the virtuous effort will deserve all plaudit, and this is not an age when under-praise is in vogue; but we do not think that the pecuniary result of such performances will—we take the low view of the subject—balance the loss which the scheme will sustain by the admission of the histrionic element to exclude the thousands who consider the theatrical system, as at present administered, as objectionable in a moral point of view as the intellectual world regards it with reference to true art.

We think that the statue is the form which the tribute should take, and that the metropolis is entitled to the custody of the statue, not only because London was the place where the poet flourished, but because it is only by placing the memorial in the capital that we shall afford the world a chance of seeing it. The claims of Stratford are untenable, though we are aware that certain selfish interests will be clamorously asserted. The statue must be in London, and we think that it ought to be in a public place, if a good site can be obtained. In front of the Temple Garden, where Shakspeare has laid a scene which no one forgets, will be created a new promenade where the memorial might well be placed, especially as it would be seen from the river. It certainly ought to be placed in Old London. Some have advocated a site near that of the Globe Theatre, but there are heavy objections to this, besides the fatal objection to "that side of the water." We may add that if a fountain, on a noble scale, could be part of the memorial, we have precedent in the Molière fountain in Paris, and may hope to make something even better than that. But, of course, all these questions are swallowed up in the great question—one of funds; and it is because we feel that a large fund ought to be collected by worthy means (or the tribute will be a scandal instead of an honour to us) that we would specially urge upon all concerned in the movement to lose no time in enlisting the active co-operation of the best classes.

Nothing can be done in England without a dinner, and why should we not always have a dinner when we can? We can have the best dinner in the world (we could do so even before the Acclimatisation Society enlightened us), we can have the best wine, and our party, large or small, will contain a great preponderance of honest men. Why should we not meet in honour of William Shakspeare's birthday. By all means let us have a banquet; and if "orations" are to be pronounced upon such an occasion, why, let us even bear those sooner than refuse to assemble. They will be very foolish orations, of course; but the parties will mean well, and we shall have a good subscription. There will be no enthusiasm: a second-rate town in Germany will go more mad over a third-rate statue to a fourth-rate fiddler than all England will show itself on this occasion; but the most honourable admiration is not the most noisy. The masses will not be in the movement, and it is only cant that seeks to persuade others that the artisan is half as much interested in "Ophelia" as in the other drowned lady, the "Colleen Bawn;" but, if the business be managed properly, we shall secure the middle and the upper classes, for different reasons, into which it is not necessary to go. But we must lose no time; here is July, the next three months will be a blank, and then the interval between the reorganisation of society and the birthday will be short indeed. We learn that there are great and distinguished names in large numbers ready to be announced, and the sooner we hear of them the better, in companionship with a definite announcement of the object of the committee.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Royal family, attended by Viscountess Jocelyn, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, the Hon. Beatrice Byng, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles Phipps, arrived at Osborne at a quarter past one o'clock on Saturday last. In the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove out in a carriage and four. On the same day the Prince and Princess of Leiningen arrived on a visit to her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Princesses Helena and Louisa, with the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. G. Prothero.

On Monday morning the Queen walked in the grounds adjacent to Osborne. In the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa and the Princess of Leiningen, drove out in a carriage and four. Lord Alfred Paget attended on horseback.

On Tuesday the Queen, attended by Viscountess Jocelyn, walked and drove in the vicinity of Osborne.

On Wednesday Prince Leopold arrived at Osborne from Windsor Castle. The Duke of Somerset also arrived on a visit to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

On Saturday the Princess, attended by the Marchioness of Carmarthen, visited the Horticultural Gardens at Kensington. In the evening the Prince, attended by Captain Grey, went to Twickenham, and dined with the Duke d'Aumale, at Orleans House. On the same day the Queen of Prussia, Princess Mary, and the Duke de Montpensier visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St James's. The Sub-Dean, the Rev. R. Harvey, and the Rev. J. C. Haden officiated. In the evening the Prince and Princess gave a dinner to the Queen of Prussia. Among those who had the honour of meeting her Majesty were the following:—The Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess Domburg, Count Bernstorff, the Duke of Hamilton, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, &c.

On Monday the Prince and Princess accompanied the Queen of Prussia to the London Bridge terminus, and took leave of her Majesty. In the afternoon the Prince, attended by Captain Grey, rode on horseback. The Princess, attended by the Marchioness of Carmarthen, took a drive in an open carriage. In the evening the Prince, attended by the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe and Captain Grey, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with his presence.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess went to Chiswick, and honoured the Duchess Dowager of Sutherland with their presence at a déjeuner at Chiswick House. On the same day the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House.

On Wednesday the Prince, attended by Lord Alfred Hervey,

Digitized by Google

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A GOOD meeting at Worcester was especially marked by the kind running of Umpire, who has now paid back £970 of the thousand which Lord Coventry gave for him when the public considered him "a hopeless savage." Coup d'Etat was another winner for Leamington, and Practitioner gave Alpheus (considered to be better than Leicester, and heavily backed by his owner) 8 lb. and a very easy beating after a very bad start. He is by The Cure, and seems a cheap 155-guinea purchase for Mr. Craven at the annual Sheffield Lane stud sale. The weather at Newmarket was fearfully hot, and the shade of the beeches near the July Stakes Course most grateful. Brother to Morocco in his two races nearly made up for Wingrave's defeat in his match with Umpire. Ten came out for the July, and the finish, between the somewhat leggy Cambuscan, the neat little Midnight Mass, and the slovenly-looking Scottish Chief, was a very fine thing, there being barely half a length between the three. The Calista colt went remarkably well in his canter, but never got near the leaders, which are most probably a very moderate lot, despite the 7 to 4 on Mr. Merry's crack. Claremont did not look fit, and with his companion, Rouge Cross, came more to get a line with "The Chief." The winner and the second were both by Newminster, and the former was bought at her Majesty's sale by Lord Winchelsea for 400 gs., and sold by him, it is said, for 900 gs. to Lord Stamford, sadly to his trainer's dismay, who thought he had another "stinger" to succeed Macaroni. Newmarket has thus won the greatest races of its season so far, as well as the Derby. Baron Rothschild was amazingly lucky on Wednesday, but his King of Diamonds broke down.

Lord Clifden has gone back to 100 to 6 in the St. Leger betting, and as The Ranger's legs were said to be the cause of his party not backing him heavily for the Derby during the winter, he is not a very hot favourite, with the ground in such a hard state. Some few, relying on their remembrances of "the family blood," are disposed to back Mr. Anson's Bonny Bell. John Day is said to have a Barb in hand for the Goodwood Cup, which has defeated everything at Gibraltar, and carried 14 st. well to hounds, which is considerably more than twice what it is honoured with at Goodwood in consequence of the tremendous allowances to eastern-bred horses. The race meetings next week are at Liverpool, Abingdon, Hungerford, Pontefract, and Stamford; and but for her temper being a little odd, Imperatrice's chance would be worth more than 10 to 1 for the Liverpool Cup.

We hear that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has sold both the hunters he bought at the Quorn sale at the same price he gave for them. "Bentinck," we believe, goes to Mr. Chaplin, and "The Right Man" to a foreign nobleman. His Royal Highness (whose purchase of Bilton Grange is not yet confirmed) has bought one of Sir Frederick Johnstone's best hunters at Tattersalls' lately.

Robert Chambers still declines to row another match with Green on the Thames in August, but contends that, as he has rowed four times already on that river, it is but fair that Green should come down to "the coaly Tyne." He does not seem to care much about a match, but suggests to the Australian that if he is not satisfied he had better enter against him for the Tyne champion cup. Green claims forfeit on the ground that Chambers will not row in reasonable time, and Chambers's backers think Green unreasonable for not taking expenses to row on the Tyne; and there the matter stands. So far, Chambers has won £2100 in matches. At Greenock, on Thursday, the regatta came off under the auspices of the Royal Northern Yacht Club. The Fairy Cross took the £100 prize for schooners, the Surf the £50 prize for yachts, and the Glide the £20 prize.

Rugby quite overtasked itself in trying to play the Marylebone Club and Ground, as Grundy and Baker bowled in their best style, and defeated them in one innings, with twenty-five to spare. In the second Gentlemen v. Players match the former did still worse than before, and were beaten by nine wickets. Willsher's 77, T. Lockyer's 76 (not out), Mortlock's 70, and Iddison's 49, were rare players' scores. Mr. R. D. Walker (40 and 37), Mr. Mitchell (76), and Mr. Daniel (51—run out), and Mr. E. M. Grace (31), were in good force. The gentlemen's bowling, with the exception of Mr. Grace's, was very weak; but Willsher, in one innings, and Griffith in another, told their tale. Mr. Daniel's run out was effected by a most masterly piece of play between Lockyer and Willsher, who "sent in the ball like a race horse" to Tom. Willsher was immensely applauded when he went up to the pavilion, as it was felt that he had stood on his high position as a cricketer, and declined to enter into any miserable anti-Oval cabal. "The talent sovereign" was given him, and we trust that the club will never again desert this good old rule. Five gentlemen and eight players from Kent could make no head against ten players and Mr. Grace (who got "the leger" 52) at Lord's, this week. Willsher (25 and 25) was more effective in batting than bowling, and T. Sewell (28—not out) never bowled better, and took both Griffith's and Carpenter's wickets. Griffith made the best player's innings, 43; but Tarrant was the lion of the match, and his bowling in the second innings was most destructive in its pace and precision. Woe, woe, to the men at the antipodes when they try to face him! The All England Eleven intend to compete next Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at Hackwood Park, near Basingstoke, with twenty-two gentlemen of that locality.

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Neophyte, 1. Sparkle, 2. Columba, 3.
Handicap Plate of £50.—Zeloo, 1. Battery, 2. Fanatic, 3.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Brother to Morocco, 1. Columba, 2.
July Stakes.—Cambuscan, 1. Midnight Mass, 2. Scottish Chief, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Deerfoot, 1. King of Italy, 2. Daniel, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Fletton, 1. Wild Tom, 2.
Plate of 50 sovs.—Brother to Morocco, 1. Harlequin, 2. Oberon, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Rest, 1. Stomacher f., 2. La Medora, 3.
Handicap Plate of £50.—Waterwitch, 1. Spark, 2. Meriden, 3.
Stamford Plate.—Argonaut, 1. Livingstone, 2. Queen of Trumps, 3.
Plate of £50.—Brother to Canace, 1. Washington, 2. Usher, 3.
Exeter Stakes.—Evelina, 1. Crytheia, 2. Lady Caroline, 3.
Town Plate.—Golden Dust, 1. Dunkeld, 2. Canace, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Daniel, 1. Oneida, 2. Abderrahman, 3.
Mid-summer Stakes.—Carnival, 1. Sea King, 2. Ænopides, 3.

THURSDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Black Lily, walked over.
£50 Plate.—Rosa f, 1.—Fletton, 2.
Chesterfield Stakes.—Scottish Chief, 1. Crytheia, 2.—Becky Sharpe, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Zeloo, 1. Meriden, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Neophyte, 1. Prophet, 2. Columba, 3.

Sir Henry Bulwer has presented the Viceroy of Egypt, in the name of her Majesty, with the insignia of the Order of the Bath.

A great agricultural meeting has just been held at Odense, the principal town of the island of Funen. Of twenty silver medals, nine have fallen to the share of Englishmen; of forty bronze medals, five; and one obtained "honourable mention."

M. Lamartine has sent the following notice to the subscribers to his "Entretiens" and other works:—"The death of Mme. Lamartine, that good and brave woman whom God had given me for the support and consolation of my life; the rheumatism, which has for three months kept me, and still continues to keep me, in a state of total inaction; the forced suspension of all work, of all income, and all payment during this period, will explain to my subscribers why they have received nothing from me. I request them to wait till the end of July. My health will then allow me to continue the interrupted "Entretiens," and to publish two numbers each month till the back numbers are all delivered. As to the 'Œuvres Complètes,' I have just signed an agreement with my good friend M. Gustave Delahaute, by which he, with disinterested friendship, agrees to pay my publishers for the eight volumes now in course of printing. The whole forty volumes will be finished and ready for sale on the 31st of December next.—A. DE LAMARTINE."

A further reduction of the artisans and labourers of Woolwich Arsenal is to be made. 200 men will be discharged from the Royal gun factories, thereby reducing that branch of the establishment (a short time ago numbering 3500 men) to 800. The laboratory department is likewise ordered to be reduced, and a number of wheelers and tin workers in the Royal carriage department have received notices of dismissal, some of whom have been in the employment about twenty years. For several months past the departments have been engaged solely in executing outstanding orders for the coast defences, some of which have been on the order-books about eight years; the whole of which are now completed, and the establishment is literally "at a standstill." The only work now being executed in the Royal gun factories consists of repairs, the completion of 300-pounder coast defence guns, and the adjustment of some guns on Mr. Broadwell's principle, on a peculiar system of breech-loading, for experimental purposes, commenced recently with success.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Messrs. Kelk and Lucas have commenced pulling down the Great Exhibition building.

The Newsvenders' Benevolent and Provident Institution holds its annual festival at Freemasons' Tavern on the 21st inst.

The members of the Navy Club gave their annual entertainment to the First Lord of the Admiralty (the Duke of Somerset) on Tuesday evening at Willis's Rooms.

The annual distribution of the medals and prizes to the students of the Female School of Art took place on Thursday at University College, Gower-street.

Public drinking-fountains were opened on Saturday at Peckham and Peckham-rye—Miss Chapman drinking the first glass of water at the former, and Miss Taylor at the latter.

On Monday the Rev. Joseph Brown, Rector of Christchurch, Surrey, with a committee of ladies and gentlemen and hundreds of poor parishioners, had their annual trip to Chiselhurst, Kent.

The sale of pictures by Italian, Flemish, and Dutch masters, commenced by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods last Saturday, was concluded on Monday. The sum realised amounted to nearly £6000.

The London and South-Western Railway Company have just opened their new branch line of four miles between Twickenham and Kingston, giving stations at Teddington, Hampton-wick, and Surbiton.

At the July Quarter Sessions for Middlesex, which began on Monday, there were 133 prisoners for trial. Of these 44 can neither read nor write, 73 can read and write imperfectly, and one only can read and write well.

The important collection of old Greek coins, in gold, silver, and bronze, formed by the Chevalier N. Ivanhoff, Consul-General for Russia at Smyrna, during a long official residence in Turkey, has been disposed of under the hammer of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. The sale lasted throughout the whole of the week and realised more than £3000.

Last week the births of 1937 children—995 boys and 942 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1728.——The rate of mortality in London was nearly constant during the month of June. In the week that ended last Saturday the deaths were 1187. The average weekly number at the beginning of July, corrected for increase of population, is 1142. A girl and a boy died from swallowing cherry-stones.

A meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works was held yesterday week, when Mr. Bazalgette reported favourable and rapid progress on the different sections of the main-drainage scheme. An application from the trustees of the Peabody fund had been received by the board, soliciting that the provision of the Act of Parliament which requires that houses where a number of families are intended to reside shall be built in such a manner as to render them fireproof should be relaxed in the case of some houses they intend to build at Shadwell. The board decided that they had no power to relax the provisions of the Act, and refused the application.

Tattersalls', familiarly known as the Corner, will shortly change its time-honoured location. In 1765, a hundred years' lease was taken of these premises by an ancestor of the present family. They then simply consisted of a stable-yard, with a few buildings attached. From time to time various additions and improvements have been made to meet the requirements of business, but it is still an inconvenient and contracted establishment. The immense amount of business which is now transacted in connection with racing affairs renders Tattersalls' a species of sporting Stock Exchange. Before and after races of any importance, the subscription-room is so crowded as to render moving about a work of great difficulty. The want of space applies equally to the box and stall accommodation for the large number of horses which are annually brought to the hammer by Messrs. Tattersall. In 1865 the present lease will expire, and handsome and more commodious premises will be built on a piece of ground at Knightsbridge-green, which is already being cleared for the purpose.—*Building News.*

The half-yearly meeting of the Royal Humane Society was held at the offices of the society, in Trafalgar-square, on Wednesday—Mr. B. Bond Cabbell in the chair. It appeared from the report that the receipts for the last half year amounted to £779, the expenditure being £582. The number of cases since last December were 65; persons successfully treated, 81; beyond recovery, 6; suicides, 7. The return for Hyde Park is as follows:—12 persons successfully treated, 1 beyond recovery, 3 found drowned, 3 attempts at suicide. The council awarded the society's silver medal to the following applicants:—Maori Jack, who saved the life of Mr. Mitchell, and tried to save Mr. Rogers, whose boat upset on Lake Whakatep, New Zealand, on Aug. 9, 1862; Mr. A. Maclean, who saved Mr. T. Davies, who was carried away by the current while bathing in the Buffalo River, King William's Town, Cape of Good Hope, Feb. 11, 1863; Lieutenant G. A. Turner, her Majesty's 50th Regiment, who saved Lieutenant W. R. White, and tried to save a boatman whose boat upset on Lake Tumbligam, near Trincomalee, Feb. 19, 1863; Charles Murphy, who saved Margaret Fitzgerald, who accidentally fell into the river at Cork, May 3, 1863.

There are few spots within the metropolitan district which possess so many historic charms, and around which there cluster so many pleasant memories and agreeable associations as Strawberry Hill. Pope gathered around him, at his villa at Twickenham, a select circle of the men of genius of his time; and Horace Walpole made Strawberry Hill the resort of the wits, the aristocracy, the statesmen, and the leading spirits of the fashionable world. From the luxurious shades of Strawberry Hill Walpole sent forth those graphic and gossiping pictures of the doings and sayings of the fashionable world, which have given so much zest to the history of the eighteenth century. It was the dwelling-place of one who has been very happily described as "the most eccentric, the most artificial, the most fastidious, the most capricious of men;" one whose mind was "a bundle of inconsistent whims and affectations." The gardens of this famous place, now in the possession of the Countess of Waldegrave, are, by the kind permission of its amiable owner, to be opened on Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th and 16th, for the purpose of a bazaar in aid of the funds required for the enlargement of Holy Trinity Church, Twickenham. The list of patronesses includes an array of influential names. Military bands are engaged.

The distribution of prizes and testimonials by Lord Shaftesbury among the poorer inhabitants of the parish of St. George's, Bloomsbury, who had kept their rooms clean and tidy during a prescribed period took place on Thursday in the inclosure of Russell-square. A large marquee was erected, in which the competitors for the flower-show prizes exhibited their specimens of window-sill floriculture. Considering that the whole of these flowers were grown in the worst courts of the parish, the collection of fuchsias, geraniums, and other flowering plants was really surprising. Perhaps the most interesting portion of the show was the children's class, containing annuals grown in pots by the Sunday-school children. Some of the young exhibitors had struck out a new line for themselves, and had reared miniature orange and lemon trees, walnut-trees, and even date palms and locust-trees from the stones and seeds of those plants they had become possessed of. Between four and five hundred plants were exhibited. The idea of the flower-show was originated three or four years since by the Rev. S. H. Parkes, Curate of the Rev. Emilius Bayley, the Rector of the parish. The still more valuable notion of giving prizes for clean and tidy rooms was first proposed by a charitable friend to the Rev. Mr. Bayley. The good effected by this simple means can hardly be over estimated. The gentlemen connected with the affair state that the transformation from filth to cleanliness in numbers of rooms in the very worst districts is almost incredible. In distributing the prizes Lord Shaftesbury told the successful competitors that they ought to feel proud and happy at what they had accomplished. They had done their duty by themselves and their families, and they would feel the benefit of it sooner or later. He reminded them, in conclusion, that the virtue of cleanliness was next to godliness, and that the cultivation of flowers, whether in a princely garden or a humble flower-pot, was one of the purest of earthly pleasures. The bands of the Bloomsbury Rifle Corps and of the E division of police attended during the day.

The annual distribution of rewards by the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire took place on Tuesday in the Mansion House—the Lord Mayor in the chair. The chairman, having pointed out the excellence of the objects of the society and dwelt upon the public importance of well-organised fire brigades, called upon the secretary to read the report. By this document it appears that since March, 1862, six new stations have been established, raising the total number of stations belonging to the society to 81. The society's brigade numbers 90 members, under four inspectors. During the year 613 fires have been attended, and 67 persons rescued from burning premises. The balance-sheet shows the receipts to have been £3278; payments, £3111. After the reading of the report the Lord Mayor distributed the awards as follow:—James O'Brien, silver medal; John Andrew Schulkins, testimonial; Williams Mullins, testimonial and half a sovereign; Charles Arnold, silver medal; Edward Dunk, testimonial and one sovereign; John Tordhoff, testimonial and half a sovereign; George Edsden, silver medal and one sovereign; John Shaw, testimonial and one sovereign; Samuel Lemmen, testimonial and one sovereign; Joseph Jacobs, testimonial and one sovereign; Joseph Robinson, testimonial and half a sovereign; Adam Briggs, silver medal; John M'Cormick and Colin M'Donald, testimonial and one sovereign each; Thomas Clarke, silver medal; Henry Attwood Allen, silver medal; Edward Rose, testimonial; Samuel Hawtree, testimonial and half a sovereign; Caleb Hooker and William Miller, testimonial and half a sovereign each; George Hardway, silver medal; Samuel Wood, testimonial and one sovereign (this man was the owner of the celebrated "fireman's dog," and he wore the gold and silver medals of the society, and had five testimonials; on one occasion Wood brought three children from the upper floor of a burning house, carrying one under each arm and one in his mouth); William Hunt, testimonial; Nathaniel Puzey, testimonial and one sovereign; Henry Hughes and John Foy, testimonial and half a sovereign each; Joseph Pryer, testimonial; William Irvine, testimonial and half a sovereign; Richard Storey, testimonial; George Searle, testimonial and one sovereign; George Varney, testimonial and half a sovereign; George Cornell, testimonial and half a sovereign; and Thomas Welford, one sovereign and a clasp to the society's silver medal already in his possession. Welford's special service was the rescuing of seven persons from great danger at a fire in Upper Thames-street.

LAW AND POLICE.—An important decision has been given in the Court of Exchequer. The Crown has been suing the Earl of Sefton for succession duty on account of certain lands in the neighbourhood of Toxteth Park, Liverpool, which he inherited from his father. The land is at present unproductive, but its value is increasing, and it is now calculated to be worth above £1000 an acre more than agricultural land. The Earl of Sefton contends that, as it yields no immediate revenue, it has no right to be charged with succession duty. The Court of Exchequer delivered judgment in the suit on Monday. Baron Martin thought that the duty ought to be charged. The Lord Chief Baron's decision was the other way, and, as Baron Wilde and Baron Channell agreed with him, the judgment was for the Earl.

A trial took place in the Court of Exchequer last Saturday upon a disputed bill. The plea of the defendant was that though his name was on the bill as acceptor he had not written it, but that it was put there by his son without his authority. The peculiarity in the case was that the son entered the witness-box apparently to bear out this statement, when the Judge cautioned him that if that was the purport of his testimony it would be the duty of the Court to commit him for forgery. On hearing this the witness left the witness-box, and the jury decided that his father must pay.

Some time ago Mr. Collingwood obtained damages against Mr. Berkeley, M.P. for Bristol, and the other directors of the British Overland Transit Company for not fulfilling their contract of carrying him and other passengers by the overland route to British Columbia. The directors came before the court for a new trial, but the Barons of the Exchequer on Monday decided that the verdict of the jury ought not to be disturbed, and the judgment was made absolute against the directors.

A case of interest to all parochial Incumbents came before the Court of Queen's Bench on Tuesday. A labouring man in the parish of Horton, Buckinghamshire, applied to the Rector to marry him, but refused to pay the fees. The Rector offered, if the labourer would plead inability, to advance the fees for him, which the labourer refused to do, on which the Rector declined to perform the ceremony, and both bride and bridegroom brought actions against him. The action of the bride was, however, afterwards withdrawn, and it was understood that the parties had been married; but the action of the bridegroom, which was said to be really the action of some litigious persons in the parish, was continued, and turned upon the right of the Rector to exact fees at all. At the suggestion of the Lord Chief Justice the case was made a special one, and submitted for arbitration.

In an action for false imprisonment before the Court of Exchequer on Monday, a police sergeant who was called as a witness stated that he claimed and exercised authority to inspect the books of plaintiff. Baron Martin, who presided, rebuked him severely, and said not even the Judge had power to inspect people's books without warrant.

The state of ventilation in the Second Court of Queen's Bench at the Guildhall is such that Mr. Justice Mellor, after numberless complaints, publicly stated last week that if something were not done to remedy the evil he would not sit in it. It was "a cucumber frame."

The inhabitants of Frankfort, in Germany, have sent 13,000 lbs. of linen and lint to the Federal army.

The Copenhagen paper *Danmark* which used to bring out an English article once a week, will not be published during the coming three months.

The offices of Surveyor-General of Prisons and Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons, rendered vacant by the decease of Major-General Sir Joshua Jebb, K.C.B., have been conferred by the Secretary of State for the Home Department upon Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Y. W. Henderson, of the Royal Engineers, who has for many years been Controller of the Convict Department in Western Australia.

One of the most valuable veins of petroleum yet discovered was lately struck on the Farrell farm, Old Creek, Verango County, Pennsylvania. When the well commenced flowing, the oil spouted to a height of fifty feet, with a roar like a hurricane, and escaping at the rate of two thousand barrels per day. A stop-cock was got on after much trouble, and the flow can now be regulated to suit the demand. Another flowing well in the vicinity was so affected by the opening of the new well that its yield decreased over three hundred barrels per day. The Farrell well, which is about 450 ft. deep, was, at last accounts, flowing steadily at the rate of twelve hundred barrels a day. This, even at the moderate prices ruling at the wells, would yield the owners 3600 dols. a day.

In a letter addressed to the *Nation* M. Duchesnay gives an account of the discoveries lately made in the environs of Rome, on the spot where Constantine defeated Maxentius—that is, near Cremera, outside the Porta del Popolo. On one of the hills of that locality a villa, believed to have belonged to Calpurnia, Cæsar's wife, has this year been entirely exhumed. One of the conduit-pipes found on the spot bears the name of that lady. At an insignificant depth below the surface of the soil a suite of rooms has been found, which must have been the ground floor of the villa. The walls of one of these rooms are decorated with painted landscapes, one of which represents a grove of palm and orange trees, with fruits and birds on the branches. The colours are perfectly well preserved, and as vivid as if they had been painted but a few days ago. The ceilings have fallen in, but from the fragments it is easy to perceive that they were decorated with aerial figures similar to those discovered at Pompeii. Glass and pottery have also been found on the spot; but the great object of attraction is a beautiful marble statue of Augustus, in his triumphal robes, open enough to reveal a richly-sculptured breastplate, the subjects of which are Rome with a cornucopia, and the twins by her side; Apollo with his lyre, mounted on a hippogryph; Diana with a hart, Mars sheathing his sword, a trophy, and a triumphal car drawn by four horses and preceded by winged figures of Victory. The feet of this statue are broken off, but not lost. One of them is flanked by a cupid on a dolphin. The statue is two metres and a half in height, and bears evident traces of paint on its surface. The busts of Septimius Severus, his wife, and his son Geta have also been found,

INDIAN RAILWAYS.—The report of Mr. Ireland Danvers, the Government Director of Indian Railways, for the year 1862-3 has been issued. According to this document, 747 miles had on the 31st of December last been added to the 1609¼ which were open for traffic on the 1st of January, 1862. Since the beginning of this year 184 miles more have been finished, making a total of 2528 miles upon which passengers and goods are now being conveyed. The greatest distance traversed in a direct line is on the East Indian Railway, from Calcutta to Benares, 540 miles; the next greatest is the trans-peninsula line from Madras to Beypore, 405 miles; and the next from Bombay to Sholapore, across the Bhore Ghât, 295 miles. In the year 1861 the goods sent out from this country for Indian railway construction weighed 182,621 tons, and cost £1,669,443; last year these respective amounts were 138,013 tons and £1,487,582, which, added to former years, makes a total of 2,597,941 tons of materials, of the value of £13,843,392, sent out to India from this country, in 3292 ships, for the purposes of the railways. With regard to the persons employed on the open lines, compared with last year, the number of natives is 35,468, against 32,148; of Europeans, 2344, against 2181. The amount raised by the companies, in addition to the sum of £2,515,496, which stood to their credit on the 1st of May, 1862, was £5,238,567; so that on the 1st of May there was a balance of £1,943,211 available for the current year's expenditure. It has been estimated that the expenditure for the year 1863-4 will be £2,012,000 in England, and £4,189,000 in India; and that £5,293,000 will be raised to meet it, in addition to the balance of £1,943,211. In another year the great cotton-fields of Central India and of Guzerat will be in direct communication with Bombay, and Delhi will be within two days of Calcutta.

GRAVEYARD OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.—The Rev. J. G. K. Houghton writes as follows to a Montreal paper:—"It may afford a melancholy consolation to some of those who have suffered from the loss of the Anglo-Saxon to know something of the spot where so many victims of carelessness, want of discipline, and cowardice lie buried. Between Cape Race and Cape Ballard the land retires in a semicircular bay; the line of the shore, however, is not even, and this bay may be said to be formed by several smaller bays, the first, the scene of the calamity, extending from Cape Race to the entrance to Clan Cove. Within this bay, at about four miles and a half from Cape Race, in a recess formed by the sea retiring between projecting rocks, the Anglo-Saxon was wrecked nearly at noonday. The ship lies in between six and seven fathoms of water, and on the 16th of May the masts were yet visible, standing about six or eight feet from the water. As nearly as I could judge, at about a mile and a quarter from the wreck, bold rocks, covered with trees, mark the spot where Clan Cove indents the shore, and, after piercing the land for some distance in a direct line, turns at a right angle and runs on for about 100 yards. This bend is on the sea side bordered by rocks covered with low firs; on the land side there is a level breadth from which the rocks rise precipitately to the plain above, and these rocks, like those opposite, are more or less covered with trees, a deep belt of which surrounds the whole cove. On this level 134 bodies, as nearly as it was in my power to estimate, lie buried. It is a peaceful and quiet spot, and, till the rude wooden crosses and mounds of stones marked the graves, seemed to have remained undisturbed by the tread of man. Old men and young men were there buried side by side—two sometimes in one grave, a woman and a child, a man and a youth. It was a terrible sight to see the boats bringing in now one, now two or three, dead bodies—bodies of those who had died in the prime of life or in the full flush of the confidence and the hope of youth, within a few days' sail of the land where their friends waited to greet them or where their new future was laid. After my arrival I personally superintended the burials, and it will be a melancholy comfort to us all to know that the rough islanders treated the bodies themselves with decency and reverence. Although not proof against the temptation of unholy gain, the religion of even the wreckers had taught them to respect the dead; but no persuasions or promises of mine availed to rescue even a watch or a ring as a memento for the living. While one hand reverently swathed the head with handkerchiefs and linen, the other rifled the pockets. Some were much changed, but the countenances generally appeared to indicate that the last moments had been painless, and that they had passed away in peace; the eyes even of some were closed, and the clenched hands were often the only evidences of a violent death. The funeral service of the Church of England was, I am informed, read by the Rev. Mr. Eaton; but, as the larger number had been interred subsequently, I myself read it on Ascension Day, and again on Saturday, the 16th of May."

Digitized by Google

THE LATE PRINCE FERDINAND OF DENMARK.

THE LATE SIR JOSHUA JEBB.

THE HEREDITARY PRINCE OF DENMARK.

OUR Obituary notice of his Royal Highness Frederick Ferdinand, Hereditary Prince of Denmark, whose Portrait is here given, will be found in our Impression for last week. His Royal Highness died at Copenhagen on the 29th ult. By his demise Prince Christian, the father of the Princess of Wales, becomes Hereditary Prince.

SIR JOSHUA JEBB.

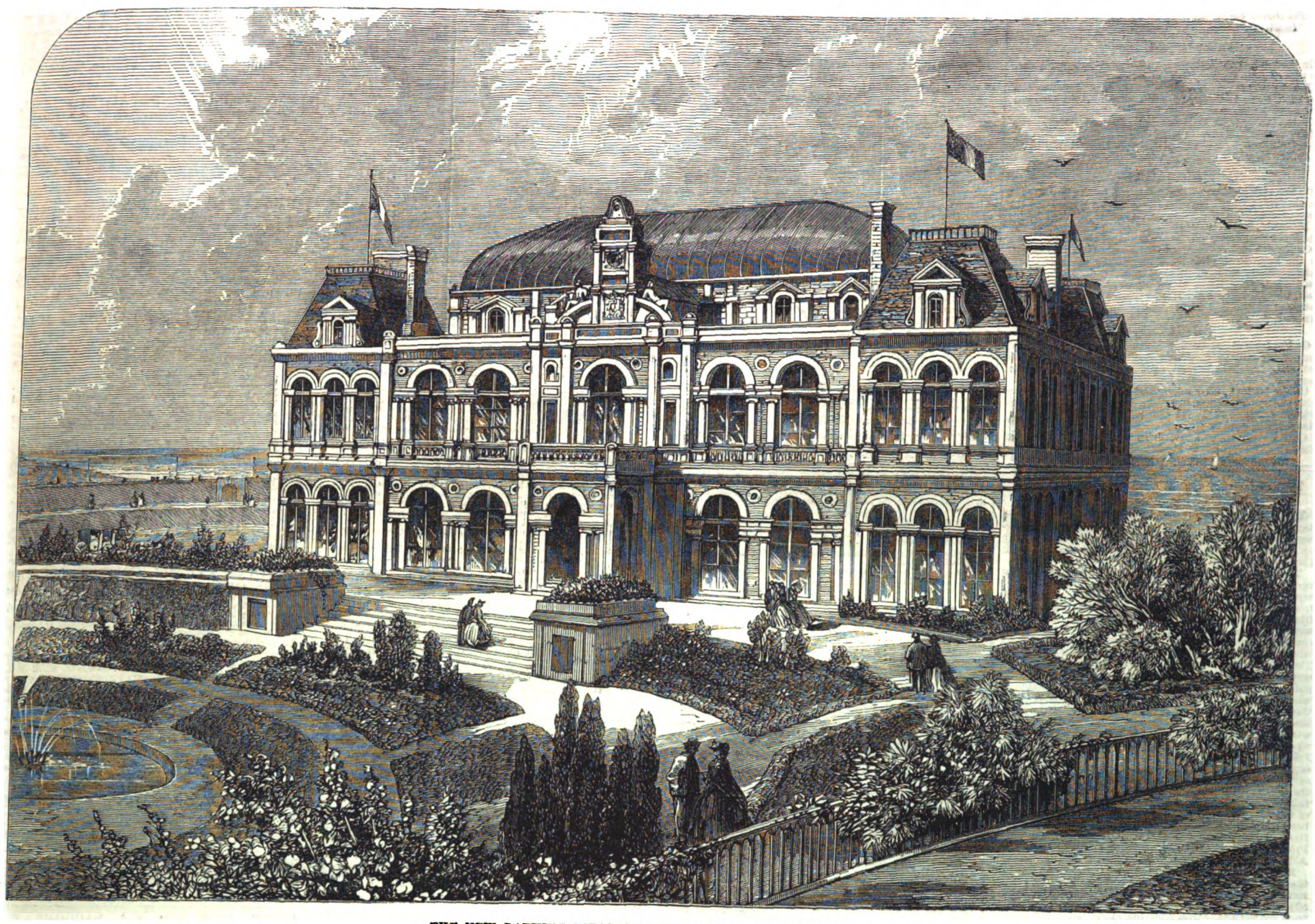
WE give a Portrait (from a photograph by Mr. Herbert Watkins) of General Sir Joshua Jebb, K.C.B., Surveyor-General of Convict Prisons, whose sudden death occurred on the 26th ult. Our Obituary column last week contained a detailed notice of this distinguished officer.

NEW ASSEMBLY-ROOMS AT BOULOGNE.

THE new assembly-rooms and bathing establishment at Boulogne were opened last week by a grand banquet, a concert, and a ball; besides which the hospitable Corporation had provided a continual round of amusements for their guests, consisting, among other matters, of promenades by land and water, gymnastic performances,

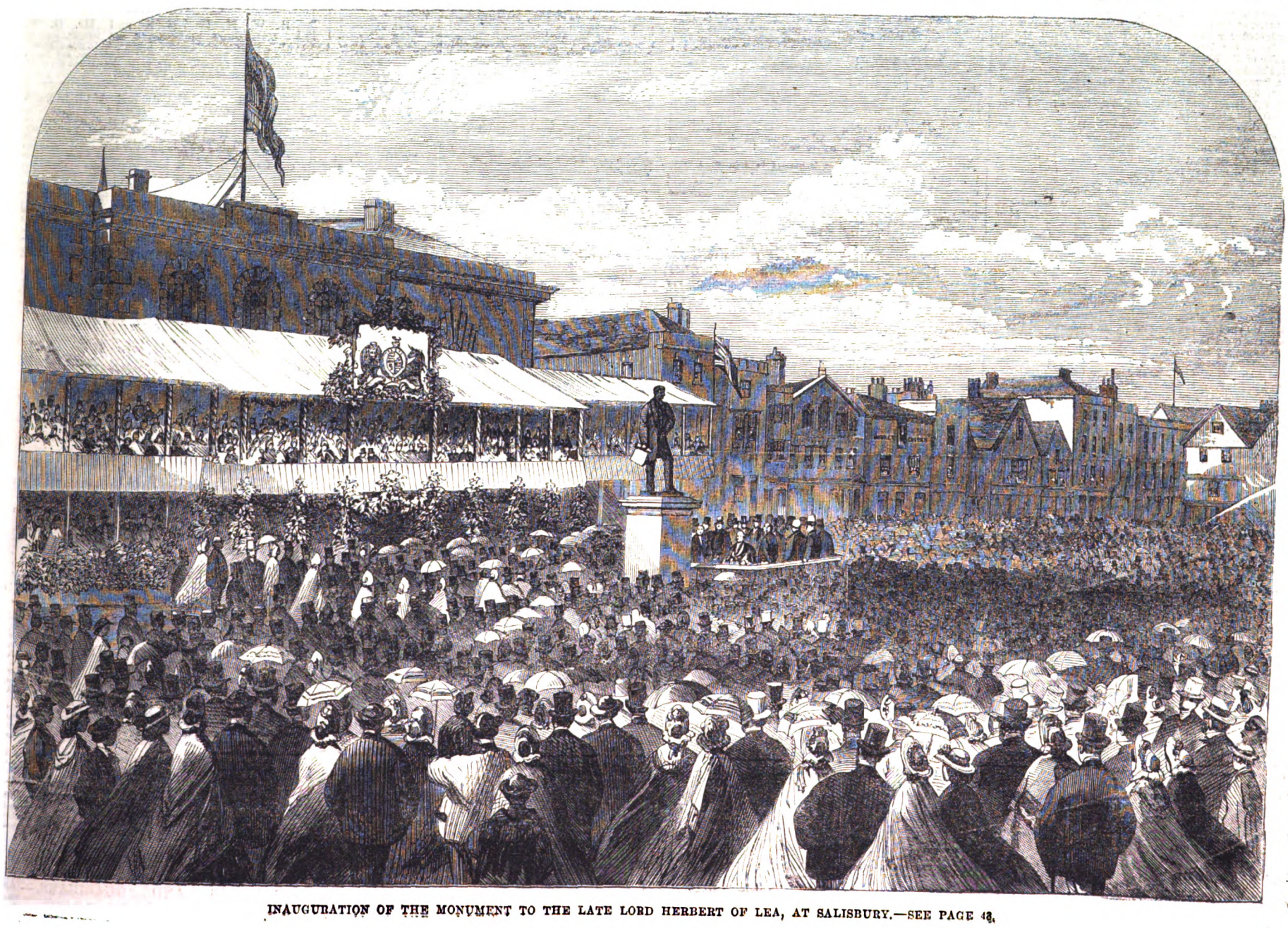
CHARITABLE FETE IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING: SCENE FROM THE BURLESQUE OF "THE PORT ADMIRAL."—SEE PAGE 43.

Digitized by Google



THE NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT AT BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

breakfasts, luncheons, dinners, and suppers. The building is very handsome, and comprises a ball and concert room, billiard and card rooms, music-rooms, and is probably on a more splendid scale than any establishment of the same nature, except at the German watering-places. It has been erected at a cost said to have exceeded £40,000, and is surrounded by gardens and spacious terraces overlooking the sea. Attached to it are hot and cold sea water swimming and ordinary baths; and in connection with it is an improved service of bathing-machines on the beach. The whole establishment reflects great credit on the municipal authorities under whose auspices it has been completed, and will permanently add to the attractions of Boulogne as a place of resort for sea-bathing and summer residence.



INAUGURATION OF THE MONUMENT TO THE LATE LORD HERBERT OF LEA, AT SALISBURY.—SEE PAGE 48.

Digitized by Google

**** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst., at Marlborough House, Newbury, Berks, the wife of John Knight, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at Garendon Park, Leicestershire, the lady of A. C. De Lisle, Esq., of a son, who survived his birth only a few hours.

On the 6th inst., at Stonecot Hill, Sutton, Surrey, the wife of Henry R. Stone, Esq., of a son.

On the 8th inst., the wife of Captain Purcell Williams, of Pentre Mawr, Denbigh, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th of May, at Buenos Ayres, by the Rev. James Smith, Scotch Chaplain, and afterwards by Doctor Martin Pinyero, cousin of the bride, Mr. Charles William Benn, of Mansfield, Notts, to Rosario, youngest daughter of the late Senor Don Juan de Dios Carranza, of that city.

On the 4th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Frederick Norman, Rector of Bottesford, Leicestershire, William Earle Welby, Esq., M.P., eldest son of Sir Glynne Earle Welby Gregory, Bart., of Denton Hall, Lincolnshire, to the Hon. Victoria Alexandrina, only daughter of the late Hon. Charles and Lady Emmeline Stuart-Wortley.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at Castleton, Sherborne, Dorset, Joseph Turner, fourth son of James Borrett, Esq., M.D., and Catherine Elizabeth Borrett, aged four months and nine days.

On the 1st inst., after a long and afflicting illness, borne with Christian resignation and fortitude, Eliza Jane, eldest beloved daughter of David Clarke, Esq., of Meadowbank, Macclesfield, aged 22 years.

On the 8th inst., at Rhyl, John Whitehall Dod, Esq., of Cloverley, Shropshire, in the 66th year of his age.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT MERCERS' HALL.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales honoured the Mercers' Company with his presence, on Wednesday morning, at their hall in Cheapside, for the purpose of taking up his freedom in that most ancient of the twelve great City guilds.

The Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants met at noon. The old structure had put on quite a festive aspect in honour of the day, banners being suspended from its walls, and a bank of flowering plants rising from the dais prepared for the Royal visitor. The worshipful the Master, the Rev. Markland Barnard, Incumbent of Colney, himself the fourteenth of his family who had held that office, was supported by a full court. The Master and Court of Assistants, attired in their scarlet robes of office, were in waiting at the Cheapside gates to receive the Prince, when his Royal Highness, whose carriage had become blocked in that busy thoroughfare and turned by the police into Ironmonger-lane, suddenly alighted at the private entrance, and, as it was taking his entertainers in flank, necessitated a somewhat ruffled reception. The gracious cordiality of the Prince and the ready self-possession of the members of the court soon set matters straight, and his Royal Highness, accepting the conduct of the Master, ascended the grand staircase into the hall, where the Royal presence was gracefully acknowledged by the ladies who thronged both sides of the apartment. As the Prince ascended the stairs the band of the Artillery Company, under the conduct of Mr. Hird, played a few bars of the National Anthem. The Prince was attended by Lieutenant-General Knollys, Lord Alfred Harvey, and Captain Grey.

His Royal Highness having taken his seat upon the dais, the master standing upon his right hand and the other members of the court being stationed around, Mr. Barnes advanced with the books of the company, and read therefrom the various entries referring to the necessary suspension of the standing orders, and the proposal to confer the freedom of the company upon the Prince of Wales, which was described to have been carried by acclamation in a full court. His Royal Highness having bowed his acknowledgments, Mr. Barnes administered the customary oath. The rev. the Master then addressed the Prince, calling to mind the antiquity of the company, which could be traced as far back as 1172, while the company received a charter of incorporation from Richard II. in 1392, and enumerating the famous members of the company—Whittington, "the great artist of his own fortune;" Caxton, "to whom we are indebted for the art of printing;" Dean Colet, "founder of our Pauline School;" Sir Thomas Gresham, "founder of the Royal Exchange;" Sir Thomas Boleyn; Queen Elizabeth, "a free sister" of the company; Lord Hill, a Peninsular fame, who was a member by ancestral descent. The address concluded with expressions of thanks to the Prince for the honour he was conferring, and good wishes for his prosperity.

The Prince listened with marked attention to the Master's address, which was admirably delivered, and replied as follows:—"Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants,—I am glad to avail myself of the last opportunity which my stay in London affords me of attending here this day to receive the freedom of your ancient and honourable company. The oldest of the City companies, the Mercers, is hardly exceeded by any in the amount of its charities, or in its capabilities of doing good. How these powers have been exercised the list of the foundations of the company and of the distinguished persons whom you have enumerated as benefactors and freemen tell us. Amongst the latter the great Sovereign, who was herself a sister of the company, stands conspicuous, and commerce and science appear equally to have lent their representatives to ennoble the Mercers' Company. To be connected with such names in the freedom and history of your company is an honour and a privilege I am proud to have conferred upon me. I thank you sincerely for the terms in which you have mentioned the names of my beloved mother and the Princess, and for the happiness you desire for us both."

The beautiful casket containing the freedom was now handed to the Prince, who examined it with evident admiration and interest. A work of the highest goldsmith's art, this casket is wrought in Gothic style, with pillars at each corner, the lid bearing the form of a Gothic cupola, very richly ornamented and surmounted by a crown in various coloured enamels, from which rises the Prince of Wales's plume. The front is divided into three arches, or compartments, the centre one bearing the arms of the Prince and Princess of Wales in coloured enamels, surrounded by the Garter with its motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense." In the centre of the remaining arches are the arms of the Mercers' Company, also in coloured enamels, with their motto, "Honor Deo." On the reverse, divided in like manner into three arches, the central one bears the following inscription:—

"Presented to H.R.H. Albert Edward Prince of Wales K.G., by the Corporation of Mercers, Premier Guild of the City of London, on the occasion of his Royal Highness honouring them by accepting the freedom of the Company, July 8, 1863."

This inscription is supported on each side by the monograms of the Prince and Princess of Wales in pale blue enamel. The casket is based upon a slab of black Australian marble, ornamented with garlands of flowers in gold, and the whole work is worthy of the artistic taste and skill of the successful candidate for its design and execution, Mr. C. F. Hancock, of Bruton-street.

The Master now presented the various members of the court to the Prince of Wales, who presently retired to the banqueting-room, where a civic luncheon, prepared by Messrs. Staples, of the Albion, was served on the company's service of gold plate, with their accustomed precision and judgment. The Prince sat on the right of the Master, Mr. Johnson, the father of the company, a hale octogenarian, occupying a seat upon his Royal Highness's left hand. During the repast the Master proposed "The Health of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, citizen and mercer." This toast having been warmly responded to, his Royal Highness took cordial leave of the Master and the several members of the company and retired.

Mr. Mulready, R.A., died on Tuesday, at Linden-grove, Bayswater, in his 78th year.

Letters from Caprera state that Dr. Albanese leaves Garibaldi at the end of the month, and that then, or very shortly after, the General will be able to walk without crutches.

On Tuesday the Countess of Zetland presented to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, from the ladies of Shetland, a large selection of the finest woollen goods which can be manufactured in that part of Scotland, inclosed in a beautiful case or box, designed and executed for that purpose by Messrs. Stephenson and Son., of Prince's-street, Edinburgh.

An important target trial took place at Shoeburyness on Tuesday. Hitherto the targets have been constructed on the principle that the backing must be elastic, but this trial was to determine the value of the opposite or rigid theory. Up to the test furnished by the old-fashioned and still favourite 68-pounder the rigid theory was sustained; but a 150-lb. steel shot passed through the target and its supports, and a 300-lb. shell penetrated the target and set the filling of the cells on fire. One of the Armstrong guns used at the trial burst—that is to say, the outer ring of the gun gave way. No one was injured.

A Victoria Cross has been awarded to George Hinckley, a quartermaster of the Sphinx, 6, paddle-sloop, for gallant conduct in an attack on the city of Fung-Wha, China, on the 9th of October, 1862. Hinckley carried off, while exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy in going and coming, two officers on his shoulders, one after the other. The Sphinx being about to be paid off at Devonport on Thursday week, the ceremony of the presentation of the cross took place there at the Government Parade, Mount Wise, on Tuesday. About 1000 seamen and marines were landed from the various men-of-war in commission there to witness the presentation. Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., presented the cross in the name of her Majesty.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the transactions in National Stocks, for Money, have been only moderate, prices—owing to the unusually favourable accounts at hand in reference to the crops, and the great abundance of money—have had an upward tendency, and the dealings for Time have increased to some extent. The Unfunded Debt has shown more firmness than for some time past.

The demand for accommodation is steady, but by no means active, at the annexed rates for the best commercial paper:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Thirty days' bills	3½	Four months' bills	4¼
Sixty days' ditto	3¾	Six months' ditto	4¼ 5
Three months' ditto	4		

In the Stock Exchange the rate for money, for short periods, has declined to 2 per cent.

Throughout the Continent, capital is firm in price, and the inquiry for it tolerably firm. We annex the quotations in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.
Paris	4	3½ ¾
Vienna	5	5
Berlin	4	3½
Frankfort	3	2¾
Amsterdam	3½	3¼
Turin	5	5
Brussels	3	2½
Hamburg	—	3¼
St. Petersburg	5½	7½

Several parcels of bullion have arrived from New York; but the amount disposed of to the Bank has been trifling. The steamer for the Brazils has taken out £107,590 in gold.

At the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank of London, the net profits for the six months were stated at £89,446, out of which an increased dividend of 18s. per share was declared. To the reserve fund £60,000 has been added, thereby raising the amount to £110,000.

The dividend of the Colonial Bank is at the rate of 12 per cent per annum.

Most of the Continental exchanges continue in favour of this country, and there is still a steady profit on the import of gold from New York.

On Monday the Consol Market was very inactive, and prices ruled a shade lower than on Saturday. Consols, for Money, were done at 92¼ ¼; Ditto, for August, 92¾ ⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ ⅔; India Five per Cents, 105 ½; Ditto, Debentures, 102; Ditto Bonds, 17s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 2s. prem.; Bank Stock sold at 235; and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent Rupee Paper, 116¾. An increased business was transacted on the following day:—Consols, for Money, sold at 92½ ⅝; Ditto, for Time, 92¾ ⅞; Bank Stock, 234 to 236; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92 to 92½; India Stock, 225 to 227 ex div.; Ditto, New, 105¾ ½; India Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 105½; Ditto, Bonds, 18s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. pr.m. The Funds generally were very firm on Wednesday:—Bank Stock marked 237 to 239; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ ⅝; Consols, for Money, 92¾ ⅞; Ditto, for Account, 92¾; Long Annuities, 15; India Stock, 227; Ditto, New, 105¾ ¼; Ditto, Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 105½; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 116¾; Ditto Debentures, 100; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem. On Thursday the market was rather flat:—Consols for Money marked 92¾ to ⅞; for Account, 92⅞ to ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ to ⅝; and Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis; India Five per Cent Stock marked 105¾ ½.

Very little change has taken place in the value of American Securities:—United States Five per Cents have been 59; Illinois Central 100-Dollar Shares, 29½ dis.; Ditto, all paid, 62.

The market for Foreign Bonds continues flat, and, in some instances, a further reduction has taken place in the quotations. The changes from last week, however, are not important:—Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 101; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 86; Danish Five per Cents, 1863, 101; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 93½; Ditto, Coupons, 105; Italian Railways, 79 ex div.; Mexican Three per Cents, 31; New Grenada Two per Cents, 32; Ditto, Deferred, 9; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1862, 57½ ex div.; Portuguese Three per Cents, 1852, 48½ ex div.; Russian Old Five per Cents, 95; Ditto, Three per Cents, 59½; Ditto, 1862, 93½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 90¼; Spanish Three per Cents, 54½ ex div.; Ditto, Passive, 3½; Ditto, Certificates, 12; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 92; Ditto, 1862, 68 ex div.; Venezuela Six per Cents, 57½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64 ex div.; Ditto Four per Cents, 103; and Italian Five per Cents, 77½ ex div. Italian Scrip has sold at 1½ to ¾ prem.

A moderate business has been transacted in Joint-Stock Bank Shares, and prices almost generally have ruled firm. Alliances have been done at 35; Australasia, New, 31; Bank of Egypt, 27½; Chartered of British Columbia, 11; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 30; City, 16½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 23; Imperial, 23; Imperial Ottoman, 19; London and Brazilian, 42; London Chartered of Australia, 28; London and Westminster, 8; National of Liverpool, 4; South Australia, 40 ex div.; Union of Australia, 57; and Union of London, 36 to 37.

Colonial Government Securities have changed hands to a moderate extent, as follows:—Canada Six per Cents, 105 ex div.; Ditto Five per Cents, 96 ex div.; Cape Six per Cents, 1873, 109; Mauritius Six per Cents, 109; Ceylon Six per Cents, 114; New South Wales Five per Cents, 101 ex div.; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 103 ex div.; and Victoria Six per Cents, 111.

The Miscellaneous Market has ruled steady. Crystal Palace have been done at 33; East Indian Irrigation and Canal, 5 ex int.; English and Australian Copper, 1; International Financial Society, 7; General Credit and Finance of London, 3; Italian Irrigation Canal Cavour, 5; Ditto, Six per Cent Bonds, 43; Joint-stock Discount, 4; National Discount, 9; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 78; Rhymney Iron, 21; Royal Mail Steam, 67; Regent's Canal, 25; and East London Waterworks, 131.

Most Railways have been somewhat firm in price, but the dealings in them have been only moderate. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 119; Great Eastern, 53; Great Northern, 127; Great Western, 64; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 113; London and Brighton, 109; London, Chatham, and Dover, 44; London and North-Western, 102; London and South-Western, 106; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 45; Metropolitan, 127; Ditto, New, 5; Midland, 128; North British, 53; North Eastern—Berwick, 103; Ditto, Leeds, 50; Ditto, York, 90; North London, 118; Scottish North Eastern—Aberdeen Stock, 45; South Eastern, 92; Stockton and Darlington, 38; West Cornwall, 27; West Midland—Oxford, 93.

Preference Shares.—London and Brighton, 115; Ditto, Seven per Cent Stock, 156; Midland—Bristol and Birmingham, 131.

British Possessions.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 62; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 107 ex int.; Calcutta and South-Eastern, 103 ex int.; Eastern Bengal, 109 ex int.; East Indian, 108 ex int.; Grand Trunk of Canada, 24; Great Indian Peninsula, 108 ex int.; Indian Branch, 2; Madras Five per Cent, 109 ex int.; Punjaub, 107 ex int.; Indus Steam Flotilla, 103 ex int.

Foreign.—Belgian Eastern Junction, 1; Dutch Rhenish, 17; Great Luxembourg, 14; Recife and San Francisco, 10; San Paulo, 9 ex int.; Ditto, 7 ex int.; West Flanders, 10; Western and North Western of France, 29.

The return of the Bank of England, for the week ending July 8, shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of	£209,732
A decrease of public deposits of	4,737,539
An increase of other deposits of	2,330,979
A decrease of Government Securities of	8,391
A decrease of other Securities of	1,893,788
A decrease of bullion of	25,302
An increase of rest of	43,357
A decrease of reserve of	495,042

The total circulation is £22,033,478. Public deposits amount to £5,563,831; and private deposits to £18,595,718. Securities are £34,617,936; and the stock of bullion is £14,924,969.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, July 6.—There was a very moderate supply of English wheat on offer in to-day's market; nevertheless, the demand for all kinds ruled heavy, and, in some instances, the quotations gave way 1s. per quarter. Foreign wheat—the show of which was extensive—moved off slowly, and the currencies had a drooping tendency. Floating cargoes of grain were very dull. Scarcely any English barley was on the stands, and the supply of foreign was rather limited. The demand, however, was in a sluggish state, at about stationary prices. Malt changed hands slowly, on former terms. Good round oats maintained their previous value; but hulled qualities were very dull. Beans moved off heavily, at 1s. per quarter less money. No change took place in the value of peas. The flour trade was in a most inactive state, on former terms.

July 8.—All kinds of produce were very dull to-day, and wheat was again rather cheaper.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 49s. to 51s.; ditto, white, 42s. to 52s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 51s.; rye, 31s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 23s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 33s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 18s. to 22s.; tick beans, 30s. to 33s.; grey peas, 35s. to 36s.; maple, 38s to 40s.; white, 36s. to 39s.; boilers, 37s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 47s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 29s. to 32s. per 280 lb.; American, 21s. to 23s. per barrel. Fresh, 38s. to 42s. per sack.

Arrivals.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 460; barley, 10; malt, 1660; flour, 240. Foreign: Wheat, 1610; barley, 860; oats, 39,980; flour, 850 sacks.

Seeds.—The demand for seeds, generally, is heavy, and the quotations rule almost nominal. In cakes very little is doing.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 63s.; Calcutta, 63s. to 67s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8s. to 10s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; tares, 7s. to 8s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 90s. to 84s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 per ton; canary, 46s. to 52s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 60s.; white ditto, 54s. to 57s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 7d. per 4 lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 11d.; barley, 30s. 9d.; oats, 23s. 11d.; rye, 32s. 11d.; beans, 39s. 6d.; peas, 38s.

The Six Weeks Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 9d.; barley, 31s. 9d.; oats, 23s.; rye, 31s. 9d.; beans, 39s. 8d.; peas, 36s. 11d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 66,191; barley, 785; oats, 3405; rye, 46; beans, 1920; peas, 170 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales have gone off heavily, and the quotations are barely supported. Privately, the demand is very inactive.

Sugar.—All kinds move off slowly, and the currencies have a drooping tendency. Barbadoes has sold at 31s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.; fine Mauritius, 37s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt. Refined goods sell slowly, at 47s. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock is now 101,000 tons against 85,000 tons last year.

Coffee.—The market is in a very inactive state; nevertheless, prices rule about stationary. The stock continues heavy for the time of year.

Rice.—Sales progress slowly. In prices, however, no change has taken place. Stock, 44,000 tons against 47,000 ditto last year.

Provisions.—Irish butter moves off slowly, at about previous quotations; but fine foreign is rather dearer. The bacon market is inactive, and prices have a drooping tendency. In all other provisions very little is doing.

Tallow.—The market is very inactive, and the quotations are barely supported. P.Y.C., on the spot, 42s. 9d. per cwt. Stock, 27,514 casks against 31,519 ditto last year. Rough fat, 2s. 1d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil moves off slowly, at £44 15s. per ton, on the spot. Rape is selling at £46 to £48; cocoanut, £44 to £48; and fine palm, £36. American turpentine, 100s.; French ditto, 90s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Very little is doing in rum, at about stationary prices. Proof Leewards, 1s. 5d.; proof East India, 1s. 4d. per gallon. Brandy is quoted at from 8s. to 11s. 6d.; English spirit, grain 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; ditto, from Ic, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; new ditto, £3 to £4; old clover, £4 10s. to £6 6s.; new ditto, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 16s. per load.

Coals.—Best home coals, 16s 6d. to 17s. 3d.; seconds, 14s. 3d. to 15s.; Hartley's, 14s. to 15s.; and manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—The plantation accounts being more favourable, all kinds of hops move off slowly, at barely stationary prices.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool—at which about 100,000 bales will be offered—having been announced, the market is inactive. Prices, however, rule steady.

Potatoes.—The supplies of new potatoes are large, and chiefly in excellent condition. The demand for them is steady, at from 5s. to 8s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, July 9).—To-day's market was fairly supplied with beasts, in but middling condition. All breeds met a dull inquiry, at Monday's decline in the quotations. The top figure for Scots was 5s. per 8 lb. The show of sheep was moderately extensive, and the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, at barely stationary prices. The best Downs sold at 5s. 2d. per 8 lb. Good and prime lambs sold freely, at extreme currencies. Inferior lambs were dull, at late rates. Calves moved off heavily, at 5d. per 8 lb, less money, owing to the large number on offer. Prices ranged from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lb. Pigs and milch cows were very quiet, at last week's prices. Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. to 5s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; prime small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 930; cows, 140; sheep and lambs, 10,800; calves, 670; pigs, 350. Foreign: Beasts, 305; sheep and lambs, 1800; calves, 580.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the demand is inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; lamb, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lb. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 3.

BANKRUPTS.

J. J. ROWSELL, High-street, Newington-butts, butcher.—J. NET R. LATTO, Archer-terrace, East India-road, Limehouse, dressmaker and milliner.—T. ROOK, Barnsbury-terrace, Liverpool-road, licensed victualler.—J. RAPHAEL, Cavendish-terrace, Victoria Park road, stick manufacturer.—S. C. RAYMOND, Graham-street, Pimlico.—T. THOMPSON, Virginia-row, Bethnal-green, leather seller.—J. SPRINGBETT, Cottage-grove, Commercial-road, Peckham, dealer in building materials.—MARY A. PHILLPOTTS, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, milliner and dressmaker.—A. MAINWARING, Bury-street, St. James's, Captain in her Majesty's Army.—G. K. KERWOOD, Trinity-square, Southwark, commercial traveller.—R. H. WARD, Duke-street, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, plumber.—E. LENARD, St. John-street, undertaker.—J. H. GOWGH, Old St. Pancras-road, builder.—T. S. NUTH, King-street, Long-acre, dairyman.—T. FELTON, Southampton-street, Strand, commission agent.—T. SEARS, Leicester, coal merchant.—M. DUCK, Wootton Bassett, Wilts, innkeeper.—W. V. WILLIAMS, Buckfastleigh, Devonshire, mine agent.—W. ATKINSON, Gildersome, Yorkshire, farmer.—J. PEGG, Tickhill, Yorkshire, paper manufacturer.—J. WESTCOTT, jun., Kingston upon-Hull, smack owner.—R. DANSON, Seacombe, Cheshire, licensed victualler.—F. D. JONES, Wandsworth, baker.—H. BREWER, Wormley, Hertfordshire, bricklayer.—A. SCHMIEDEN, Upper Lisson-street, Lisson-grove, baker.—P. GOATCHER, Britannia-street, Gray's inn-road, licensed victualler.—W. T. WALKER, Enfield, coal merchant.—J. RENNIE, Denmark-street, Islington, draper.—E. BURTON, Church-street, Minories, opician and photographer.—N. SYKES, jun., Globe-road, Mile-end, County Court bailiff.—E. W. STONE, King's-road, Chelsea, coal merchant.—J. HEARMEL, Lynn, watch and clock maker.—W. NICHOLLS, Dudley Port, Staffordshire, chandler-master.—MARY JONES, Nottingham, boot and shoe manufacturer.—H. and E. BROAD, Stourport, maltsters.—J. FORD, Greenwich, fly proprietor. P. THOMISON, New Brighton, Cheshire, hotel keeper.—H. M CROSKILL, Rochdale, Lancashire, bookseller and stationer.—F. DUPRE, Greenheys, Manchester, doctor of medicine.—J. CASSON, Sunderland, grocer.—W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH, Findon-hill, Durham, farmer.—W. HALLWOOD, Westhoughton, Lancashire, miller.—W. H. DANDY, Great Driffield, Yorkshire, joiner.—W. BANDLE, Norwich, miller and corn merchant.—J. ROSE, Chesterton, Cambridge, brewer and publican.—J. HEIL, Woolwich, baker.—D. COWELL, jun., Blackburn, Lancashire, innkeeper.—J. LINZEY, Trowbridge, Wilts, stonemason and bricklayer.—J. P. LATTON, Cheltenham, professor of music.—J. FULLBECK, Cowper's-quay, Northumberland, builder.—C. EDWARDS, Kington, Herefordshire, butcher.—R. SKEFFINGTON, Leicester, butcher.—T. PREECE, Newmarket St. Mary, Suffolk, licensed victualler.—T. CRAVEN, Birstal, near Leeds, mason contractor.—J. LEWIS, Goatacre, Wilts, blacksmith.—ELIZABETH COX, Bath, outfitter and undertaker.—J. MARRS, Stockdalewath, Cumberland, blacksmith.—J. KNOTT, jun., Sturminster, Dorsetshire, butcher and cattle dealer.—J. LANGFORD, Nottingham, licensed victualler.—T. SPICER, Woodham Ferris, Essex, farmer.

TUESDAY, JULY 7.

BANKRUPTS.

A. H. BRYANT, Leicester-square and Haymarket, trunkmaker.—J. HANNAFORD, Clevedon-street, Mile-end, tailor.—R. BRANCH, West Ham, Essex, shoemaker.—A. XENOS, Threadneedle-street, merchant.—H. HANCOCK, High-street, Southwark, butcher.—D. BOUCICAULT, Brighton, dramatic author.—T. P. BURROUGHS, Great Yarmouth, attorney.—P. CROSS, New cross, Surrey, butcher.—J. MASTILL, Leicester, cabinetmaker.—C. S. A. DICKINSON, Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn, clerk in holy orders.—F. B. DUFFIELD, Westmoreland-place, City-road, law clerk.—A. W. POWELL, West-street, Walworth, comedian.—R. CORRICK, New Hornsey-road, builder.—SARAH COLLETT, Westmoreland-road, Walworth-common, baker.—C. TOWN, Fleet-street, late cowkeeper.—CATHERINE SARAH JAMES, Tottenham-court-road, bonnet manufacturer.—T. C. MARSDEN, High-street, Southwark, hop merchant.—J. and W. HITCHIN, Birmingham, wire drawers.—S. BOUGH, Chaddesley Corbett, Worcestershire, shoemaker.—F. H. MATTHEWS, Hereford, banker.—J. L. BURKITT, Kenilworth, Coventry, and Warwick, attorney.—G. YOUNG, Tipton, Staffordshire, grocer.—J. C. O. WALLIS, Birmingham, licensed victualler.—W. MORSE, East Dean, Gloucestershire, innkeeper.—J. HOLT, Dowsbury, Yorkshire, manufacturer.—J. HIELD, Sheffield, licensed victualler.—G. PHILLIPS, Waterloo, Lancashire, butcher.—J. W. LEWIS, Bangor, wine merchant.—H. MERCER, Blackburn, Lancashire, grocer.—D. YOUNG, Dunstable, Bedfordshire baker.—W. BURROWS, Luton, Bedfordshire, blacksmith.—R. LOADER, Ryde, Isle of Wight, butcher.—W. SMITH, Kessingland, Suffolk, blacksmith.—J. TATE, Hartlepool, publican.—R. BEESLEY, sen., Walton, Lancashire, farmer.—J. CONNOR, Colchester, Essex, shoemaker.—A. LAURENCE, Weston-super-Mare, butcher.—H. INGHAM, Todmorden, Lancashire, jeweller.—W. GOLDTHORP, Darton, Yorkshire, builder.—P. SANDERS, Milton Damerell, Devonshire.—R. EASBY, Thirsk, Yorkshire, land surveyor.—W. FRANCE, Mirfield, Yorkshire, grocer.—J. WRIGHT, Dudley, Worcester-shire, beer retailer.—W. and J. ATKINS, Almondbury, Yorkshire, joiners.—D. DALLY, Bristol, fish salesman.—N. BUNTING, Wells, Norfolk, grocer.—G. NEWMAN, Tunbridge Wells, auctioneer.—W. KENNYWELL, Sheffield, stonemason.—G. WARSOP, Sheffield, publican.—R. NORTH, Sheffield, file smith.—W. GIBBS, Galmpton, Devonshire, shipbuilder.—M. SOWERBY, Barnard Castle, Durham, plasterer.—W. BANNOCKS, South Hanles, Gloucestershire, tidewaiter.—J. CROUCH, Brighton, commission agent.—J. WRIGHT, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, publican.—G. HUNTER, Ambleside, Westmoreland, corn merchant.—H. GIBBS, St. George, Gloucestershire, market gardener.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. HUTCHINSON, Rodden, near Kelso, farmer.—W. M'LAREN, Perth, corn merchant.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET. Monday and Tuesday, July 13 and 14, last two nights of FINESSE. Wednesday, July 15, Mr. Buckstone's Benefit, and last night of the season—CHARLES THE TWELFTH, THE BENGAL TIGER, and last night of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan, with Mr. Buckstone's Speech about the Past and the Future, and DEAF AS A POST.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY and during the Week, THE IRISH TIGER; after which, at Eight, a new Drama, entitled THE HAUNTED MAN, in which will be exhibited Professor Pepper's adaptation of the great Spectral Illusion)—Messrs. J. L. Toole and R. Phillips, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, and Miss H. Simms; and ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE—Messrs. J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, and R. Phillips, the Nelson Sisters and Miss K. Kelly. Commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—Monday and Every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Messrs. Shore, Garden, Widdicomb; Miss Henrade, and Mrs. Lee. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, 151, 52, 53, 54, 55, and 56th nights of the Romantic Drama, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, by Paul Feval and John Brougham. Principal character, Mr. Fechter, supported by Messrs. Shore, J. Brougham, H. Widdicomb, G. Jordan, F. Charles, Garden, Raymond, and Dawson; Misses Carlotta Leclerq, Kate Terry, E. Lavenge, and Elsworthy. Doors open at Seven, commence at Half-past.

VISIT the CRYSTAL PALACE in JULY. It is now at its best. The removal of the tropical screen throws the Palace open to view from end to end. The Gardens are radiant with Flowers, the fine collections of Plants and Trees are now in full beauty, and the daily Display of Fountains forms a sight unequalled in the world.

The following are the arrangements for the coming week:—

Open Monday at Nine; other days at Ten.

Orchestral Band, at 1 and 4.30; Terrace Fountains, 4; Festival Organ Performance, 5.45 daily.

Monday, July 13—Excursion of Ancient Order of Druids. Display of Great Fountains. Extra Bands, Processions, and general Amusements in the Grounds.

Wednesday, July 16—Balloon Ascent by Mr. Coxwell.

Saturday, July 18—Last of the Series of Eight Grand Concerts.

Admission: Saturday, 5s., or, by tickets bought before the day, Half-a-crown; other days, One Shilling. Children under Twelve, Half-price. Guinea Season Tickets free.

Proprietors admitted after 1.30 on Sundays by tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE—GREAT FOUNTAINS.—The Whole of the Great Fountains, Cascades, and Waterfalls will be Displayed on MONDAY NEXT, the 13th inst. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The Prizes won at Wimbledon will be presented at the Crystal Palace, Monday, July 20.

Great Meeting of the Children of the London Charity Schools, Tuesday, July 21.

Royal Dramatic College Grand Bazaar, Fancy Fair, and General Fete, Saturday and Monday, July 25 and 27.

National Brass Band Contest, Tuesday, July 28.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, in their CHARMING COTTAGE, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at 8; Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at 3. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Unreserved Seats, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Stall Chairs, 5s.

WILL CLOSE on the 25th.—SOCIETY of PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The Fifty-ninth Annual Exhibition, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. Founded 1831 (as the New Society of Painters in Water Colours). The ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall (opposite Marlborough House). JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, PALL-MALL. THE TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the contributions of

NEW BOOKS.

BATTLES OF ENGLAND.
Showing the Cause, Conduct, and Issue of every Battle since the Conquest. Compiled expressly for the Use of Schools. By the Rev. C. SANDERSON, L.C.P. Price One Shilling.
BRADBURY and EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street.

At the Libraries, in 2 vols, post 8vo, 21s.,
MEMOIRS OF VICTOR HUGO; Related by the Companion of his Lifetime.
This work, including the "Biography of Victor Hugo," by his Wife, founded mainly on her gifted husband's own notes, is enriched with many hitherto unpublished productions from his pen. Amongst them are an Original Drama, Miscellaneous Poems, Recollections of Travel, &c. The work may be regarded not only as a history of a certain school of writers in France, but in some respects as a literary history of the nineteenth century.

MR. JEAFFRESON'S NEW NOVEL.
Now ready, at all the Libraries, in 1 vol. post 8vo, 10s. 6d.,
SIR EVERARD'S DAUGHTER.
London: WM. H. ALLEN and CO., 13, Waterloo-place.

Now ready,
THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC EVER PUBLISHED.
VOLUME I. of the MUSICAL HERALD.
Handsomely bound. Price 3s. 6d.
Containing Sir Henry Bishop's Glees, the standard compositions of Arne, Auber, Beethoven, Callcott, Dibdin, Glück, Handel, Haydn, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Purcell, Rossini, Spohr, &c. This reprint of the best music of all the most renowned composers, issued at a price so very much below anything ever yet attempted, will, it is hoped, supply the great and admitted want of a carefully and ably edited selection of secular music suitable for the Choral, Amateur, and other Musical Societies now so rapidly growing and spreading over this country. The present volume forms an exquisite gift-book.
A MANUAL OF MUSIC, with Dictionary of Musical Terms, Explanation of Abbreviations, Signs, &c. Price 3d.
Published by B. BLAKE, 431, Strand, London.

FRANCATELLI'S STANDARD COOKERY BOOKS.
I. THE COOK'S GUIDE. 1000 Recipes and 40 Illustrations. Price 5s.
II. THE MODERN COOK. 1500 Recipes and 60 Illustrations. 12s.
RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street, Publisher in Ordinary to her Majesty.

PRIZE STORIES for the PARISH MAGAZINE.—£10 and £5 are offered for the Best Short Stories for this Serial. Conditions and requirements may be had by sending a stamped and addressed envelope to the Editor, Rev. J. ERSKINE CLARKE, St. Michael's Vicarage, Derby.

THE PARISH MAGAZINE. 20pp. First-class Wood Engravings. Price 1d. monthly. Vols. I., II., III., IV., price, each, 1s. 6d. limp; 2s. cloth. Are much liked in parish and school libraries, and for lending to the sick, or in hospitals, &c.
London: BELL and DALDY, 186, Fleet-street.

TO BRITISH and CONTINENTAL TOURISTS—EDWD. STANFORD has just issued a New Edition of his "Tourist's Catalogue," containing Title, Price, &c., of the best Guide-Books, Maps, Conversation-Books, Dictionaries, &c., published in the United Kingdom, the Continent, and America. It can be had gratis upon application, or will be forwarded per post for one stamp. London: Edwd. Stanford, Mapseller by appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and Agent for the sale of Ordnance Maps, Geological Survey Maps, and Admiralty Charts. 6, Charing-cross, S.W.

CORPULENCY AND ITS NEW SELF- DIETARY CURE. By A. W. MOORE, M.R.C.S. Price 5s. Fourth Edition, 4000.
A. and M. EVANS, 42, Tachbrook-street, Pimlico, S.W.
"A useful and scientific discovery."—Morning Post.

Sixth Edition, greatly enlarged, with plates, price 6s.,
DEAFNESS PRACTICALLY ILLUSTRATED. By JAS. YEARSLEY, M.D. "Replete with valuable information."—Lancet.—CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street, Surgeon to the Far Infirmary, Sackville-street.

EDUCATION.—RICHMOND-HILL.—In a French and German Protestant Establishment, permanently engaging five resident governesses and twelve visiting masters for English, French, German, Drawing, Painting (all daily), Italian, Latin, Music, Singing, Dancing, Drilling, Scientific Lectures, Religious Instruction by a Clergyman. Gentlemen's daughters receive tuition from any of the masters, with liberal board, from 40 to 50 guineas per annum, inclusive. The Principals devote their undivided attention to the comforts of the pupils. Parents can best appreciate the domestic arrangements, which include single beds and bathrooms, by inspection and reference. The house is on a healthy eminence on the best part of Richmond, near the Park.—PRETA, Post-office, Richmond, Surrey.

PICTURE FRAMES, Best and Cheapest. Every description of Picture Frames and Mouldings kept in stock, at the lowest prices. List of Mouldings and Prints for 2 stamps, at GEO. REES', 34, St. Martin's-lane; Factory, 57, Drury-lane.

TO CONNOISSEURS and COLLECTORS of FINE ARTS.—"THE FOUR SEASONS," by BOUCHER, FOR SALE.—Four exquisitely-finished specimens of this rare and valuable master. Size of each, including frame, 55 by 55 in. May be seen at Mr. Nurre's, Gilder, Old Cavendish-st., Oxford-st., W.

CARTES DE VISITE, 12 for 2s. 6d. Forward your carte de visite and 32 stamps, with address, to the London Photographic Copying Institution, 63, Tollington-road, Holloway-road, N., and you will receive 12 exact the size and copy of original, which will be returned. Specimens forwarded to any address on receipt of 4 stamps.—Address WM. CHARLESON.

DECALCOMANIE.—WM. BARNARD begs to announce that he has just imported a great variety of Articles in Glazed and Biscuit China, consisting of Vases, Flowerpots, Déjeuner sets, &c.
Artistic and Fancy Repository, 50, Connaught-terrace, London, W.

TO BE SOLD, for £18 18s. (cost £35), a GENTLEMAN'S GOLD LEVER HUNTING-WATCH, by Dent, with Chronometer Balance and all recent improvements, warranted. May be seen at WALES and CO.'S, 32, Ludgate-street.

GOLD CHAINS and FINE GOLD JEWELLERY.—A very elegant STOCK of GOLD CHAINS, 10s. to 20 gs.; Gentlemen's Albert Chains, 21s. to 18 gs.; Gold Brooches, 20s. to 15 gs.; Gold Bracelets, 55s. to £20; Wedding and Keeper Rings, 10s., 15s., and 20s.; Gem ditto, 12s. 6d. to 20 gs.; Gold Earrings, 12s. 6d. to 5 gs. per pair. Gold Lockets, 10s. to 16 guineas. Gold Scarf Pins, 5s. to 10 gs.—FREDC. HAWLEY, Goldsmith, 148, Regent-street, W. Jewellery repaired and Diamonds reset.

WATCHES, TIMEPIECES, and CLOCKS. Elegant GOLD WATCHES, jewelled in four holes, £2 15s. to £20; Silver Watches, £1 5s. to 12 guineas; eight-day Timepieces, 12s. 6d. each; Clocks going 14 days, three guineas and upwards.—FREDERIC HAWLEY, Watchmaker, 148, Regent-street, W. (from 75, Strand, and Coventry-street). Established nearly a Century. List of prices free. Old Watches, Gold, Silver, Diamonds, &c., purchased or taken in exchange. Merchants and Captains supplied on liberal terms. Watches and Clocks repaired.

OPERA, RACE, and FIELD GLASSES in every variety of form and mounting, matchless for great magnifying power and sharpness of definition, prices from 30s. each, at CALLAGHAN'S, 28A, New Bond-street, W. (corner of Conduit-street). N.B. Sole agent for the celebrated Lens and Field Glasses made by Voigtländer, Vienna. Field-glasses made expressly for India, warranted to withstand the greatest tropical heat. The new Aluminium-mounted Glasses (as made for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales), though of the largest size, weigh but a few ounces.

THE PATENT ACHROMATIC BINOCULAR READING-GLASS, or Carte de Visite Magnifier. SMITH, BECK, and BECK, 31, Cornhill, E.C. (late 6, Coleman-street).

ARCHERY.—Ladies' Complete Sets, 15s., 21s., 25s., and 42s.; Gentlemen's ditto, 21s., 25s., 31s., and 45s.; Croquet Sets, with illustrated rules, 21s., 25s., and 40s. Archer's Guide and Catalogue gratis.—G. ARMSTRONG, 174, Oxford-street, W.

GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY. Collections of Minerals, Rocks, Recent Shells, and Fossils, to illustrate the study of Geology, Conchology, and Mineralogy, can be had at 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, to 100 guineas each, of J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, W.C. J. T. gives Private Instruction in Geology.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, &c.—An extensive assortment of Alabaster, Bronze, Marble, and Derbyshire Spar Ornaments, manufactured and imported by J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London.

NEW MUSIC.

ROBERT COCKS AND CO.'S LIST OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.
DAUGHTER OF DENMARK. By Brinley Richards. Sung, with constant redemands, by Mdlle. Parepa. 3s.
THE WHITE CROSS OF DENMARK. By Brinley Richards. Sung with tumultuous applause by Mr. Sims Reeves and Chorus. 3s.
GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES. Recently sung by 5000 voices again and again at the Infirmary Eisteddfod, Carmarthen. Song, with Chorus ad lib., 3s.; Four-part Song, 2d.
BARCAROLE. By A. Reichardt. Sung with distinguished success by the Composer at his Concert, Hanover-square Rooms. 3s.
ABT'S CUCKOO SONG and WOULD I WERE A WARBLING BIRD. Each 3s.
THE MOSS ROSE. Rhondo alla Polacca. By W. Vincent Wallace. 3s.
CALME TOI. Nocturne. By J. Blumenthal. 3s.
WEST'S SPANISH CHANT. For Piano. 3s.
THEMATIC CATALOGUE of NEW VOCAL MUSIC, gratis and post-free.
ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S PIANOFORTES, in Walnut and Rosewood, 6½ octaves, £25.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street, W., Publishers to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and the Emperor Napoleon III. Agents for India—Messrs. BURKINYOUNG and Co., Calcutta.

BUTLER'S BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS, Cornets, Saxhorns, Circular Vibrating Horns, Drums, Fifes, &c., are all manufactured on the premises and sold at prices much below any other English house. A written guarantee given with every instrument. Cornets warranted, from £2 to £5. Manufactory, 29, Haymarket, London. Prices and drawings post-free.

PIANOFORTES.—H. TOLKIEN'S EXHIBITION MODEL COTTAGE PIANO, first class, having elicited universal approbation, the public is respectfully invited to hear this extraordinary piano. The price, from its low figure, is not named, from fear of deterring some from coming to inspect its beauties. Pianos for hire, with option of purchase on easy terms; also repaired or taken in exchange. Drawings free.
Tolkien, 27, King William-street, London Bridge.

MUSICAL BOX DÉPOTS, 56, Cheapside, and 23, Ludgate-street. Nicole's large Musical Boxes, £1 per air; Snuffboxes, 12s to 40s. Catalogues of tunes and prices gratis and post-free on application to WALES and CO., as above.

MAPPIN and COMPANY, 71 and 72, Cornhill.

MAPPIN and COMPANY, 77 and 78, Oxford-street.

MAPPIN and COMPANY, Manufacturers, Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

THE LONDON WAREHOUSES, as above, contain the largest and best-selected Stock of Electro-silver Plate and Cutlery in England.

Blades screwed to Handles.	Table Knives.	Cheese Knives.	Carver.
3½ in. Balance Ivory, per doz. ..	11s.	9s. 0d.	3s. 6d.
,, Better ditto ,, ...	13s.	10s. 0d.	4s. 6d.
,, White ditto ,, ...	15s.	12s. 6d.	6s. 0d.
4 in. Strong ,, ...	20s.	15s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
4 in. ,, ...	24s.	18s. 0d.	9s. 0d.
4 in. Full Strength ,, ...	34s.	24s. 0d.	10s. 6d.
Round Handle, Silver Ferrules ..	40s.	30s. 0d.	13s. 0d.
Electro-plated Handles, any pattern	27s.	22s. 0d.	

Smaller quantities can be had at the above rates of prices, which are the same as at the Manufactory, Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield. Please note particularly the Nos. of the London Addresses—City House, 71 and 72, Cornhill; West-end House, 77 and 78, Oxford-street (corner of Winsley-street).

SLACKS' SILVER ELECTRO-PLATE is a coating of pure Silver over Nickel. Manufactured solely by R. and J. Slack. It has stood twenty years' test, and still retains its superiority over all others for durability and silverlike appearance. Great Frances, from 18s.; Corner Dishes, £2 8s. the set, forming eight Dishes; Tea and Coffee Set, £8; and every article as in silver.

Per Dozen.	Fiddle Pattern. £ s. d.	£ s. d.	Ivory Table Knives, full size. Balance Handles, very best quality	Doz. £ s. d.
Table Forks ..	1 10 0	1 18 0	Table Knives	1 2 0
Dessert Ditto ..	1 0 0	1 10 0	Dessert Knives	0 15 0
Table Spoons ..	1 10 0	1 18 0	Carvers (per pair) ..	0 6 6
Dessert Ditto ..	1 0 0	1 10 0	Kitchen Knives and Forks	0 8 9
Tea Spoons ..	0 12 0	0 18 0		

Catalogue gratis or post-free. Orders carriage-free by rail.
Richard and John Slack, 336, Strand, London. Established 1818.

WALNUT SUITE of DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE—a Great Bargain, of sterling quality, equal to new, the price 46 guineas, half its original value—consisting of a fine oval loo table, an occasional ditto, 5 ft. 6 in. marqueterie cabinet, or an elegant 5 ft. chiffonier, a large size chimneyglass, a settee: two easy-chairs, six small chairs, covered in rich silk broxzelle and chints loose covers: a walnut whatnot, and two occasional chairs. Also, a SPANISH MAHOGANY DINING-ROOM SUITE, 38 guineas.—At R. GREEN and CO.'S, 24, Mortimer-street, Regent-street.

OLD OAK FURNITURE.—A complete suite for a dining-room, comprising a magnificently carved antique sideboard, with plate-glass back, a ditto dining-table, a side-table to correspond, and eight chairs in morocco, the whole to be SOLD for 55 guineas—half its value. Also, four extra chairs and other furniture, suitable for a library.—At ROBERT GREEN and CO.'S, 24, Mortimer-street, Regent-street.

FURNITURE.—ALFRED GREEN'S complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of FURNITURE is now ready, and will be forwarded, post-free, to any address on application. This catalogue is the most comprehensive furniture guide ever published, and should be consulted by all persons requiring good and substantial furniture at moderate prices.—Alfred Green, General Furnishing and Upholstery Company (limited), 24 and 25, Baker-street, London, W.

SEDLEY'S Patent EQUILIBRIUM CHAIRS are the most comfortable and cheapest yet offered to the public. Capital for India, packing up in less space than any other chair. Also, first-class Furniture, Carpets, &c., at very moderate prices. 210, Regent-street, London, W.

THE LORD DUNDREARY EQUILIBRIUM CHAIR. Extremely comfortable, good, and very cheap. "There's the idea!"—A. SEDLEY and CO., 210, Regent-street, London, W., Patentees of Equilibrium Chairs.

DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, of the most superior design and workmanship, arranged in complete suites, and covered in brocaded silks, rice mognette, and Neuilly tapestry, in all colourings, always ready for inspection and delivery, at prices varying from 35 guineas per suite for cash.—A. SEDLEY and CO., Upholsterers, 210, Regent-street, W.

CARPETS.—GOODE, GAINSFORD, and CO. In Original and Exclusive Designs.
HANDLOOM, BRUSSELS, and WILTONS,
Turkey, Axminster, and Aubusson Carpets.
119, 120, 121, 122, Borough, S.E.

SUPERIOR BEDDING, BEDSTEADS, and CHAMBER FURNITURE,
arranged in spacious Showrooms.
BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS of every size and description.
GOODE, GAINSFORD, and CO., 119 to 122, Borough, S.E.

BATHS for all DOMESTIC PURPOSES. An extensive and complete stock. The best manufacture and lowest prices. DEANE and CO.'S PAMPHLET on BATHS and BATHING may be had GRATUITOUSLY on application and post-free. It contains engravings, with prices, of Shower Hip, Plunging, Sponging, Nursery, and every description of Bath for family use. Shower Baths of improved construction. Patent Gas Baths, simple, efficient, and economical. Estimates given for fitting up Bathrooms. DEANE and CO. (the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

SEWING-MACHINES.—SINGER and CO.'S superior MACHINES for every class of family work and hemming, felling, tucking, gathering, cording, braiding, binding, are now ON SALE at their elegant and extensive Showrooms, 135, Regent-street, W., and 98, Cheapside, E.C. They combine every adaptation known to science, are easily learned and operated. 70,000 in use in all parts of the world. Machines for all kinds of manufacturing and trade purposes. Skilful teachers on the premises. Illustrated Prospectus post-free. Shipping orders executed.—135, Regent-street, W.; 98, Cheapside, E.C.

TURTLE.—McCALL'S WEST INDIA. Superior quality, prepared by new process. Flavour unsurpassed. Real Turtle Soup, quarts, 10s. 6d.: pints, 5s. 6d.; half-pints, 3s. Callipash and Callipee, 10s. 6d. per lb. Sold by leading Oil and Italian Warehousemen, Wholesale Chemists, and others.
J. McCall and Co., Provision Stores, 137, Houndsditch, N.E.
Prize Medal for Patent Process of Preserving Provisions without overcooking, whereby freshness and flavour are retained.

CARSONS' ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, for outdoor work, as iron, wood, stones, brick, compo, greenhouses, &c. Can be applied by any person. Five cwt. free to most parts of the realm. White and stone colours, 30s. per cwt.; oaks, reds, chocolate, lead colour, and black, 26s.; greens and blue, 44s. Patterns and testimonials upon application to Walter Carson and Sons, 9, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
PETER ROBINSON'S CHEAP SILKS now on Sale.
A Manufacturer's Stock of Striped and Checked Glacé Silks, at £1 15s. 6d.
Peter Robinson has much pleasure in making this announcement to the Public, thereby affording his numerous customers an opportunity of availing themselves of the benefits of this extensive and advantageous transaction.
Self-coloured Glacés, in thirty-three different shades
£2 15s. 6d. the Full Dress of 14 yards.
A lot of Pompadour Broché Silks, at 2 guineas.
A lot of Elegant Chênés, at 3½ guineas.
Self-coloured Figured Gros de Suez, 3 guineas.
Patterns free.—Peter Robinson, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

A CHOICE VARIETY OF
FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS, Printed Piques, and Cambrics,
from 6s. 6d. to 17s. 9d. Full Dress.

SPECIAL.
500 Pieces Rich Satin Foulardes,
reduced to 25s. 6d. the Extra Full Dress.
Patterns of the above in endless variety.

AN ELEGANT COLLECTION OF
RICH SILK GRENADINES, suitable for Dinner or Summer wear,
in most brilliant colours, from 16s. 6d. to 50s. the Full Dress.

Just purchased, Several Thousand Yards
CHECKED WOOL GRENADINES, all 8s. 6d. the Full Dress, worth 21s.
Also, Several Hundred Pieces
RICH BROCHE WOOL GRENADINES,
at 18s. 6d. the Full Dress, usually sold from 35s. to 40s.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 104, Oxford-street, W.

THE BEST GLOVES.
Bajou's Best Paris Kid, 2s. 1½d. per pair (free for 27 stamps),
in all sizes and colours, every pair warranted;
also in Black and every shade of colour for Mourning,
at the Family Mourning Warehouse,
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

LAST SEASON'S PATTERNS IN MUSLIN CURTAINS,
at nearly half-price.
About 1800 Pairs, commencing 10s. 6d. to Two guineas per pair, sold last Season at 15s., 21s., 42s., and Four guineas.
About 500 Single Pairs, 12s. 6d. and 16s. 6d. per pair, worth 21s. and 31s. 6d.; 4½ yards long, 2 yards wide.
Sold on account of the manufacturer not continuing the pattern.
Sample sent for inspection, returnable if not approved.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.
Entrance to General Linen Warehouse, 1, Great Portland-street.

BLACK SILKS.—A Spécialité.
This Week and During the Month will BE SOLD
A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK.
The best value ever submitted.

Rich Figured Black Silks .. from	£1 10 0 to 5 guineas.	
Plain Glacé Silks	1 10 0	ditto
Ducapes	1 8 6	ditto
Rich Poult de Soies (excellent wear) ..	2 12 6	ditto
Royals and Radzimoris	2 8 0	ditto
Rich Antiques	2 2 0 to 10 guineas.	
Half-mourning Silks	1 8 6 to 5 guineas.	

Patterns free.
Also a large variety of made-up Silk Skirts in new and pretty designs, from 2 to 10 guineas.
At PETER ROBINSON'S Family and General Mourning Warehouse, 103 and 104, Oxford-street, London.

BLACK BARÈGE—A SPÉCIALITÉ L'INUSABLE,
A new Patent Black Barège,
obtained a Prize Medal
at the International Exhibition
for its beauty of finish and great strength.
This new and most useful wearing fabric is manufactured in quite plain and also in pretty fancy patterns, and the material embraces two most desirable objects—"lightness and strength"—never before attained to such perfection at so moderate a price. Patterns free.
Also a variety of new Organzines, Grenadines, Zybelines, Crape Balsarines, and other makes of Barèges.
Address PETER ROBINSON, Family and General Mourning Warehouse, 103 and 104, Oxford-street.

FAMILY MOURNING SENT FREE OF EXPENSE.
Families are respectfully informed that an assortment of mourning goods (including dresses, bonnets, millinery, mantles, shawls, &c., and every requisite for a complete outfit) would be dispatched for selection to any part of the country, free of expense, immediately on receipt of an order per post or telegram, accompanied by an experienced Assistant, or superior fitting Dressmaker (if necessary). Patterns and Estimates free. Also complete lists of Mourning requisite for every grade or degree of relationship.
Agent for the new Imperial unspotting Crape.
Address PETER ROBINSON, Family and General Mourning Warehouse, 103 and 104, Oxford-street, London.

BLACK SILKS AND FOULARDS, GRANT and GASK
are selling, in their Mourning-Rooms, MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES, upwards of 1000 pieces of very rich plain and figured GLACES, FANCY FOULARDS, &c. The plain and figured Glacés will be sold from 2½ guineas the Full Dress of 14 yards, and the very best French Foulards at 21s. and 28s. 6d. for 12 yards, extra wide width, or any length cut.
The MOURNING DEPARTMENT occupies No. 58, Oxford-street, and contains every requisite for Family and Complimentary Mourning. Made-up Skirts, Mantles, &c., trimmed with crape, always on hand. Every article in this Department is sold at the same small rate of profit as prevails in the other departments of the Establishment.
Illustrated Fashion Books and Patterns forwarded free.
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SUMMER GOODS. GRANT AND GASK,
being about to make extensive alterations which will necessitate the closing of their Mantle, Shawl, and Made-up Skirt Departments for several weeks, beg to announce that the whole of their extensive STOCK in these departments will be offered for Sale, on and after Monday next, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
A large portion of the Summer Stock of MANTLES and OPERA CLOAKS will be sold at 12s. 9d., previously sold at 2 guineas; and the richest quality of Mantles and real Lace Shawls at a proportionate reduction.
The Summer Stock of Embroidered Grenadine Silk Shawls will be sold at 15s. 9d., being less than half their former price. Rich Made-up Silk Skirts, Alpaca, and other Fancy Made-up Dresses, suitable for the country and seaside, will also be sold at a very great reduction in price.
In connection with the above sale, GRANT and GASK have resolved upon clearing out their
SUMMER STOCK OF ORGANDIE MUSLINS, GRENADINES, &c.
A large portion of the Muslins de Soie and Mus'in Poplinettes will be sold at 1s. 2½d. per yard, previously sold at 2s. 6d. per yard. French Organdie Muslins, from 6½d. per yard.
A Manufacturer's Stock of White Worked Muslin Robes, from 10s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. Some of them are a little soiled, and were sold as high as 6 guineas each.
A quantity of the best Paris Kid gloves, in light colours, at 1s. 6½d. per pair.
Patterns forwarded free.
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 1s. 9d. Pair. usually sold at 3s. 3d. Free for 23 Stamps.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's.
BAKER and CRISP, Removed to 198, Regent-street (nearly opposite Conduit-street).

GREAT SALE OF SPANISH LACE. Shawls, at 12s. 9d., 15s., and 1 guinea each (carriage free). The new Muslin Jackets, Garibaldias, &c., 4s. 6d., 6s. 9d., and 8s. 6d.
BAKER and CRISP, removed to 198, Regent-street.

MUSLINS, &c.—Patterns post-free.—Fine Organdi and Grenadine Muslins, 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., Full Dress. New Arabian Alpacas, Grenadines, &c., 10s. 6d. to 1 guinea. Black and Coloured Silks, from 1 guinea the Dress of 12 yards. Black Moire Antiques (Spitalfields), 2 guineas, 12 yards.
BAKER and CRISP, removed to 198, Regent-street.

EARLY SALE OF SUMMER STOCK.
ORCHARD and COMPANY, Argyll House, 256, Regent-street, respectfully announce their intention of offering their General Stock of SUMMER DRESSES, SHAWLS, SPANISH LACE SHAWLS, Alexandra Rotondes, printed Muslins, Ball and Evening Dresses, Bridal Dresses, Bridal Squares, Bridal Wreaths, all in perfect condition,
THE FAMILY LINENS, CARPETS, and DAMASKS
included. This Stock is offered at less than the manufacturers' present prices. The Upper Rooms are appropriated for the
MADE UP SKIRTS, BALL DRESSES, and FRENCH MILLINERY,
ARGYLL HOUSE, 256, REGENT-STREET.

LADIES KID ELASTIC WALKING BOOTS, with heels, 8s. 6d.; Double Soles, 10s. 6d.
Swiss Prunelle Elastic House Boots, 5s. 6d.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 167, Oxford-street, London, W.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.—SILKS, DRESSES, SHAWLS, MANTLES, HALF-PRICE.
In consequence of the advanced state of the season and the general depression in the Foreign Markets, NICHOLSON and AMOTT have just concluded the purchase of several thousand pounds' worth of Silks, Dresses, Shawls, Mantles, and French Fancy Goods, at extremely low prices, which are now being sold at about half the original cost of production.
Fancy Silks, originally 3s. per yard, now 1s. 11½d.
Rich Chéné Silks, worth 5s. 6d., now 3s. 6d. per yard.
Rich Glacé Silks, new colours, worth 4s. 6d., now 2s. 11½d. per yard.
Magnificent Moire Antiques, originally 5 guineas, for £2 18s. 6d.
Rich Pompadours, worth 7 guineas, reduced to £3 13s. 6d.
Richest Lyons Fancy Silks yard wide, during the season, 6s. 9d., now selling at 3s. 11d. per yard.
180 Robes, magnific nt patterns and quality, originally 12 guineas, reduced to £4 18s. 6d.
Good Black Silks, worth 2s. 9d., for 1s. 11½d. per yard.
Rich Gros Grain and durable Black Glacé Silks, usually sold at 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per yard, are now marked 2s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 4s. 4½d. per yard.
All the best French Mantles and Jackets are marked one third the season prices.
Fancy trimmed Paisley and French Shawls less than half price.
Ribbons at 8d., worth 1s. per yard.
All Fancy Goods at an immense reduction.
1000 Pieces of Mohairs, 2s. 11½d. for 12 yards.
Norwich Tamataves, originally 5s. 11d., now selling at 4s. 6½d. 12 yards.
The New Zebelines, worth 8s. 11d., now reduced to 6s. 12 yards.
Rich Crystalisé Dresses, usually 12s. 9d., now 8s. 6d. 12 yards.
Splendid Washing Grenadines, 10s. 9d. 12 yards.
Rich French Materials, originally 16s. 9d. and 21s., now selling at 11s 9d and 14s. 9d.
500 pieces of Double Black Barèges, 6½d. per yard, worth 10½d.
To ensure a reply, and the dispatch of patterns the same day, it is positively necessary that all letters be addressed to the Crystal Warehouse.
NICHOLSON and AMOTT,
Crystal Warehouses,
61 and 63, St. Paul's-churchyard.

NEW SILKS FOR THE SEASON. JAMES SPENCE and CO. have now on hand a large Stock of rich, durable, and cheap Silks for Marriage Dresses, well worthy the immediate inspection of ladies:—
WIDE-WIDTH PLAIN GLACES, from 3s. 6d. per yard.
WHITE, SKY, PINK, "ALEXANDRA," and other new colours in Moire Antiques.
NEW BROCHES, 29s. 6d. for 16 yards.
NEW CHENES, in all the most elegant designs.
THE "ALEXANDRA" Checked and Striped Glacés (now so much in demand), from 2s. 9d. per yard, wide width.
Patterns post-free.
JAMES SPENCE and CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Silkmercers, Drapers, &c.,
77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard.
Close on Saturdays at Five o'Clock.

REDMAYNE and CO. beg to announce that, as the whole of their Bond-street premises are about to be rebuilt and considerably enlarged, they are now offering their STOCK, consisting of SILKS, Shawls, Mantles, Lace Goods, Fancy Dresses, Muslins, Ribbons, Gloves, Parasols, &c., at such a reduction in prices as will command an immediate sale.—20 New Bond-street and 35, Conduit-street.

CURIOUS and USEFUL CHINESE and JAPANESE ARTICLES, suitable for Presents.—Just imported, several large cases of beautifully-lacquered JAPANESE TRAYS, at 5s. the pair.—Oriental Warehouse, 179, Regent-street; FARMER and ROGERS; also at the Great Shawl and Cloak Emporium, 171, 173, 175, Regent-street.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—ARTIST in HAIR, DEWDNEY begs to inform Ladies or Gentlemen that he beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in Gold, Hair Bracelets, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, &c., and forwards the same at about one-half the usual charge. A beautiful collection of specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An illustrated book sent post-free.—Dewdney, 172, Fenchurch-street, London.

A. FORRER, Hair Jeweller to the Queen, 2, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, REMOVED from Regent-street and Baker-street.

MARBRES ONYX D'ALGERIE.—One Thousand Objects made from this beautiful Marble, and comprehending every variety of work of Decorative Art, including clocks, candelabra, vases, guéridons, inkstands, tazzi, card-trays, jardinières, porte-bouquets, lamps, ring-stands, &c., &c., are now being exhibited in the Onyx Salon, at Messrs. HOWELL, JAMES, and CO.'S, 5, 7, 9, Regent-street.

SANGSTERS' FANCY SUNSHADES, Parasols, Umbrellas, on Fox's Paragon Frames.—W. and J. Sangster respectfully solicit an inspection of their New Patterns in Fancy Sunshades and Parasols, comprising the new colours in combination with white silk, lace, &c., prepared expressly for the fêtes that will take place this season in honour of the Royal marriage.
140, Regent-street, W.; 194, Fleet-street E.C.; 10, Royal Exchange, E.C.; 75, Cheapside, E.C.

THE SUMMER SUN and DUST.—Ladies will find the application of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR both cooling and refreshing to the face and skin; allaying all heat and irritability; removing eruptions, freckles, and discolourations; and rendering the skin soft, clear, and blooming. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and beware of spurious and pernicious articles under the name of "Kalydor."

EAU and POMMADE RÉPARATRICE DE FRUCHET, à PARIS.—Infallible to restore the Hair to its natural colour; keeps it clean, smooth, and brilliant.—Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dépôt, TH. LUSCHER and CO., 27, Cannon-street West, London.

TOURISTS.—Travellers journeying into countries where miasma is prevalent should be provided with Dr. Lang's ESSENTIAL SPIRIT OF MELISSUS, a perfect preventive of that dread disease. Its invigorating and restorative effects cannot be too highly esteemed. Sold in 1s 6d. and 3s. bottles, wholesale and retail, by BUTLER and CRISPE, Chemists to the Royal Family, 4, Cheapside (corner of St. Paul's), London; and respectable Chemists throughout the country. Wholesale Dépôt, Tulfer and Co., 11, St. John-court, Snow-hill.

MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, containing the digestive principle prepared from fresh calves' stomachs, combined with a rich stomachic wine, is a perfectly palatable form for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion.
Manufactured by T. Morson and Son, 19 and 46, Southampton-row Russell-square, W.C., in Bottles, at 3s., 5s., and 10s. each.

DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL,
prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men throughout the world as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for
CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS,
is incomparably superior to every other variety.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D.,
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.
"I consider Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.,
Author of the "Spas of Germany."
"Dr. Granville has found that Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-brown Cod-liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil."

EDWIN CANTON, Esq., F.R.C.S.,
President of the Medical Society of London, &c., &c.
"For several years past I have been in the habit of prescribing Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-brown Cod-liver Oil, and find it to be much more efficacious than other varieties of the same medicine which I have also employed with a view to test their relative superiority."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold only in Imperial half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 9d.; quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR HARFORD and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

EVERY ARTICLE of FOOD for INVALIDS and INFANTS FREE from ADULTERATION. Jellies, Soups, and Broths made to order. Gluten Bread, Chocolate, and Semola for Consumption, Diabetes, and General Debility.—VAN ABBOTT and CO., Dietetic Dépôt, 5, Princes-street, Cavendish-square, W.

YOUNG'S 1s. Box ARNICATED WHITE FELT CORN and BUNION PLASTERS. By H. Young, 31, Shaftesbury-place, Aldersgate-street, E.C. The best relief to sufferers. Ask for Young's 6d. and 1s. box; by post, 1s. 2d.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.—Uniforms, Jewellery, Miscellaneous Property, &c., of every description purchased to any amount, by Mr. and Mrs. D. DAVIS, 46, Marylebone-lane, Oxford-street, W. Ladies and Gentlemen waited upon. Parcels sent—money orders remitted. Established seventy years.

Digitized by Google

NEW MUSIC.

FAUST. Opera. By CH. GOUNOD. Performed at Her Majesty's Theatre and the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, with unprecedented success. The whole of the Music is now ready.

	s. d.
Opera complete, Voice and Piano, with Italian or French Words	16 0
Opera complete, Pianoforte Solo	7 6
Opera complete, Pianoforte Duet	15 0
Song (Mephistophiles)—Dio dall' or del mondo, Signor. Sung by Signor Gassier and M. Faure	2 6
Valse—Ah! Ridda leggera Ebbrezza folle (Come la brezza)	3 0
Romanza (Siebel)—Parlate le d'amor, o cari fior. Sung by Mdlle. Trebelli and Mdme. Didiée	2 6
Romanza (Siebel), Quando a te lieta, sung by Mdme. Didiée	2 6
Cavatina (Faust)—Salve! dimora casta pura. Sung by Sig. Giuglini and Sig. Tamberlik	2 6
Aria (Margherita)—O ciel! quanti gioie! (Air de Bijoux.) Sung by Mdlle. Titiens and Mdme. Miolan-Carvalho	2 6
Duet (Margherita and Faust)—Dammi ancor contemplar il tuo viso. Sung by Mdlle. Titiens and Sig. Giuglini and Mdme. Miolan-Carvalho and Sig. Tamberlik	2 6
Soldiers' Chorus—Gloria immortale (for one or four voices)	2 6
Serenata (Mephistophiles)—Tu che fai l'addormentata	2 6

Thematic Catalogues sent on application.

The Waltz, with French words	2 6
Air de Bijoux, with French Words	2 6
Recit. and Bijou Song, with English words	2 6
The Cavatina, for Tenor, with English words	2 6
Song of the King of Thule	2 0

PIANOFORTE ARRANGEMENTS.

The Favourite Airs, as Solos, in three books, Frans Nava, each	5 0
Ditto, as Duets, in three books, Edmand de Vilbac, each	6 0
The Faust Waltz, by Charles Coote, illustrated—Solo or Duet, 4s.; Full Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 2s.	
The Faust Quadrille, by Charles Coote, illustrated—Solo or Duet, 4s.; Full Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 2s.	
The Faust Galop, by Charles Coote, illustrated—Solo or Duet, 4s.; Full Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 2s.	
Set of Waltzes, by Strauss	4 0
Brinley Richards — Fantasia	4 0
" " — The Soldier's Chorus	3 0
Kuhe " — Fantasia	4 0
Osborne " — Fantasia	4 0
" " — Salve dimora casta pura	3 0
Liest " — Grande Fantaisie de Concert	6 0
Leybach " — Fantaisie élégante	4 0
Rummell " — Fantasia	3 0
" " — Ditto, as a Duet	3 0
Ketterer " — Fantaisie brillante	4 0
" " — Polka Mazurka	3 0
Kruger " — Chœur de Soldats	4 0
Cramer " — Bouquet de Mélodies, in two books, each	4 0
Burgmüller " — The Waltz, Solo or Duet	4 0
Ch. Gounod " — The Waltz, arranged by the Author	3 0
" " — La Kermesse	3 6
" " — Salve dimora casta pura	3 0
Ad. Le Carpentier " — Fantaisie brillante sur la Valse	3 0
Mad. Oury " — Grand Fantasia	4 0
A. Goria " — Romance des fleurs	3 0
Renaud de Vilbac " — Chœur de Soldats, as a Duet	4 0
" " — La Valse, as a Duet	3 0
Rimbault " — Gems of Gounod's Faust	each 3 0

No. 1. The Waltz.	No. 5. Faust and Marguerite.
2. The Bijou Song.	6. Soldiers' Chorus.
3. Kermesse.	7. Chorus of Old Men.
4. The Flower Song.	8. The Garden Cavatina.

J. Balsir Chatterton. The Waltz, arranged for the Harp .. 3 6

Ch. Gounod. Méditation sur Faust, for Pianoforte, Harmonium, and Violin or Violoncello 6 0

The Favourite Airs for Violin, Solo	1 6
The Favourite Airs for Flute, Solo	1 6
The Favourite Airs for Cornet, Solo	1 6

Grand Selection for Military Band, arranged by Godfrey .. 15 0

CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN PIANINO (the only Pianino to which the Prize Medal was awarded).—A very elegant Pianoforte, of small size, the full compass, check action, and most perfect touch, admirably adapted to small rooms, yachts, boudoirs, &c. Warranted to keep in tune, and to be the best and cheapest Pianoforte, with check action and all the latest improvements.

Price, in mahogany, rosewood, or walnut, 25 and 26 guineas. A great variety may be seen at

Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ENGLISH MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE.—To amateurs preferring the pure English tone of the Broadwood or Collard quality, the English Model will be found the most perfectly satisfactory instrument, at moderate price. The action is of the same simple description as the above makers', and therefore especially adapted to the country where the more complicated actions are objectionable to many of the tuners. In elegant rosewood case, with full fret, similar in every respect to other instruments at 50 guineas, price 35 guineas; in walnut, 40 guineas.

Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 50 guineas in rosewood; or in walnut, 60 guineas. This Instrument has Three Strings and the fullest grand compass of Seven Octaves. It is strengthened by every possible means to endure the greatest amount of wear, and to stand perfectly in any climate. The workmanship is of the best description; the tone is round, full, and rich; and the power equal to that of a Bishord Grand. The touch is elastic, and the repetition very rapid. No pianoforte, in all respects comparable, has hitherto been made in England at the same price. Every instrument will be warranted, and (if desired) exchanged within six months of the purchase.

Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BROADWOOD, COLLARD, and ERARD. The best Pianofortes of every description, including all the newest kinds by these celebrated makers, may be tried side by side (and hired with option of purchase) at the new Showrooms of CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

ERARD'S NEW BOUDOIR GRAND PIANOFORTE, at 120 guineas, having been now brought to perfection, can be hired, with the option of purchase, at CHAPPELL and CO.'S, 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES. CHAPPELL and CO. have a large Stock of SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES for Sale, by BROADWOOD, COLLARD, ERARD, &c., &c., at very reduced prices. Also, new Instruments of every description.—Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

PIANOFORTES at CHAPPELL'S.—The largest Stock in London, by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, &c., for Sale or Hire.—50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S DRAWING-ROOM MODEL HARMONIUM, the best that can be made, price 60 guineas; other varieties at 35 and 35 guineas. Illustrated Catalogues of Pianofortes and Harmoniums upon application to CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUM by ALEXANDRE, with five octaves, two footboards, and in oak case. These instruments are lower in price and superior to all other cheap harmoniums. Descriptive lists on application to CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND HARMONIUMS, by ALEXANDRE, nearly (if not quite) as good as new, at greatly-reduced prices, at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S PRIZE EXHIBITION MODEL HARMONIUM, for the CHURCH, 13 stops, 4 rows of vibrators, and Venetian swell, worked by the heel of the right foot, in oak case, 32 guineas. A large assortment may be always seen at CHAPPELL and CO.'S, 50, New Bond-street.

BEETHOVEN WALTZ.—O'LEARY'S Beethoven Waltz is an arrangement of the most fascinating airs of the immortal Beethoven. Sent free for 24 stamps.

EWER and CO., 87, Regent-street, London.

O'LEARY'S CELEBRATED DANCES:—The Stamp Galop, the Ducal Waltz, and the Beethoven Waltz are also published in parts for Orchestra, 3s.; and Septet, 2s.

EWER and CO., her Majesty's Music sellers, 87, Regent-street.

STAMP GALOP.—O'Leary's Stamp Galop is the best and most popular Galop of the season. The titlepage is adorned with Postage-stamps of all Nations, beautifully printed in Colours. Sent free on receipt of 12 stamps.

EWER and CO., 87, Regent-street, London.

THE DUCAL WALTZ.—O'Leary's Ducal Waltz is played at all the nobility's balls. The titlepage is adorned with the Arms and Crests of all the Dukes of Great Britain, splendidly printed in Colours and Gold. Sent free for 24 stamps.

EWER and CO., 87 Regent-street, London.

NEW MUSIC.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD'S MUSIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY for Town and Country. Terms—Two, Three, and Four Guineas per Annum.

HALF-PRICE.—ALL FULL-PRICED MUSIC sent post-free at half the marked price by CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

W. KUHE. FANTAISIE ÉLÉGANTE sur l'Opéra de F. Schira, "Niccolò de' Lapi." 4s. CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

BRINLEY RICHARDS' O SPERANZA, "Niccolò de' Lapi." 3s. Giuglini's charming Romanza. CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD 201, Regent-street.

OURY (Mdme.), LA BELLA MEA. From Schira's Opera "Niccolò de' Lapi." 3s. 6d. CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

RÉNÉ FAVARGER, VALSE CAPRICE, sur deux Airs Favoris de "Niccolò de' Lapi." 3s. 6d. CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

SCHIRA'S NEW OPERA, NICCOLO DE' LAPI. All the principal vocal pieces in this Opera, including "La bella mea," "Oh, speranza," "Trista sascrta," and "Di questa speranza," are now ready. CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEWEST and MOST POPULAR DANCE MUSIC.

The Parepa Galop (played at the Guild-hall Ball)	C. J. Hargitt	3s. 0d.
The "Postman" or "Night Mail"	J. P. Clarke.	3s. 0d.
The Sleigh Race Galop	Mrs. Wm. Christie.	3s. 0d.
Laudomia Mazurka (performed at the Crystal Palace Concerts)	A. Manns.	3s. 0d.
Forza del Destino Quadrilles, on Verdi's latest Opera	Louis D'Egville.	3s. 0d.
Young Man from the Country Quadrilles (Illustrated)	Carlo Zotti.	4s. 0d.
Il Bacio Valses (founded on Arditi's favourite Air. Illustrated)	Carlo Zotti.	4s. 0d.
Cabaletta Valses (with elegant frontis-piece)	L. Jullien.	4s. 0d.
Niccolò de' Lapi Valses (on Schira's Opera)	Louis D'Egville.	4s. 0d.
Orange Blossoms Valses (performed by M. Jullien's Band)	L. Jullien.	4s. 0d.
Selvaggia Valses (performed at the Crystal Palace) with beautiful Illustration Portrait of Mdme. Titiens	A. Manns.	4s. 0d.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEWEST ENGLISH SONGS.

A Day Dream	J. Blumenthal	3s. 0d.
A Welcome to our Danish Bride	Mrs. W. H. Newton	3s. 0d.
Fallen Leaves	Francesco Berger	3s. 0d.
I come from the beautiful Rhine	F. Mori	3s. 0d.
I prithee give me back my heart	J. Blumenthal	3s. 0d.
Johnnie Gray	Frank Mori.	3s. 0d.
Johnny Bell's Wooing	Charles J. Hargitt.	3s. 0d.
Minnesinger's Dream	Henry Smart	3s. 0d.
Shades of evening close around	Frederic Clay.	3s. 0d.
She is a maiden of artless grace	G. A. Macfarren.	3s. 0d.
Spinning-wheel	Henry Smart.	3s. 0d.
The Past	Mrs. Christie	3s. 0d.
Thoughts of thee	J. Blumenthal	3s. 0d.
Wayward wind	Francesco Berger.	3s. 0d.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

GRETTON'S PIANOFORTE WORKS, Rede und Erinnerung, 7s.; Der Herzen-tausch, 4s.; Der Waldstrom, 4s.; Pastorale, 4s.; Caprice Pathétique, 5s.; Toccata, Fugue, &c., &c. CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S PIANOFORTE GALLERY offers peculiar advantages for the choice of a first-rate Pianoforte. There is a profusion of every de-cription, from the smallest Pianette to the largest and finest Grand, and by all the eminent makers of England and the Continent. Nothing but the very best instruments are selected from the factories, all that are declient in tone being carefully avoided. Purchasers from CRAMER and CO. may therefore rely on having placed in their hands whatever may be reasonably expected from a selection made with competent practical skill.

Cash purchasers will receive the usual discount.

Every Instrument fully guaranteed.

Cramer and Co. deliver their Pianofortes at any railway station in the kingdom without risk to the purchaser, and at a very trifling cost.

Cramer and Co.'s Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S ENGLISH PIANETTE, 22 guineas. Cramer and Co. manufacture this capital small instrument. It has all the requisites of the best Pianoforte—check action, solid touch, agreeable tone. The case is of polished ash or pine. In practising on this Pianoforte the fingers of the player will be strengthened much more rapidly than on an old instrument, loose in the key and worn in the hammer. In rosewood, 25 guineas; in walnut, 26 guineas.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that this instrument has not the common or single action, but the double or check action; and that Cramer and Co. are the only manufacturers of it in England.—207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S INDIAN PIANETTE, in solid Mahogany, for warm climates. The most portable Pianoforte yet made. The packing-case forms a dressing-table for an officer's quarters. Price 35 guineas; with case complete, 40 guineas.

207 and 209, Regent-street.

THALBERG'S GRAND PIANOFORTES. These magnificent instruments, manufactured by Messrs. J. and P. Erard, and selected by M. Thalberg for his London concerts, have been purchased by CRAMER and CO., and are universally admitted to be the most exquisite Pianofortes ever finished by these distinguished manufacturers, combining in an extraordinary decree all their peculiar excellences; the tone has great volume, together with a charmingly vocal quality. The cases are in walnut and rosewood. Prices, 230 and 240 guineas.—207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S CONCERTINAS—PRIZE MEDAL. Prices, 2, 3, 4, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 18 guineas. 201, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S CORNETS, manufactured by F. BESSON, the receiver of twenty-three medals. Cramer and Co. are now the sole Agents in London for the sale of F. Besson's well-known Brass Instruments. Estimates for Bands furnished.

Mr. Boulcourt, the celebrated cornet-player, attends daily to try instruments and give private lessons. 201, Regent-street.

NEW VALSE.—THE ANGLO-DANISH VALSE. By E. L. HIME. Solo or Duet. Price 4s. (Sent at half-price.) This Valse, so universally admired, may now be had as a Solo or Duet for Pianoforte, and in Parts for Septet or full Orchestra.—DUFF and HODGSON, 20, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG—THE WELCOME AT THE DOOR. Composed by STEPHEN GLOVER. Price 2s. 6d. (Sent at Half-price.) Sequel to the celebrated Song, "The Good-by at the Door." Popular as the latter has been, "The Welcome" will be equally successful.—DUFF and HODGSON, 20, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG. BIRD OF THE WILDERNESS. Composed by EDWARD LAND; Sung by Mr. KENNEDY. Price 2s. 6d. (Sent at half-price.) This graceful Song is the conspicuous favourite in the Entertainment on the Songs of Scotland.—DUFF and HODGSON 20, Oxford-street.

THE MAIDEN AND HER LINNET. Song. Nightly singing by Miss Louise Keeley at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket. Words by F. C. BURNAND; Music by W. H. MONTGOMERY. Price 2s.

London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 11, Holborn-bars, and 123, Cheapside.

KIRKMAN'S 7-octave trichord SEMI-GRAND and DRAWING-ROOM GRAND PIANOFORTES, with double repeating action and all their very latest improvements. Price from 100 guineas and upwards. For beauty of tone, perfection of touch, and durability, these instruments are unrivalled.—COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., Music and Pianoforte Warehouse, 63 and 63, New Bond-street, London, W.

PIANOFORTES, New and Secondhand, by Broadwood, Collard, Kirkman, and other Makers, for SALE or HIRE, at Messrs. COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO.'S (late Leader and Cock), Nos. 62 and 63, New Bond-street, corner of Brook-street.

KIRKMAN'S CELEBRATED TRICHORD PIANOFORTES, of every description, for SALE or HIRE, at COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO.'S Pianoforte Warehouse, 62 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

NEW MUSIC.

HERR SCHACHNER'S ORATORIO,

ISRAEL'S RETURN FROM BABYLON. BOOSEY and SONS have much pleasure in announcing that they have purchased the copyright of Herr Schachner's Grand Oratorio, "Israel's Return from Babylon," which was performed with such eminent success a short time since at Exeter Hall, with the aid of Mdlle. Titiens and Mr. Sims Reeves. It is about to be reproduced at the Worcester Festival on a scale of very great magnificence, and the publishers are glad to announce that the complete work will be ready for sale in time for this important performance. The Pianoforte Score will be published in a handsome volume, complete, price One Guinea, several hundred copies having already been subscribed for. The separate Vocal Pieces will also be published at the usual prices. With the view of assisting the numerous choral societies in the production of a work that cannot fail to attain a high and permanent position in the grandest school of sacred music, the publishers have determined to publish the Orchestral Score, and the separate Orchestral and Vocal Parts, at the lowest possible price. These will shortly be ready for delivery, and orders may at once be forwarded to the publishers for copies.

The "Book of Words" (also the property of Boosey and Sons) may be had on moderate terms for public performances.

THE SEASIDE MUSIC BOOK. A Collection of new Pianoforte, Dance, and Vocal Music, especially recommended to Tourists and Travellers, as containing in a small compass and at a low price sufficient music for an evening's amusement. In an elegant volume, large size, beautifully illustrated, price 2s. 6d.

BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

THE AMATEUR'S LIBRARY OF PIANOFORTE MUSIC. Price 2s. 6d. Each Volume, full size, contains from 40 to 60 pages of music, ordinarily sold at more than 20s. Now ready:—

1. Thalberg's Art of Singing applied to the Piano. With Introduction. 2s. 6d.
2. Kuhe's Six Transcriptions of Schubert's Melodies. 2s. 6d.
3. Strauss's Six Favourite Sets of New Waltzes. 2s. 6d.
4. Mdme. Oury's Six most Popular Pieces. 2s. 6d.
5. Thalberg's "Home, Sweet Home," "Minnie," and "Last Rose of Summer." 2s. 6d.

BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

BOOSEYS' MUSICAL LIBRARY.—Every SUBSCRIBER at Two Guineas receives a splendid Guinea Volume of Illustrated Music, and has the use of Twelve Pieces of Music in Town and Twenty Pieces in the Country. Subscribers at One Guinea have the use of Four Pieces. Full particulars from 28, Holles-street.

BOOSEYS' MINIATURE PIANOFORTE, price 17 guineas, in walnut or mahogany.—"We have had occasion to examine a new description of Pianoforte manufactured by Boosey and Sons, which combines quality and cheapness in a degree which has not previously been ever attempted. When heard it creates much surprise as would be caused by a child 'discovering most eloquent' music with the voice of a full-grown man. It has a rich, brilliant tone, quite strong enough to fill the largest drawing-room; and the whole mechanism of the instrument seems to be firm and durable. No piano at so small a price has ever before been presented to the public."—Vide ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Feb. 28, 1863. This Piano is well adapted for the cabin of a ship, or an extreme climate.—Boosey and Sons, 24, Holles-street, London.

MDLLE. ADELINA PATTI'S NEW SONG, "Sing me a Merry Lay," composed for her by LANGTON WILLIAMS. Just published, with Portrait of Mdlle. Patti. Price 2s. 6d.—W. WILLIAMS and Co., 221, Tottenham-court-road.

"THE BIRD AND THE STREAMLET." New Song. By LANGTON WILLIAMS. Just published. Sung with the greatest success by Miss Banks. Price 2s 6d. W. WILLIAMS and Co., 221, Tottenham-court-road.

"THE BROKEN ROSE." Song for Mezzo-Soprano Voice. Composed by the Hon. ALFRED STOURTON. Price 2s. 6d. LAMBORN, COCKS, HUTCHINGS, and Co., 63, New Bond-street.

SIGNS OF AUTUMN and MERRY SLEIGH BELLS. Sung with immense applause by Mr. Lord in his popular Entertainment, "The Canoe, the Rifle, and the Axe." Just published by ROBERT W. OLLIVIER, 19, Old Bond-street W.

MUSICAL BOX DEPOT for the Sale of NICOLE'S celebrated Musical Instruments is removed from No. 54 to 11 and 12, Cornhill, London. Lists of tunes and prices gratis and postage-free.

PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank. The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, fiddle pattern, 7s. 4d. per ounce; Queen's pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce. Many other patterns recently finished, plain or highly ornamented.

Fiddle Pattern. Oz.	£ s. d.	Queen's Pattern. Oz.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons 30	11 0 0	12 Table Spoons 40	15 0 0
12 Dessert Ditto 20	7 6 6	12 Dessert ditto 26	9 7 6
12 Table Forks 30	11 0 0	12 Table Forks 40	15 0 0
12 Dessert Ditto 20	7 6 6	12 Dessert ditto 26	9 7 6
2 Gravy Spoons 10	3 13 4	2 Gravy Spoons 12	4 9 0
1 Soup Ladle 10	3 13 4	1 Soup Ladle 11	4 2 6
4 Sauce ditto 10	3 13 4	4 Sauce ditto 12	4 15 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	1 0 0	4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	2 2 0
1 Fish Slice (pierced)	2 10 0	1 Fish Slice (pierced)	2 5 0
12 Tea Spoons 10	3 13 4	12 Tea Spoons 14	5 12 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	0 15 0	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	1 5 0

A pamphlet is published, with 300 Engravings, as a guide to the Stock in the Showrooms. It contains the weights and prices of silver spoons, forks, tea and coffee services and table plate, with particulars of ornamental plate for private use or presentation; also, of the best silver-plated manufactures, gold and silver watches, clocks, and jewellery. Gratis on application, and post-free to any part of the British dominions.

For the use of committees, a work is printed with large lithographic drawings of plate kept ready for presentation.

MILITARY CANTEENS for Officers, £8. No charge for Oak Case, carriage.

PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.	£ s. d.	IVORY TABLE KNIVES.	£ s. d.
4 Table spoons	0 13 0	Brought forward	5 5 8
6 Table forks	0 13 0	1 Gravy spoon	0 7 0
6 Dessert spoons	0 13 6	1 pair bright tongs	0 3 6
6 Dessert forks	0 13 6	2 Salt spoons	0 3 4
6 Tea spoons	0 3 0	1 Butter knive	0 3 6
2 Egg spoons	0 5 0	6 Table knives	0 11 0
1 Soup ladle	0 12 0	6 Cheese knives	0 3 0
1 Pair fish carvers	0 14 0	Pair of meat carvers	0 7 6
1 Sauce ladles	0 3 0	Pair of chicken carvers	0 7 6
1 Mustard spoon	0 1 8	Ivory-handle steel	0 3 0
		Oak chest, no charge.	
Carried forward, £5 5 8		Complete	£8 0 0

Every other size and pattern in stock.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Silversmiths and Cutlers, West-end House, 222, Regent-street; and 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge. Same prices charged at both houses as at their Manufactory, Queen's Plate and Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

Observe the address.

KEYZOR and BENDON'S TWO-GUINEA BINOCULAR FIELD, RIFLE, or OPERA GLASS.—The extraordinary power of this instrument renders it adapted to define objects distinctly at ten miles' distance—suitable for the theatre, racecourse, target practice, sportsmen, tourists, and general outdoor observation. Illustrated Price Lists of Optical Instruments for 2 stamps.—50, High Holborn, London.

LETTER received about the NEW £5 TELESCOPE:—"Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire, June 9, 1863. Sirs,—I have purposely avoided writing until I should get fair opportunities to test the telescope under different circumstances. Now I have the great pleasure to assure you that I find your statements as to the capacity of the instrument very much under the real performance, both astronomically and terrestrially. I have had very capital views of Jupiter with its moons, immersing and emerging, and also the belts; Saturn with two of its moons, its ring, and the shadow thereof thrown, very well defined, upon the body of the planet. I have also resolved several double stars most beautifully, with their different colours. The mountains in the moon I can see as plainly and distinctly in alto relievo as those of Carnarvonshire. With the day eyepiece I have seen a woman at a distance of three miles knitting her stocking. I could see the woollen thread and her needles playing as plainly as if she had been only six or seven yards distant. I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully, W. O. Williams."—S. and B. SOLOMONS, sole makers, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. Powerful small pocket telescopes, opera, field, and general outdoor day and night glasses.

DEAFNESS.—The SOUND MAGNIFIER and INVISIBLE VOICE CONDUCTOR, for Deafness. It fits into the ear not perceptible, removes singing noises in the head, and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

SPECTACLES.—The Patent Newly-invented TINTED SPECTACLES are patronised by the majority of the nobility, including Viscount Palmerston. They give extraordinary relief by day and night to weak, dim, and defective vision.

S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

DO YOU DOUBLE UP YOUR PERAMBULATOR?—See T. TROTMAN'S Patent Safety Folding, for Infants and Invalids. T. Trotman (the maker), High-street (Gate), Camden-town, N.W. All kinds on view.

NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY COMPANY. The Waverley Route of Railways between Carlisle and Edinburgh, the shortest and most interesting route between these cities.

Passenger, &c., Trains leave Edinburgh for Carlisle—

Class	Parly. 1 2 4	Expr. 1 2	Ordy. 1 2 3	Pass. 1 2
	a.m.	a.m.	noon.	p.m.
Edinburgh (Waverley Station), dep.	6.40	9.45	12.0	4.0
	p.m.	p.m.	p.m	
Carlisle (Citadel Station), arr.	11.15	12.45	4.36	7.15

Passenger, &c., Trains leave Carlisle for Edinburgh—

Class	Expr. 1 2	Parly. 1 2 4	Ordy. 1 2 3	Expr. 1 2
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Carlisle (Citadel Station), dep.	6.35	8.15	1.30	6.30
	p.m.			
Edinburgh (Waverley Station), arr.	9.38	12.50	4.2	9.30

For other information see the time-tables of the North British Railway Company, Bradshaw's time-tables, pages 176 and 177, &c.

Edinburgh, THOS. E. ROWBOTHAM, July, 1863. General Manager.

UNRIVALLED

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, manufactured by the WHEELER and WILSON COMPANY, with all recent improvements and additions. Illustrated Prospectus gratis and post-free. Offices and Salerooms, 139, Regent-street, London, W.

FURNITURE CARRIAGE-FREE to any part of the Kingdom.

Drawing-room Suites, complete	£36 0 0
Dining-room Suites, complete	20 0 0
Bedroom Suites, complete	20 0 0

Warranted First Class.

P. and S. BEYFUS, 144, OXFORD-STREET. Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post-free on application.

SUPERIOR EASY-CHAIRS and SOFAS, best quality only, made to any shape, on approval, at T. H. FILMER and SON'S Manufactory, 31, 32, and 34, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. An Illustrated Priced Catalogue sent post-free.

CHUBBS' LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES, with all the newest improvements. Street-door Latches. Cash and Deed Boxes. Full Illustrated Price-lists sent free. Chubb and Son, 57 St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

100 PATTERNS SILKS, POST-FREE. All the new and beautiful Coloured Silks for summer wear, Plain and Figured, from 1 guinea the Dress. NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard. Established 20 years.

FOULARDS EXTRAORDINARY.—2500 yards of the very best French Foulard Silks, 18s. 9d. the Dress of 10 yards, 30 inches wide. Patterns free. Upwards of fifty different colourings.—NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard, E.C.

5300 YARDS BLACK FRENCH GLACÉS. 2000 Yards Black Gros Grain Silk (very durable), Messrs. NICHOLSON are now selling the above, bought from one of the most noted Lyons manufacturers. Patterns of every quality, from 1s. 11½d. to 10s. 6d. per yard, sent post-free. Some of these goods are a yard wide.

50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard. Established 20 years.

3000 UNINFLAMMABLE SILK DRESSES, 12 yards for 12s. 6d., or 1s. 6½d. per yard, all colours. Warranted all pure silk. Patterns post-free. NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard.

1863.—NOTICE.—Messrs. NICHOLSON beg to state that their Address is (and has been for twenty years) 50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD (corner of Cheapside). They have no connection with any other firm.

DO YOU WISH YOUR CHILDREN WELL DRESSED?—Boys' Knickerbocker Suits in Cloth, from 15s. 9d.; Useful School Suits, from 12s. 9d. Patterns of the Cloths, Directions for Measurement, and 45 Engravings of New Dresses, post-free.—NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard.

SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE. New Checked Glacés, 27s. 6d. for 12 yards. JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

GLACÉ JACKETS, for Walking, trimmed Real Lace, 21s. 6d. JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

BURNOUS MANTLES. Spanish Lace Burnous, One Guinea. The remains of Summer Stock. JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

MESSRS. SWAN and EDGAR beg to announce that their recent extensive purchases of RICH FANCY SILKS in Paris and Lyons are now ready for SALE. On very few occasions in their long experience have they been able to offer a lot of Silks of equal importance with the present, in which will be found a very large assortment of every description of Fancy Silk, both black and Coloured, from prices comparatively low to the richest goods manufactured in France. Messrs. Swan and Edgar respectfully solicit the attention of the public to the same, feeling confident that the goods on examination will give the fullest satisfaction to every one conversant with the value of Silks who may favour them with a visit.

9 to 11, Piccadilly; and 29 to 51, Regent-street.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778.

LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS sent free of carriage. Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post. CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Greenchurch-street, London, E.C.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of

COMPLETE SETS OF BABY-LINEN, which are sent home throughout the kingdom free of carriage. UNDERCLOTHING, for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES, for Ladies and Children of all ages.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778.

BABIES' BASSINETS Trimmed and Furnished ready for use, and sent home free of carriage. BABIES' BASKETS Trimmed and Furnished to correspond. CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Greenchurch-street, London, E.C. Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.

INDIAN and WEDDING OUTFITS, at Wholesale Prices, at ADLEY and CO.'S City Depôt, 68, 69, and 70, Bishopsgate-street Without, Manufacturers of Foreign and Wedding Outfits, Ladies' Under-linen, and Baby Linen.

THE 1s. HAIR-WAVER—TRUEFITT'S (the Original)—gives a graceful wave to the hair without hot water or anything injurious. Post-free, with instructions, 14 stamps.—J. Truefitt, Inventor, 1, Aston-street, Gray's-inn-road, W.C.

SPANISH FLY is the acting ingredient in ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL, which speedily produces Whiskers and thickens Hair. 3s. 6d.; by post, 54 stamps. Microscopic examination free.—Alex. Ross, 248, High Holborn.

GREY HAIR.—248, High Holborn, London. ALEX. ROSS'S Charges for Dyeing the Hair—Ladies', from 7s. 6d.; Gentleman's, from 5s. The dye is sold at 3s. 6d., and sent by post for 54 stamps. Any shade produced.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION. MOREAU'S CREME DE L'IMPERATRICE.—Also, the Ladies' Oriental Book of Beauty, Poudre de Riz, at T. Moreau's, 88, Regent-street, who was honourably mentioned at the Exhibition.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used in the Royal Laundry, and awarded the Prize Medal. Sold by all Grocers, Chandlers, &c.

LADIES NURSING.—ELAM'S NEW NIPPLE SHIELDS give instant and permanent relief. 196, Oxford-street. Price 4s. 6d., by post 6d. extra.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, exquisitely enamelled to nature, detection impossible, purest materials and best work, on Mr. ESKELL'S patented and painless plan of self-adhesion, (See New Edition of his Treatise, just published, free for seven stamps).—9, Grosvenor-street, Bond-street, W. Consultations free.

Digitized by Google

"TRENTO, IN THE TYROL," BY W. C. SMITH, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS.

INSTEAD of (as we have hitherto done) giving detached notices of the works of art which we engrave, we think it will be found more agreeable to the reader, as well as convenient to ourselves, to comprise them in one article, following the order in which the engravings appear in our pages. First on the list, then, in our Fine-Art Supplement is the Engraving of Mr. W. Collingwood Smith's *Trento*. This capital of a "circle" in the Tyrol is known universally as the site of the celebrated "Council of Trent," assembled by Pope Paul III. in 1545, and continued by twenty-five sessions, till 1563, under Julius III. and Pius IV., in order to fix with perspicuity the doctrine of the Church, reform its discipline, &c. The decrees of this famous council, together with the creed of Pius IV., contain a summary of the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church. The church of St. Maria Maggiore occupies the site of the council chamber, now destroyed, and has a painting with portraits of all the members. It is, however, the picturesqueness of Trento which, doubtless, attracted Mr. Smith, as it has attracted Callcott and other painters. By-the-way, the old bridge seen in Callcott's picture is no longer in existence; the strada ferrata, "the iron road," as the railway is called in the language of Italy, has usurped its place. Still the old town—ancient as the days of Cæsar— is

(*Continued on page 52.*)

"STAITHS, YORKSHIRE," BY S. P. JACKSON, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

Digitized by Google

THE GUARDS' BALL.—THE SUPPER-ROOM.

THE Guards' ball to the Prince and Princess of Wales, a fitting climax to the long series of festivities which have been given in honour of their Royal Highnesses, took place, as reported in this Journal, in the picture-galleries of the International Exhibition building. The rooms were decorated in the most elegant manner. The Queen kindly placed at the service of the committee the whole of the temporary fittings used at Buckingham Palace on festive occasions. Emulating this Royal liberality, several members of the aristocracy contributed the wealth of their gold and silver plate; and the value of the plate and ornaments is stated at two millions sterling. The supper-room, of which we give an Engraving, presented a scene of almost regal magnificence. Dancing was continued until one o'clock, when the heavy curtains at the head of the room were drawn aside, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge, followed by the most illustrious and distinguished guests, passed down the ballroom to the apartment where the supper was laid out. The room had been decorated by Mr. Stone entirely with military trophies. Four great stars, formed of weapons, occupied each side of the room, each star requiring the martial equipments of almost an entire regiment to complete it. Some were of immense weight, all were of great size and beauty, and those towards the centre of the room were encircled with wreaths formed of sabre blades, which had a beautiful effect. Between these trophies, which glittered from a thousand different points, were noble groups of flags, with men in armour at the bases; while at the head of the room, in the alcove where Foley's great statue of Caractacus stood last year, was a fine ornamental, military trophy, consisting of a group of figures in full suits of tilting armour, with vizor down lance in hand. The centre knights supported shields bearing the Prince's plume and motto, and the cross of the Dannebrog. Behind them were grouped a superb collection of ancient weapons—a perfect thicket of bristling points and blades, battleaxes, brown bills, two-handed swords, halberds, partisans, with helmets, gauntlets, shields, greaves, and breastplates, mixed up with spears and wall-pieces that had done duty from the wars of the Roses to the time of the Ironsides of Cromwell. Behind all was a star, composed of nearly a thousand ramrods, its centre formed of a small glass device representing the crosses of St. George and Andrew, with the badge of the brigade with its motto, "Tria juncta in uno." This magnificent trophy was raised about 10 ft. from the floor, and its base of scarlet cloth was enriched with a magnificent collection of gold plate lent by the Dukes of Cambridge, Wellington, and Buccleuch; the Marquises of Exeter, Salisbury, and Londonderry; the Earl of Derby; and, indeed, most of the chief nobility famous for the rarity and value of their collections of plate. The centre piece of the buffet was the celebrated Flaxman Waterloo Shield—the largest and probably the finest work of art in gold in Europe—the first time that it had ever been lent by the Duke of Wellington. On the table itself was a perfect monument in silver, belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch; while on every side were massive piles of silver-gilt cups, salvers, and candelabra. After supper the dance was resumed with renewed spirit, and kept up with vivacity for several hours.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB SCHOONER MATCH.

THE schooner match in this club, a match which, on account of the size of the vessels engaged the long and adventurous course, and as closing the Thames season, always excites much attention, took place on the 27th ult. On this occasion there was an unusually large assembly on board the club steamer, in order to welcome the return of the Commodore, Lord Alfred Paget, whose reappearance at his wonted post was acknowledged by the loudest and heartiest cheers which some 400 members and friends could produce. The club this year offered two prizes, one value £100, for schooners above 100 tons; another, value £50, for schooners not above 100 tons. The matches to be sailed separately, and no time allowed. Course, from Rosherville round the Mouse Light and back. The following vessels entered:—

Above 100 Tons.

Yacht.	Tons.	Owner.
1. Galatea	143	T. Broadwood.
2. Gloriana	134	A. O. Wilkinson.
3. Albertine	155	Lord Londesborough.
4. Albatross	107	T. Brassey.

Under 100 Tons.

Yacht.	Tons.	Owner.
Clytie	64	Capt. F. S. Clarkson.
Fleur-de-Lys	77	W. H. Birch.
Intrigue	83	F. K. Dumas.

At the time of the start the weather looked gloomy and threatening, and a strong W.S.W. wind was blowing. The vessels were moored in two lines, the small vessels lowest, and the first gun for them was fired at 12.2, the second gun at 12.7. The Clytie, being out in the tide, was first to swing, and so got up her mainsail first. Intrigue was rather behindhand; we believe that her spring parted; however, she was first with her gaff topsail.

The first gun for the first-class yachts was fired at 12.7, the second at 12.12, and the sails of these fine vessels began to rise like a cloud. Of course, with a strong west wind, all had to get their heads round, and then cant, each relying on her neighbour performing the same operation, and getting out of the way. The Albatross, however, made no move, so that she was right in the way of the Albertine, and a terrible collision was with difficulty avoided. The Albertine was obliged to shift her helm and sail up the river, and as soon as she got clear, before she could round into her proper course, she was very nearly ashore on the dangerous point opposite Northfleet. The arrangements for hoisting sail on board the Albertine were disarranged by this, and she was all adrift, and the crew so confused and puzzled that she was not got into proper trim until they were in the Lower Hope. Meantime, the Galatea and Gloriana were off, Galatea at once taking the lead. She set an enormous balloon jib, and began rapidly to gain, going through the water at a tremendous pace, every stitch drawing through most of the reaches. They ran through the Lower Hope, sails wing and wing, and here Albertine began to prove that she had the speed of her competitors. Still Galatea kept fairly ahead, until off the Chapman the big ballooner proved too much for the jib-boom, which broke short off. The stump or a spare jib-boom was set with great rapidity, and a jib and outer jib hoisted, but of course the delay was serious. There was nothing remarkable except the pace until they rounded the Mouse, as follows:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Fleur-de-Lys	2 33 15	Intrigue	2 39 30	Clytie	2 44 20
Galatea	2 34 5	Albertine	2 40 40	Gloriana	2 41 50

There was now a dead beat back against wind, and at first against tide, and just at this time the wind was very strong, but being with tide there was no sea. Intrigue began to gain steadily, and, after a hard fight, passed Fleur-de-Lys off Southend. The breeze held on strong and steady, and the leading vessels increased their lead till they passed the winning buoy off Rosherville:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Intrigue	7 17 30	Fleur-de-Lys	7 21 15	Clytie	7 29 0

Before the Chapman Head, Albertine had fairly passed to windward of Galatea, and the race was over, barring those accidents of which this season has been so prolific. They passed the buoy at Rosherville:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Albertine	7 7 0	Galatea	7 13 15	Gloriana	7 29 0

As soon as the Intrigue had come alongside, Lord Alfred Paget presented the prizes, the prize in the large class being, of course, given to Lord Londesborough; that in the smaller class to Mr. Dumas. The success of Lord Londesborough afforded general satisfaction.

Mr. Alfred Gatley, whose colossal bassi-relievi of "The Host of Pharaoh in the Red Sea" and "The Song of Moses" formed such prominent features amidst the sculpture of the late International Exhibition, died recently in Rome of dysentery.

The *Northern Ensign* has received advices from the Rockall cod-fishing up to Saturday week, by the fishing-smack Mandant, Captain Ross, who left the ground on that day. He reports the fishing this season as a complete failure, he having only caught 180 cod during six days of splendid fishing weather. He left a number of vessels, including two Dutch busses, at Rockall, which had done no better at the fishing than himself, and with no prospect of improvement. The accounts from the Faroe Isles continue fair. A number of the French and Dutch vessels had sailed for home, with splendid cargoes of fine fish.

LITERATURE.

MARKS AND MONOGRAMS ON POTTERY AND PORCELAIN. By Mr. W. CHAFFERS, F.S.A. Davy.

This work goes far to supply a want felt by a large class. Within a very few years a more enlightened view of the value of that form of "applied art" found in ceramic productions has spread with surprising rapidity. Collectors have sprung up on all hands, and they buy at enormous prices not one or two, but every kind of pottery and porcelain. The prices of some fictile wares have increased fifty and a hundred fold. To meet the market these fanciful prices have created, a number of spurious articles are offered for sale. The genuine productions are, however, for the most part, distinguishable by the makers' marks and monograms, which are nearly always affixed, and these are seldom imitated—at all events successfully. The value to collectors of a full and accurate list of such marks is therefore at once apparent. It renders the same service to the ceramic art that the collectors of paintings and prints have derived from the lists of painters' and engravers' marks and monograms. Mr. Chaffers does not claim that his list is complete—on the contrary, he asks for further aid from collectors—yet it includes a vast number of examples of the signatures to the productions of all ages and countries, and it is the result of many years' attention to the subject under most favourable circumstances. The book contains, including the representations of the various wares, nearly a thousand wood engravings. The work is, besides, a descriptive guide to the various kinds of pottery and porcelain. The introductions to each section contain much well-digested information, particularly those relating to Roman pottery and our own mediæval wares; also the productions of France, Italy, Holland, especially Delft and recent English manufactures. The section on the famous French faience, known as "Henri II. ware," the rarest and most valuable, if not also the most beautiful, form of the potter's art, contains a peculiarly interesting announcement. It appears highly probable that a M. Fillon, of Poictiers, has just solved the mystery which has hitherto enveloped the origin of this pottery. This gentleman adduces the strongest evidence that this faience was actually fabricated at Oiron, near Thouars (Deux Sèvres), with clay from the immediate neighbourhood. "Two artists assisted in the work—a potter, named François Charpentier, and Jean Bernard, librarian and secretary of Hélène de Hangest-Genlis, widow of Artus Gouffier, a superior woman and a cultivator of the arts. After the decease of this lady, in 1537, they both entered the service of Claude Gouffier, her son, Grand Ecuyer de France, who had inherited the tastes of his mother, and who, moreover, collected a vast number of works of art. The librarian had, whilst in the service of Hélène de Hangest, furnished designs for the ornamental bindings of books and frontispieces, specimens of which are annexed to M. Fillon's pamphlet copied from the etchings of Octave de Rochebrune. It has been noticed by the Comte de Ris, in the *Gazette des Beaux Arts* (January, 1860), that a great resemblance exists between the interlaced ornaments of the Henri II. ware and the bookbindings of Grolier and Maioli. Mr. Fillon (by aid of the monograms, ciphers, and arms which occur on this ware) has chronologically arranged them from the published drawings, and comes to the conclusion that the earliest pieces were executed under the direction of Hélène de Hangest herself in the latter part of the reign of Francis I.; afterwards by her son, Claude Gouffier, and other hands, down to the accession of Charles IX. The arming of the Protestants put an end to a fabrication which could no longer maintain itself; for this reason—that, its only object being to supply the *dressoirs* and furnish the chapels of one family, their relations and personal friends, and not for commercial purposes, it followed the fortune of its patrons in a country menaced like Poictou with the horrors of a religious war."

THE FINE ARTS QUARTERLY REVIEW. Chapman and Hall.

The first number of this review, with a body of able contributors, and in all the appropriate *luxe* of toned paper, wide margins, and old-fashioned typography, has just made its appearance. The editor, Mr. Woodward, one of the Queen's librarians, and keeper of the prints and drawings at Windsor Castle, announces that his primary inducement to establish this review was the need he had long felt of a medium of *intercommunication* for collectors, connoisseurs, and others interested in the art-wealth amassed in this country. Consistently with the endeavour to supply this desideratum, the first number contains articles on the Raphael Collection of the late Prince Consort, the Loan Museum, the Royal Collection, the Italian Collection, South Kensington, the Tenison Psalter, extracts from State Papers relating to the Arundel and Royal Collections, and a catalogue of the engravings of Cornelius Visscher. Several other catalogues of inedited works are promised. Closely connected with this sphere of usefulness is the intended historical, archæological, and contemporary record of art, exemplified in the present number by an instalment of a "History of the Royal Academy" and a "Summary of Art-News," both of which are carefully written; but the latter decidedly follows in its selections and few criticisms the dicta of a journal notoriously sectarian. The *Review* thus takes its stand principally on ground only very partially occupied by Dr. Waagen, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Jameson, the authorities at South Kensington, &c. If the historical and technical so greatly preponderate in future numbers we fear it may limit the circulation and influence at which a periodical bearing the title of a quarterly review may be presumed to aim. Two or three of the papers treat, however, of some of those art questions of the day which, without the profitless "discussion" deprecated by the editor, one would expect to find handled in a publication of this description. One of the most readable of these, though somewhat carelessly written, is Mr. Tom Taylor's article on "English Painting in 1862," reviewing the leading characteristics of British as compared with Continental art. It might be urged that the writer has done, on many occasions, as much as in him lay to glorify *the bourgeois* and dealer's art in England, of the prevalence of which he justly complains, but we see that, regardless of consistency, he here claims for art in its historical, religious, and poetical developments, great national and educational influence. The reasons assigned for the comparative dearth of all these forms of art in this country are, however, superficial. It is not the result almost entirely of the want of State patronage, though this of course is an essential condition, because such patronage has often failed here and elsewhere. But it is principally the domestic utilitarian character of the English people and their institutions, and likewise the abstract nature of the Protestant religion. The very imperfect training supplied by our Royal Academy is properly instanced as a minor cause; and we would name in addition the absence of that cumulative technical mastery naturally acquired by the Continental system of transmission from master to pupil. Lastly might be mentioned the evidences of the want of special qualification, and a large and liberal view of art in so many of our critic class, and the inevitable substitution of accidental impressions, prejudice, and partiality for actual knowledge of painting as a technical art and consistent principles of taste.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

THE NATURE AND TREATMENT OF GOUT AND RHEUMATIC GOUT. By ALFRED BARING GARROD, M.D., F.R.S. Second Edition. London: Walton and Maberly.

The medical profession, and, indirectly, the public at large, are much indebted to Dr. Garrod for his very successful researches upon the subject of gout, which are embodied in the able and compendious work which is now before us. The first chapter of this book contains a résumé of the knowledge of the ancient writers upon the subject, and the classifications of the more modern writers; and it concludes with the author's own division of gout into the regular and irregular varieties, in the latter of which the disease may be manifested either in severe functional disorder of any organ, or in the development of inflammation in parts or tissues other than those connected with the joints. The attack and progress of acute and chronic gout, which form the subjects of the second and third chapters, have been well described by previous authors, but perhaps by none more graphically than by Sydenham, from whose works Dr. Garrod gives quotations sufficiently appropriate. Our author fortifies his statement that acute gout at its first invasion seldom attacks any other part than the ball of the great toe, by a list of 516 cases drawn up by Sir C. Scudamore, in which one or other of the great toes alone were affected in 341 instances, and the great toe with some other part in 373 cases. And he finds from his personal observations of cases in hospital practice, extending over a period of more than twelve years, that in not more than 5 per cent were other joints implicated, to the exclusion of the great toe. While treating of the subject of chronic gout, the author has rendered familiar to the eye of the reader, by several good drawings, the deformities arising from the deposition of chalk stones in and around the smaller joints and in the helix of the ear, as well as the appearances presented under the microscope of the urate of soda, of which they are specially composed. Not the least interesting part of this work is the consideration of the condition of the blood in gout. Dr. Garrod first published his views on this subject in the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions* in the year 1848. He then stated that he had detected uric acid not only in the blood of persons affected with gout but also in those not so affected. In the former, at least, it is found to be in the form of urate of soda; and from 1000 grains of the serum of blood he extracted in one case as much as 0.175 grains of uric acid, which he considers was probably far less than the amount actually contained; whilst in the latter only the minutest traces of uric acid can be detected. Dr. Garrod has been at much pains to ascertain the condition of the urine of persons suffering from gout; and, amongst other alterations, he finds that there is a "deficiency of uric acid in gouty urine, and that the defective elimination generally bears a close relation to the inveterate character of the malady." The portion of this work which treats of the morbid anatomy and pathology of gout is exhaustive of the subject and well illustrated with plates, some of which are coloured. As respects the medicinal treatment of this disease in its acute stage Dr. Garrod says with truth that "those who have had many opportunities of witnessing the progress of gout will not, I believe, be inclined to agree with Cullen's aphorism—'the common practice of committing the person to patience and flannel alone is established on the best foundation.'" He is of opinion that the most successful treatment in this stage is by some alkaline saline combined with a moderate dose of colchicum. Mention should also be made of the introduction by Dr. Garrod of lithia as a remedy into practice, which is now extensively used. Dr. Garrod's book, which, by the way, has been translated into German, and of which we understand a French edition will shortly appear, will be perused with satisfaction—although brought out as a handbook for medical men—by all intelligent readers.

THE WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND. By EDWIN LEE, M.D. Fourth Edition. John Churchill.

THE PRINCIPAL BATHS OF GERMANY, FRANCE, AND SWITZERLAND. By EDWIN LEE, M.D. Fourth Edition. J. Churchill and Sons.

It must be a subject of congratulation to such persons as are in the habit of frequenting the English and Continental watering-places to be able to refer to the testimony of an impartial witness, who, from his personal observation and experience of the effects of the various mineral waters in disease, is eminently qualified to give instruction in these matters. Such is given by Dr. Lee in his two books, entitled "Watering-places of England" and "The Baths of Germany." It is a fact well known to all that a large proportion of our countrymen, in seeking relief from chronic disorders by means of mineral waters, are willing to undergo the fatigues of a long journey to some one or other of the Continental watering-places rather than resort to the mineral springs of their own country. This may be partially accounted for by the greater variety of mineral ingredients which they find in the Continental springs; but, in addition to this, as Dr. Lee truly observes, "The Continental watering-places offer more resources and *agrément* both to valetudinarians and pleasure-seekers, being often situated amidst beautiful scenery, having well-lighted rooms for evening reunion and or walking in wet weather." The expenses, too, of living and of public amusements in the Continental watering-places are considerably less than in England; although it is probable that year by year they become more equalised in this respect. In "The Watering-places of England" Dr. Lee commences with a glowing description of the city of Bath, one of the most ancient resorts of the sick in search of recovery through the agency of mineral waters, and possessing the only hot mineral spring in England. The temperature of the Bath mineral waters is high, varying from 104 deg. Fahrenheit to 120 deg. In this respect they, of all the English mineral springs, approximate the most to those of Teplitz. The amount of saline ingredients in both is also somewhat alike. The Teplitz water, however, contains a certain quantity of carbonate of soda, while in the Bath water the soda is in the form of a sulphate. They are, nevertheless, both "efficacious in analogous cases;" the class of patients which are sent to such springs being those who are afflicted with gout, rheumatism, and stomach disorders, attended by acidity and want of tone. The waters of Vichy, Ems, Wildbad, and Buxton may be classified with those of Bath and Teplitz, inasmuch as their effect in the cure of disease depends more upon their thermal properties than upon the agency of the mineral salts which they hold in solution. More energetic in their effects than any of these are the waters of Wiesbaden, the temperature of which, from the Kockbrunnen spring, rises as high as 158 deg. Fahrenheit. They also contain as much as 63 grains of fixed substances in a pint of the water, of which 53·499 are composed of muriate of soda. These waters must, therefore, be taken with caution, more especially by such persons as are subject to active congestion of the internal organs. Dr. Lee's books abound with useful information for those who intend visiting any of the mineral watering-places; and a graphic description of the town and the places of interest in its neighbourhood precedes the more important account of the nature of the mineral springs which are there, and the various maladies for which they are suitable. The second part of the book, entitled "The Watering-places of England," gives a good account of the principal winter places of resort on our coasts, including Brighton, Hastings, Sandgate, the Isle of Wight, &c., and is a very fit appendage to the first part of the work upon the places possessing mineral waters. We feel thankful to Dr. Lee for having, with so much success, devoted his time and energies to a subject possessing such considerable interest for the public.

ON DISEASES OF THE CHEST. By HENRY WILLIAM FULLER, M.D., &c. Pp. 703.

In this work the author has presented the profession of medicine with a very complete summary of all that is worth knowing of the subject on which it treats, not merely at second hand, but as the result also of his own independent labour and original observation. We should not omit to mention here that the manner of putting forth his teaching possesses features entirely novel, each important topic or section being placed before the reader in well-arranged tables.

Our readers, however, not being exclusively medical, we shall limit our remarks to certain portions of Dr. Fuller's book which cannot, we are sure, fail to interest the non-professional public. The space to which we are necessarily restricted will prevent our dwelling upon al that has attracted our own attention. We select as an illustration the chapter on "pulmonary consumption," which, by-the-way, we opine, would, in the hands of some authors more alive to "rapid returns" than Dr. Fuller seems to be, have made its appearance as a separate book—and a good and successful book, we doubt not, it would have made.

Dr. Fuller points out that consumption is especially a constitutional malady, and not, as has too often been erroneously assumed, a disease of the lungs alone, its essential element, technically known as "tubercle," being found in all parts of the body, although it affects the lungs by preference. Of the hereditary nature of consumption there can be no doubt; but, on the question of the possibility of its communication by infection, the public need such clear and correct views as are conveyed in the following extract:—

A wife hitherto healthy, and apparently free from phthisical pains, nurses her consumptive husband, and falls a victim to the same form of pulmonary disease. A sister tends her gradually failing phthisical brother, and soon afterwards shows symptoms of decline. The sequence is remarkable, and as it naturally places the two facts before us in the relation of cause and effect, it is apt to excite unnecessary apprehension, for there is really no ground for supposing that they hold that relationship to one another. The sister, probably, inherited the tendency in common with her brother; and the wife, if free from an inherited predisposition, was not unlikely to become consumptive, worn out by her weary, anxious watching, sleepless nights, and long exposure to the confined atmosphere and other depressing influences of the sick-room—circumstances, beyond all others, powerful in fostering or exciting a tendency to phthisis. The marvel rather is that, notwithstanding the strain of long-continued anxiety and the depression inseparable from the protracted

Digitized by Google

nursing of a dearly-loved relative, consumption should not be developed in the survivor more frequently than observation has proved it to be.

There exists, moreover, another prevalent and still more mischievous error as to another cause of consumption, which is exposed by Dr. Fuller :—

"Nothing is more common," observes the author, "than to hear consumption attributed to the effect of wet and cold, the inclemency of the season, or the variableness of the climate in which the person is resident; and nothing, unhappily, is more consistent than the practice which is based on this supposition. Encased in warm clothes, and shut up in heated rooms from which every breath of fresh air is carefully excluded, the unfortunate victim to this prevalent superstition becomes rapidly enervated, and falls an easy prey to this formidable disorder. But careful observation, corroborated by statistical records, proves incontestably that the pure air of heaven, which God has provided for us to breathe, and the variations of temperature to which, in His all-wise providence. He has seen fit to subject us, are not so noxious or productive of ill-health as man in his ignorance has oftentimes asserted.

Thus clearing off the mists of this cloudland of ignorance and error, Dr. Fuller sees clearly how to direct his patient to the climate best adapted for the renovation of his failing powers and the arrest of the tubercular disease. The first involves the question of prevention, the second of cure.

The first and most effectual means of prevention has been held to be a residence in a warm climate.

Now, here (says Dr. Fuller) I find myself at issue with the opinions of many excellent and learned physicians, and no less so with popular prejudice. From our cradle to our grave we are taught to regard cold as an unmitigated evil; and as warmth is intimately mixed up in our minds with the notion of comfort, and that again with everything which is conducive to our bodily well-doing, the recommendation to seek a warm and more genial climate is quite in keeping with our inbred feelings, and is regarded as consistent with sound sense and the exercise of common prudence.

Nothing, however, is further from this very desirable end. Cold, with due protection of the surface of the body, invigorates the system and arrests that morbid formation on which consumption depends. The most remarkable recoveries have followed removal to a cold climate—e.g., Canada and other northern countries, while the disease itself is comparatively rare in St. Petersburg and Moscow, in the northern districts of America, Norway, Sweden, Lapland, &c. Dr. Fuller gives abundant evidence in support of his views, showing the superiority of a cold over a warm climate for the victims of phthisis in certain stages of the disease. However startling such propositions may seem, because at variance with commonly preconceived notions and prejudices, they have, nevertheless, gained ground in the medical profession, and are gradually assuming the form of an accepted doctrine.

We must here stay our pen, although we could point out much more that would interest in the various chapters on the healthy action and on the diseases of the heart. We cannot conclude without expressing our conviction that to the student of medicine this work must prove invaluable, to the medical practitioner most useful, and to the general reader interesting and instructive.

THE MAGAZINES.

Of the magazines—which are unusually dull this month—*Fraser's* is undeniably the best. "Late Laurels" is not attractive reading, but it is followed by a very admirable paper entitled "A Chapter showing how Lord P—— became our Rector," which will recall to those acquainted with Scotch life a few years back a very famous wit *bon vivant*, and compatriot of Lockhart and Wilson, whose memory deserves to be more securely embalmed than in the fugitive pages of a magazine. Another critic applies the scalpel to Mr. Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea," and with telling effect. No effect, however, is likely to be produced upon the hon. member for Bridgewater, who, with an obstinacy worthy of Macaulay's worst mood, appends to the advertisement of the new edition of his book a statement to the effect that "some fresh notes will be found in it, including documentary proofs of controverted statements; but not a word of the text has been withdrawn, and not a word has been added to it." The conclusions drawn in the essay on "Our Modern Youth" would be very disheartening if we were obliged to admit the author's premises. But while there can be no denying the fact which the writer deplores that too many of our youth of both sexes are losing that moral sensibility and generous enthusiasm which should belong to their age, we still believe their cases, numerous as they are, to be exceptions to the general rule.

In the *Cornhill* "Romola" draws statelily to its end, and "Crosbie" suffers so fearfully that Mr. Trollope must be on his guard lest the very excess of punishment inflicted on the wretched Government clerk should excite a reaction of sympathy in his favour. The quiet, literal truthfulness of Mr. Trollope's story, "The Small House of Allington," becomes more and more remarkable each month. There is no plot in it worth mentioning; we know exactly what is going to happen to each character, and how; and yet so exquisite is the art of the narrator that we await his utterances with impatience. The padding of the *Cornhill* this month is more than ordinarily hard and uninteresting.

In *Macmillan* we have a very fair sketchy article—it would have been better but for the writer's morbid endeavour to be amusing—upon a subject of which little is really known in England—Indian life. Probably, of the social condition of no other of our colonial possessions are we so ignorant as we are of our great Eastern Empire. For some reason or other old Indians are generally reticent upon the subject; but it is a significant fact that the desire to leave the country is general, and that it is adopted as a settled home by none, save by those to whom the possession of authority and the habit of command have become necessities of existence. Signor Saffi's paper upon "Southern Italy, its Conditions and Prospects," is very valuable. He attributes, and with reason, the evils to which Naples is still a prey to the amount of indolence and corruption which the many years of bad government could not fail to engender. Of the agricultural population, who labour hard for insufficient pay, Signor Saffi speaks with respect, and, while he admits frankly the misery and degradation existing among them, he lays both at the door of Bourbonic despotism. Of this he adduces ample proofs. Among them may be cited the fact that the provinces of the mainland had only five high roads to connect them with the capital, while of these some were so imperfect that travellers had to make a portion of the journey on horseback, and others had no bridges. The existence of brigandage is attributed by Signor Saffi to the intrigues of some of the feudal families who flourished under the *ancien régime*, to the foolish disbandment of the old Neapolitan army, and to the gaol birds who escaped during the progress of the revolution. At the same time he admits that the peasants have not a sufficient interest in the maintenance of order to side actively against the brigands. A bold and decided article upon the question at issue between Dr. Colenso and Convocation completes an interesting number, which will, however, scarcely be popular with the majority of Mr. Mudie's subscribers.

Miss Cobbe's article in the *Victoria Magazine* is a peg on which she has hung a number of very good, if not new, stories. We have seen the following somewhere, but it will bear repeating:—"An Irish Judge sentenced a man to be flogged at the cart's tail from the gaol to a certain turnpike. The wretched man answered derisively, 'Thank you, my Lord; you've done your worst.' '*And back again*,' added the Judge, with imperturbable composure." As usual, Miss Cobbe underrates Scotch wit, and, in endeavouring to illustrate it, simply proves her ignorance of the language and the people. Mr. Tom Taylor completes his task of bringing Lichtenberg's opinion of the actors of 1775 before his readers: and Mr. Senior continues his very interesting "Journal kept in Egypt in 1855 and 1856." Altogether, it is evident that the *Victoria Magazine* relies for appreciation upon something better than sensation stories and startling theories, and for this, if other reasons were wanting, we wish it every success.

London Society is, as usual, light, amusing, and frothy. The article on Dickens's dogs is one of the best. Familiar as the world is with the works of the author of "Pickwick," many readers will feel surprised to see how many types of dogs Mr. Dickens has depicted, ranging from Mr. Sykes's Bull's-eye, raised and reared in the neighbourhood of Field-lane, Holborn, to poor Dora Copperfield's sleek, curly, pampered Jip. There is an article upon a subject which crops up annually under the July sun—that masterly pedestrian feat of going to Milan over the Oberland in a month for £16. Well, it is possible, from sixteen to twenty, but not advisable. Another fallacy which needs correcting is that of making the tour with as little luggage as possible, and travelling with no more impediments than a *robe de nuit* and a toothbrush. It is a serious mistake. We remember coming across such a pedestrian once in a heavy storm at Ragatz. We lent him some spare things while his own single suit was being dried in the village oven. He begged hard to buy them of us, but we were obliged to decline; and we watched him at eventide walk away steaming.

Good Words seems to have been more affected by the rebukes of the *Record* than its directors will allow, and to be growing decorously dull. "In the Dark" is a poor poem on a good subject, which is redeemed by the last stanza. Mr. Ludlow contributes a very readable paper on religious sisterhoods. "A Word of Remonstrance with some Novelists," by a Novelist," was very much needed, and will, we hope, be attended to; but, after all, the remedy for the evil which the writer deplores is to be found in the reading public, who have during the past season harassed Mr. Mudie's assistants for copies of "Aurora Floyd" and "Lady Audley's Secret," and left "David Elginbrod" unheeded on his shelves.

MUSIC.

Gounod's new opera, "Faust," has been as successful at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA as it had previously been at Her Majesty's Theatre. It was performed for the first time at Covent Garden on Thursday, last week, and the success of the first night has been fully confirmed by subsequent repetitions. Of the merits of this work, dramatic and musical, we have very little to say in addition to what has already been said by ourselves and our contemporaries. We think it owes its remarkable success as much to the excellence of the drama as to the attractions of the music. Goethe's grand and beautiful tragedy has been adapted to the musical stage with much felicity. The plot is clear and coherent, the incidents striking and pathetic, the catastrophe sublime. As to the music, it is certainly the work of a man of genius, though it is deformed by crudities which might have militated against the success of the piece had its dramatic interest been less powerful. Gounod is a musician of the new school. Though not a German, he belongs nevertheless to the "Young Germany" of music, and may be classed in the same category with Berlioz, Liszt, and (above all) Wagner, whom in many respects he strongly resembles. Like them, he sets at nought the time-honoured laws of musical art, and indulges in (so-called) harmonic and modulations which would have driven Mozart or Cimarosa crazy, and are no small trial to the nerves even at the present day. His melody, too, shows little attention to rhythm, and is often more in the style of measured recitative than of air—which is exactly the case with the music of Wagner. But still, we repeat, Gounod's music is the music of a man of genius; it has imagination, individuality, expression, and picturesque effect, and, like all music of a new and original character, it improves upon repetition. Its asperities are softened down, and its beauties are more prominently conspicuous. So that, taking all things together, we are not surprised at its success. The performance at Covent Garden is magnificent. The characters are strongly cast, Mdme. Miolan-Carvalho, the original Margaret at the Théâtre Lyrique, has assumed the part here. The music, written expressly for it, is calculated for her powers, and she sings it perfectly. In aspect and manner she realises the fine creation of the great German poet; and her acting is gentle and touching, though she fails to rise to the passion and grandeur of the concluding scenes. Tamberlik's Faust is a powerful performance, though he lacks the sweetness of voice which enables Giuglini to throw so much seductive tenderness into the love scenes with Margaret. Faure's Mephistophiles is a most artistic performance. He realises the cold, sneering character of the fiend, and he executes the music magnificently. The part of Valentine is well sustained by Graziani, and that of Siebel by Mdme. Didiée. As to the *mise en scène*, the richness and splendour of the costumes and decorations, the beauty of the scenery, and the brilliancy of the spectacle—all these things are such as might be expected from the management of this magnificent theatre.

The run of "Faust" having now slackened at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, its representations now alternate with those of other operas. On Saturday last "Norma" was performed, with Titiens in the character of the heroine, Mdlle. Artôt in that of Adalgisa, and Signor Geremia Bettini in that of Pollione. The appearance of Artôt as Adalgisa gave a new and interesting feature to the performance. Adalgisa is deemed a secondary part, and many prima donnas do not choose to perform it. It is, nevertheless, a most beautiful part, worthy of any actress or singer, however high her position; and, therefore, when such an artist as Mdlle. Artôt has the good sense to appear in it, the effect is as delightful as it is rare. The audience were enchanted, and lavished their applause on both the performers. Signor Bettini acquitted himself respectably, but did not achieve a brilliant success.

The concert season is almost over. Nearly the last, but by no means the least, of the benefit concerts was that of Mr. Brinley Richards, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday evening last week. Mr. Richards holds a high position in his profession, being much esteemed as a composer, a pianist, and instructor, so that his concert was attended by an overflowing assemblage of fashionable people. There was an elegant selection of vocal and instrumental music, in which Mr. Richards's own compositions very properly held a prominent place. One of the newest of them, the song "Daughter of Denmark," was evidently the principal feature of the evening. Exquisitely sung by Mdlle Parepa, it was applauded and encored with the utmost enthusiasm. Mr. Richards's new national song, "God bless the Prince of Wales," a composition which has gained unbounded popularity, was sung by Mr. Sims Reeves and the National Choral Union with the effect which it never fails to produce. A number of favourite vocal and instrumental pieces, performed by Miss Edith Wynne, Mdlle. Parepa, Mr. Lewis Thomas, M. Paque, Mr. Balsir-Chatterton, and Mr. John Thomas, completed the programme of this excellent and interesting concert.

THE THEATRES.

STRAND.—A new drama, possessing more weight than generally pertains to pieces produced at this theatre, has been given to the stage by Mr. John Brougham, and entitled "While there's Life there's Hope." We do not exactly perceive the peculiar relation of the title to the plot, nor which of the characters is supposed to benefit by the comforting assurance contained in it. For the plot itself, it bears considerable resemblance to Mr. Arthur Sketchley's drama of "The Dark Cloud," some twelve months ago produced at the St. James's. But it has the advantage of introducing an actor new to the Strand Theatre who is likely to be of service to the establishment. We allude to Mr. Vollaire, late of the Surrey, who has been engaged to support the character of Adam Greenleaf, and who is of such a cheerful disposition that he is always laughing. He has recently married a young wife, Rose Greenleaf (Miss L. Thorne), with whom he is remarkably happy. Living in the country and enjoying a competence, his heart overflows with mirth. But some mortification is prepared for him by a hypocritical nephew, who seeks to estrange him from Rose by casting doubts on her fidelity. A gossiping dentist lends much unintentional assistance to his plan by the discovery of a letter written by Rose to a former lover, one Rupert Wolfe (Mr Parselle). Wolfe is in possession of many other letters, the records of her early affection, and seeks to derive profit from them, but is disappointed. Rose will not purchase them; but the nephew, by a ruse, seeks to turn them to account, and by exciting Rupert with brandy induces him to declare that Rose has been guilty. Greenleaf overhears this, and he laughs no more; he is penetrated with the deepest sorrow. But Wolfe has been cheated out of the profit of his evidence, and his mind changes. He even feels remorse, and, determining to undo the mischief he has occasioned, remonstrates with his seducer, and is again overheard by Greenleaf, who is thus made acquainted with the conspiracy and receives Rose again to his arms. An underplot relieves the serious business, consisting of two precocious young persons who are permitted to marry by their friends before they are properly prepared in mind and heart for the matrimonial state. The young husband is cleverly personated by Miss Ada Swanborough, and the bride by Miss Fanny Hughes. They quarrel as to his smoking in the drawing-room, but being well advised by a good-hearted widow (Miss Bufton), who acts as the good genius of the family, the lady submits in time to her husband, and thus wins his concession to her prejudices. The drama was well acted, and made an impression on the audience.

SURREY.—This theatre proceeds for the summer season under the management of Mr. Henry Loraine, who has strengthened his bill by a version of the romantic drama "Le Bossu," the same that has retained so strong a hold on the Lyceum audience under the title of "The Duke's Motto." The conductor has also transferred to this stage the pleasing little drama of "The Burgomaster's Daughter," with the fairy fountain, of which we have already given an account, as recently produced at the Marylebone.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean sailed on Monday from Liverpool, in the Champion of the Seas, for Australia. They were accompanied by their niece, Miss Chapman, Mr. George Everett, and Miss Cathcart.

Mr. Samuel Roxby, for years proprietor and manager of the Sunderland, Shields, Durham, Stockton, and Scarborough theatres, died at the latter place yesterday week.

A petition of adjudication of bankruptcy has been presented against Mr. Dion Boucicault, formerly an actor at the Adelphi and Drury-lane theatres, and afterwards manager of the New Theatre Royal, Westminster, and the author of the well-known drama, "The Colleen Bawn." It is stated that the bankrupt, having made a large sum of money at the Adelphi, entered upon the occupation of the Westminster Theatre (late Astley's), and there expended about £11,000 upon decorations and improvements. A company was afterwards started for the purchase of the bankrupt's premises, and the bankrupt was to receive as much as £19,000 out of the proceeds. To the non-completion of that arrangement the bankrupt attributed his failure. The bankrupt's liabilities are stated, in round numbers, at £30,000; the assets are returned at £20,000, independently of a claim for £38,000 upon the New Theatre Company.

FETE FOR THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.

A GRAND fête and fancy fair in aid of the funds of the Royal Hospital for Incurables was recently held in the International Exhibition building, under the patronage of the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary. The eastern half of the nave was lined on each side with a row of counters gracefully draped with pink and white gauze in the form of a tent. The stalls (nearly forty in number) were held by Maria, Marchioness of Ailesbury; the Countess of Westmorland, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Countess of Antrim, and a number of other ladies of rank. In the centre of the nave, between the two rows of stalls, were several scent-fountains, tended by aristocratic naiads; and at the western end of the building, Mr. F. C. Burnand, Mr. M. Morgan, Mr. T. Robertson, and a number of other gentlemen connected with literature and the arts, had established a burlesque theatre, a Richardson's show, and a circus. In the theatre were performed at intervals short burlesques, full of the most boisterous fun and lunatic puns. One of these pieces—a "subaqueous, ultramarine, aquario-domestic drama," entitled "The Port Admiral; or, the Mysterious Mariner and the Rightful Heir"—furnishes us with a subject for illustration at page 36. When the nave was at its fullest it was not hard to fancy that one of the five-shilling Saturdays of last year had come back. The dense throng of fashionables, the crowds streaming through the entrance at the eastern dome, Minton's majolica fountain playing perfumed water, Foster and Andrew's great organ striving, as of old, to put down the Coldstreams, and the flashing of the sun through the many-coloured window behind the great clock—all helped most wonderfully to keep up the illusion. The braying of Richardson's brass band and the shouts of the amateur showmen, however, soon put one in mind that the great show of last year was a thing of the past.

INAUGURATION OF A MEMORIAL STATUE TO THE LATE LORD HERBERT OF LEA.

THE commemoration statue to the memory of the late Lord Herbert was inaugurated on Monday week, at Salisbury. Immediately after the decease of this lamented statesman, his friends and neighbours in his native county of Wilts met to decide on the most appropriate mode of commemorating his good service in ameliorating the condition of the British soldier, when it was decided that a statue and a convalescent home should be erected at Salisbury. The task of producing the statue was confided to Baron Marochetti. It is 9 ft. in height, standing on a square pedestal of Penrhyn granite 10 ft. high. The base of the statue bears simply the inscription, "Sidney Herbert." The site chosen is in the market-place, in front of the Townhall or Council House. The occasion was made quite a fête day. All the shops were closed, flags were flying, bells ringing, and the town was crowded with visitors from the adjacent towns and villages. The 1st Wilts Administrative Battalion of Volunteers were drawn up on three sides of a square surrounding the statue, leaving an open space, which was guarded by a body of police. In front of the Council House a large covered gallery had been erected, which was filled with the élite of the county. The attendance in the market square was very numerous, there not being less than 10,000 persons present. Lord Palmerston had intended to be present, but in consequence of a severe attack of gout his Lordship could not attend. He was represented by Earl De Grey and Ripon, who occupies in the Cabinet the position held by Lord Herbert. Earl De Grey, after expressing to the Mayor, Corporation, and memorial committee Lord Palmerston's extreme regret that he could not be present, proceeded to a dais erected by the side of the statue. In an eloquent address he described Lord Herbert as a thorough English statesman, and a philanthropist in the best meaning of the word; not hasty, crotchety, nor rash, but cautious, practical, and calm, never resting in pursuit of the great objects he had in view, and devoting his life to the service of his Sovereign and his country until in that service he laid it down. When Earl De Grey had concluded, the covering was removed from the statue amid loud cheers. A déjeûner afterwards took place in the council-chamber, at which the Mayor presided.

Our Engraving is from a photograph by J. W. Miell, of Salisbury.

Lord Cranworth has been chosen Speaker of the House of Lords, in the event of the absence of the Lord Chancellor or the Lord Commissioner.

The well-known Roman banking firm of Torlonia is extinct. The Prince has withdrawn his name from business operations, and the only representatives of his once colossal house will in future be known to the commercial world as Messrs. Spada, Flamini, and Co.

Last Saturday the screw steam-ship Gibraltar, formerly the well-known Confederate privateer Sumter, left the Mersey for Nassau with a large and well-assorted cargo. Since her arrival in Liverpool the Sumter has undergone a complete overhaul, and her deck timbers have been materially strengthened. It is generally believed that the Gibraltar, upon her arrival at Nassau, will be further strengthened, and eventually resume her old occupation of looking after Federal merchantmen. We understand the Gibraltar took out the monster guns which caused her to be detained by the Customs authorities a few days ago.

Operations for the recovery of the treasure contained in the wreck of the Royal Charter are still carried on. Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co. sold the pool some time ago to a firm in Anglesea for about £700. Whenever the weather permits divers descend to collect the mud at the bottom, and this, on being washed, is found to contain golddust and coin. Five pounds and upwards are thus recovered every week. Numerous persons visit the now celebrated village of Moelfra. Some of these are persons who were themselves saved from the wreck. One of these has lately been at much pains to cut and carry away a portion of the rock to which the heroic sailor Rogers had made fast the hawser that was the means of saving so many lives. In the Llanallgo churchyard, situated about a mile from the scene of the wreck, a monument has been erected of stone carried chiefly from the place where the vessel struck. On this column a late visitor had carved with his knife these words:—"Come from Australia to see this.—B. NEIL." On one side of the monument there is inscribed as follows:—"The Royal Charter steam-clipper, of 2719 tons burden, sailed from Melbourne Aug. 26, 1859, bound for Liverpool, having on board 324 passengers, besides a crew of 104." On the second side:—"This monument has been erected, by public subscriptions, to the memory of those who perished in the wreck of the Royal Charter, off Moelfra, on the coast of Anglesea, on Wednesday, the 26th of October, A.D. 1859." On the third side:—"There lie in this churchyard the remains of 140 of the sufferers, and 45 in the churchyard of Penrhosllugwy, all of whom were buried by the pious and charitable Incumbents, the Rev. S. Roose Hughes, and his brother, the Rev. H. Roose Hughes." On the fourth side are enumerated the various adjacent parishes where the remains of some of the other sufferers were washed ashore and interred.

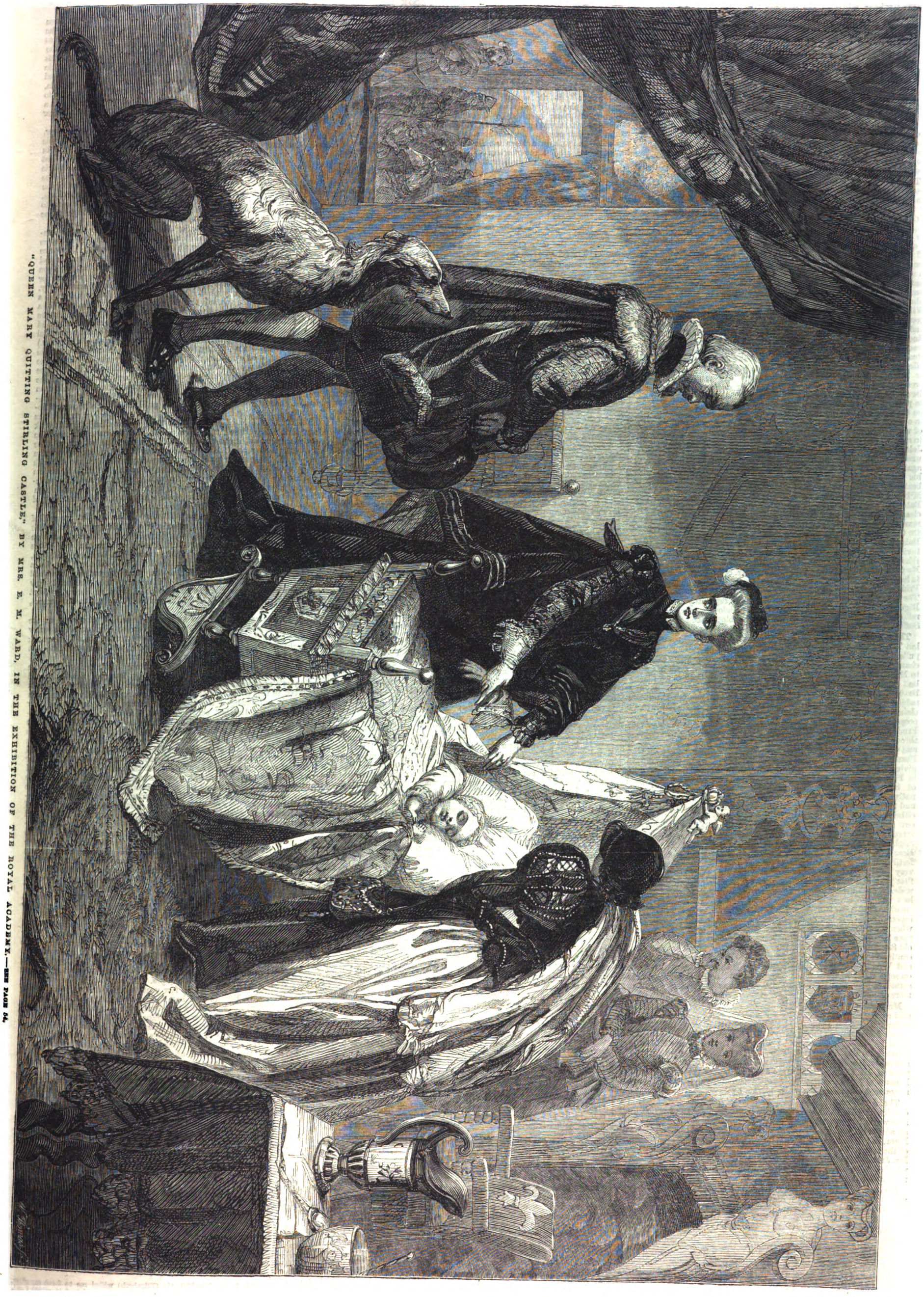
Digitized by Google

"ST. PETER," BY T. J. GULLICK, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE PAGE 54.

"THE SHEPHERD OF JERUSALEM," BY W. J. WEBB, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.
SEE PAGE 52

Digitized by Google

ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE PAGE



"QUEEN MARY QUITTING STIRLING CASTLE," BY MRS. E. M. WARD, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE PAGE 54.

Digitized by Google

THE FARM.

WHEN we have said that the weather is nearly everywhere most favourable for the crops, that the meadow clovers seem likely to turn out better than the meadow grasses, that a public testimonial has been set on foot to Mr. E. Holland, M.P., of Dumbleton, for his services to agriculture and the Agricultural College (at which the editors of the Devon and Hereford Herd Books, and other gentlemen well known in the agricultural world, have voluntarily offered to deliver lectures), that the farmers' hair is on end at the prospect of a decimalised system of weights and measures; and that the cock, like everything else, is entitled to a quiet Sunday in the country with his family—we have pretty well epitomised the fortnight's news. The stock for the Hamburg Show will be shipped about the 9th, but they are sent over for sale quite as much, if not more, than for show purposes, and their owners will be only too glad to get back without them in time for Worcester. We hear that Messrs. Weatherby, Barthropp, and Robert Smith have promised to judge, and that the secretary of the Agricultural Hall has been specially asked to go over and help the promotors of the maiden Dog Show in Germany. The Islington one produced about £1600 net to the shareholders.

The agricultural meetings so far have been well attended, and above the average. The Bath and West of England especially marked the strides which shorthorns are making in the close borough of the Devons; but still the show of the latter was, in the opinion of Mr. James Quartley, who was a judge, and not the man to shirk an unpleasant truth if it were needed, one of the very best he had seen. Sir J. Duckworth ineffectually objected to public judging, and denied it even the name, because he declared that he was fifty or sixty yards off the judges. Too great proximity to these functionaries has been the great complaint hitherto; but really, according to Sir John's argument, a cricket-match is not played in public because the spectators stand outside the flags. The careless way in which the catalogue was got up seems to have been the great blot of the Norfolk show, where the shorthorns, polls, and Southdowns were in good force. Sir Willoughby Jones, in a very practical speech at the dinner, said a good word for the blood-red dairies of the county, and for those who had through evil report and good report kept their faith with this stock, which prosper on very light herbage, are rare fill-pails, hornless, tractable and quiet, and never injure the trees and fences. It was thus that the Baronet summed up for them, and added that in offering his cup he had limited it to animals without either slugs or horns, "my object being to prevent our milk from being bred away by crossing with a Devon, or endeavouring to get a Devon back." He also announced a further limitation for next year, to prevent the cup being again won by an animal with a spot of white on it, as he is firmly persuaded that, "where you see a spot of white in our red Norfolk polls there is bad breeding somewhere, and a spot of white tells of stray shorthorn blood put in many years since, either to square the back or for something else." At the Essex meeting Sir John Barleycorn, who has played second and third parts at the Royal, was first in the blood-horse lists, with nothing but old Dr. Sangrado against him. Mr. Claydon won the two shorthorn bull prizes with his Marquis of Cornwallis and Marquis of Cornwallis 2nd, but was beaten for the champion one by Mr. Sworder's Duplicate; and Mr. M'Intosh had the rewards of his Kirkleavington allegiance in Lady Bates 3rd and Lady Oxford 5th, both by his American bull. In one class Mr. Claydon beat Sir Thomas Lennard, the great Southdown man of the district; but the Baronet had the open champion prize for the best ram of any pure breed with one said to have been bred at Babraham. At the dinner, the farmers complain that they were invited to express their opinions on the Bishop of Rochester *v.* Davis (clerk), and then snubbed for doing so. At Ipswich old Chester Emperor won first-class honours again. Mr. S. Wolton was supreme in Suffolks; and Sir E. Kerrison defeated the best shorthorn female (not Pride of Southwicke or Rosedale) that was sent from Branches Park. The pigs were pre-eminent, the blacks more especially so; but Mr. Rigden did not think highly of the Southdowns, save one, and rallied Mr. Dobito at the dinner on the new black-faced breed, "The Suffolk," with which he was most fortunate.

The recent Babraham sale was not, so to speak, a very dashing one, but The Beauty tribe, with The Lord Chancellor (400 gs.) at its head, pulled up the average well. This son of Usurer (decidedly the most characteristic bull we ever saw at Babraham) and Red Rose has gone to Mr. R. Sharp, of Courtlands, Sussex; and First Fruits, who lacks bull character, departs to Mr. Odam, of Bishop Stortford. It may be that the Birmingham mind has a native weakness on the subject of medals, but surely the pertinacious attempt to bid for and claim this bull "with his Battersea medal," which the executors very properly regarded as an heirloom, might have been spared. Old Frminstade, of Fawsley, from whom First Fruits is in direct descent through The Englishman and Sir Charles, ends her life in Saxony, and departs giving her six gallons per diem. Mildred Rose, from The Beauty, goes at 145 gs. to Cheshire, which is not often seduced into giving those prices; and Miss Burdett Coutts (91 gs.) to Mr. Barclay, in Fifeshire. The foreigners were busy, and Mr. Clark Irving (late of Sidney), whose laudable zeal for stock improvement in his native county has impelled him to offer 120 gs. in shorthorn prizes, and 20 gs. in Galloway prizes, at the Wigton Show next September, was either the winner or the second in some good bouts. The third prize cow at Battersea, Lady Elizabeth Yorke, only made 36 gs., so that the report of the Royal judges—"not a good one"—inconsistent as it might seem when Douglas's Maid of Athelstane and Ambler's Wood Rose were unnoticed, was not far from the mark. Early and continued fertility was the great feature of this herd. The calves were never very much to look at, as they seemed to get all their leg growth the first year, and to lack twist; but the way in which they let down and widened out in their second season was something marvellous, and a look over the cream of the yearling and two-year-old heifers in the smaller yard near the house was something to be remembered, especially when it was backed up with a short ride to the North Farm, when the troop of Royal shearlings were picked over for the second time before starting. The shorthorns have all gone: but the grand old Southdown blood of the five mysterious tribes will no doubt still continue to flourish, in the hands of the Webb family, about Babraham and West Wickham. Time has revealed the great secret at last that on some eight hundred acres the flocks and herds alone were worth some five-and-twenty thousand, and never was the triumph of blood more complete.

Mr. Sanday's Leicester shearlings, 60 rams and 100 ewes, will be sold on the 26th of August, by Mr. Strafford, and there ends the victorious Holmpierrepont flock. Mr. Preece leads off the "Shrop" sales of this year at Shrewsbury Fair on July 27 and 28, and follows up at Mr. Horley's on the 29th; while Mr. Lythall begins at the Lees Farm, near Stafford, on July 30, and has Mr. S. Byrd's shearlings second on his list. About forty shearlings and older Oxford Down rams of Mr. Charles Howard's, a flock which has taken so many first honours at Smithfield, and gained its maiden Royal prize last year, are announced for sale, as usual, by private contract.

The Act 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 71, s. 42, enacts that lands in a district the tithes whereof shall have been commuted, and which shall afterwards be newly cultivated as hop-grounds, shall be charged with an additional rent charge; and it has just been held by the Court of Error, in "Trimmer (app.) v. Walsh (resp.)" (reversing the judgment of the majority of the Queen's Bench and confirming the judgment of Mr. Justice Wightman), that waste lands in a parish the tithes of which were commuted, but thereafter cultivated as hop-grounds, were not liable to such extra-ordinary rent charge.

A monument has just been erected in Carlisle Cathedral to the memory of the late William Blamire, Chief Commissioner of Tithes and Copyhold and Inclosure Commissioner. It records, *inter alia*, that during twenty-four years of official life he was "the willing adviser of the Government upon many political questions, especially those relating to agriculture." The Blamire family motto of "Faire sans dire" gave the impress to his whole life. He had learnt his experience in a hard school—among the borderers and the Cumberland "grey-coats," as, up to the period of his entering Parliament for the eastern division of his county, at forty-one, with a Cumbrian colleague in Sir James Graham, his life had been spent among "the brown fallows" and pastures, and in riding (sometimes all night) hundreds of miles per week from fair to fair. This tablet has been erected, and a Blamire agricultural prize founded, by public subscription.

INDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

DRAUGHTS, BACKGAMMON, DICE, DRAWING-ROOM CURLING, MERELLES, AND QUOITS.

DRAUGHTS, though despised by many persons, is a game full of interest, and, as a scientific recreation, though less pretentious than chess, it ranks very high. It has not the same stamp of antiquity as chess. Sir William Jones has traced the latter game back to some four thousand years, whereas we do not find that draughts was much practised in Europe until the middle of the sixteenth century. Some writers have held that draughts preceded chess, but apparently without sufficient evidence. In Angas's "Savage Life and Scenes" it is stated that a game much resembling draughts is played by the uncivilised tribes of the interior of New Zealand; the game is called by them "emu," and it seems to have originated with them, as it is scarcely possible that they derived it from any other people. In 1688 an elaborate treatise on draughts was published in Paris by a Monsieur Mallet, a well known professor of mathematics, and three-quarters of a century later Mr. William Payne, also a teacher of mathematics, published a celebrated work, entitled "Introduction to the Game of Draughts." In 1800 Joshua Sturges printed a guide to this game, which even at this lapse of time has never been surpassed; the work has been edited several times, but the additions to it are for the most part unimportant. In England draughts is universally played on the white squares, the board being placed with a black square in the right-hand corner; the reverse being the case at chess, a white square always occupying the right-hand corner. In Scotland, and as far as we know, this is the only exception, the game is played on the black squares. The colour of the squares, except as far as habit is concerned, makes no difference in the relative position of the pieces. The origin of backgammon is a vexed question; Palamedes, of Greece, is the reputed inventor of this game, decidedly one of the oldest known in our times, about 1224 years B.C. It is stated by some to have been invented in Wales during the period preceding the Conquest. The derivation even of the word is unsettled, some considering it to be from the Welsh "back," little, and "cammon," battle; others, from the Anglo-Saxon "bac," back, and "gamone," game—that is, a game where the player may be sent back. The latter derivation is supported by Bishop Kennett and Strutt. Tric-trac, a similar game, was formerly called "tick-tack," or "touch and take," because if you touch a man you must play him. Cotton, in "The Complete Gamester," has the following curious remarks on tric-trac:—"Some play this game with toots, bovereis, and flyers. Toots is when you fill up your table at home, for which is required small throws. Boveries is when you have a man in the eleventh point of your own table, and another in the same point of your adversary's directly answering. Flyers is when you bring a man round the tables before your adversary hath got over his first table, to the effecting of which there is rquired very high throwing on your side and very low throwing on his."

The early name of the backgammon board was tables, and we find that games with dice were divided into games within the tables—e.g., backgammon Irish (a very similar game), tric-trac and some minor games, one of which went by the suggestive appellation of "catch dolt." Of games without the tables may be mentioned "in and in," "hazard," and the like. Chaucer mentions "tables;" in his time it was played with three dice, and all the men commenced their action from the adversary's table (here we see the word "tables" preserved in the singular number). We also find "tables" mentioned in Rabelais, as a game played by Gargantua:—"Apres souper venaient en place les beaux Evangiles de bois, c'est-à-dire force tabliers." The fair wooden gospels are said to have been invented by certain monks in order to conceal their gaming propensities. The backgammon-boards were made, as we now see them, bound and lettered on the back to resemble volumes of books; and it was not thought too bold a device to insert the names of holy books. Should the quasi-pious monks be disturbed in their devotions at the gaming-table, they need only shut the volume before them, and restore it to the shelf till the intruder was gone. The odour of sanctity was not enough to prevent the disease that has been wittily described as "a paralytical distemper which, seizing the arm, the man cannot but choose shake his elbow." The invention of dice is ascribed to Palamedes, to whom we have already alluded. The game of "tall and tessers" among the Romans was played with dice. The use of dice is of very early date in this country, for we find in Stowe—"The Kings of Scotland, France, and Cyprus, being in England on a visit to Edward III., a great tournament was held in Smithfield, and afterwards the Mayor kept his Hall for all comers who were willing to play at dice and hazard. The Lady Margaret, his wife, kept her chamber to the same effect. Shortly afterwards they entertained the Princess of Wales, her son, Prince Richard, and their attendants, with a grand masquerade on horseback—the procession beginning at Newgate and ending at Kensington. Being arrived at the palace, one of the masques produced a pair of dice, and proposed to play with the Prince. The dice were so artfully contrived, that when the Prince threw he was sure to win; and, having thrown three times, his Royal Highness won a bowl, a cup, and a ring, all of gold; and, having given the Princess and each of the nobility attending, the like opportunity to win each a gold ring, they were highly pleased." Again, in Stowe's "Surrey" we read how "Sir Miles Partridge play'd at dice with King Henry VIII. for Jesus' bells (so called), which were the greatest in England, and hung in a tower of St. Paul's Church, and won them, whereby he brought them to ring in his pocket; but the ropes afterwards catched about his neck, for, in Edward VI.'s days, he was hanged for some criminal offence." An Act of George IV., passed 1828, regulating the license of makers and the sale of dice. There is a very amusing game lately invented, which is likely to become very popular—viz., "Drawing-room curling." The rink is made of strong plate glass, with a prepared ice surface. By a simple but hitherto unknown liquid preparation the inventor and constructor, Mr. Gavin Young, of Edinburgh, has been enabled to make the surface of the rink remarkably smooth, so smooth, indeed, that the curling stones, when propelled by an expert and practised curler, move along as gracefully as if the rink was really ice and not polished glass. The rink is twenty-one feet long by four broad, which is a size admirably suited for the amusement of private parties; but they can be increased to any size. The curling stones are made of finely-polished Aberdeen and Peterhead granite, between three and four pounds in weight, with silver handles. They are the exact models of the stones used by curlers. During the summer months, or even at Christmas, when through a succession of thaws no opportunity is afforded either for the graceful exercise of skating, or for the still more spirited and exciting game of curling, the new model curling rink will be found a delightful in-door amusement for persons of both sexes.

Another game, that of "merelles," ought to be here mentioned. It was formerly called in England "nine men's morris," and is one of some antiquity. The form of the board is the same as that used in the fourteenth century; and the rustics of that age, in lieu of a board, were wont to cut lines in the same form upon the ground, and make a small hole at every angle, using stones of different forms and colours to play the game with. Shakspeare refers to this, in his "Midsummer Night's Dream," when "proud Titania replies to jealous Oberon":—

> The nine men's morris is fill'd up with mud;
> And the quaint mazes in the wanton green,
> For lack of tread, are undistinguishable."

The game is played in the following manner. Two persons, having each nine men, or pieces, lay them down alternately, one by one, on the spots placed at each angle or intersection of the lines, and the object of either player is to prevent his opponent so placing his men as to form a row of three. When such a row is formed, he whose men form it has the privilege of removing from the board any one of his adversary's men, except it be one of the row of three. When all the pieces are laid down, they are moved to the best spot adjacent in any direction the lines run, if not already occupied. Each player moves alternately, and he who takes off all his opponent's men wins. Drawing-room quoits is also a very good game, although it depends more upon skilfully throwing the small ivory discus than any mental power. At the late fête at Fontainebleau quoits made of caoutchouc were introduced, and furnished great amusement to the Emperor, Empress, and their distinguished circle. We have no doubt that ere long indiarubber quoits will form one of our popular indoor games.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

STRAWBERRY-HILL, which has for more than a century been historically associated with literature, taste, and genius will, on the 15th and 16th inst., by kind permisssion of Frances Countess Waldegrave be thrown open to the public in aid of the fund for the enlargement of Holy Trinity Church, Twickenham. In the grounds of Strawberry will be held a bazaar, reminding one of the "little plaything house" which Walpole bought of Mrs. Chevenix, the noted toywoman, and made the nucleus of the celebrated Strawberry Villa, "set in enamelled meadows, with phillagree hedges." We venture to suggest a stall inscribed "late Chevenix's." Strawberry-hill has a legion of celebrities, but never was its gaiety devoted to a holier purpose than the good work of next week.

The important collection of ancient Greek coins, in gold, silver, and bronze, formed by the Chevalier N. Ivanhoff, under favourable and advantageous circumstances, during a long official residence in Turkey, was disposed of by auction by Sotheby and Wilkinson last week. The collection comprised specimens of the coinage, both civic and regal, of numerous cities and kingdoms of the ancient world; the matchless series of the coins of the Lycian League, struck before the reign of Alexander—those of European Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt being included, many examples of which are so rare as to be wanting in the richest cabinet. The sale lasted throughout the whole week, and realised upwards of £3000.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for the present month appears a communication addressed to the Editor on "The Fraudulent Manufacture of Flint Implements" recently detected at Winchester. They were offered for sale by a poor labouring man, who stated that he had found them in a barrow about eight miles from Winchester. Upon being much pressed, however, the man confessed the forgery, and, for a small consideration, showed the Correspondent the art and mystery. "Pulling out of his pocket a small, dirty bag, he took from it a common carpenter's awl and the hasp which goes over the staple of a padlock, and then taking from another pocket some pieces of flint, he sat down, and holding the flint dexterously between his thumb and finger, and resting his hand upon his knee, he soon formed a beautiful specimen (which is engraved, with others, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.) The awl he used for making the angles at the base and rounding the barbs. The man's skill and quickness were remarkable, being, as he stated, the effect of several years' practice in this art. It should be added that the long portion of the hasp formed the handle, and the circular part the hammer on which he broke the flints." While upon this subject we may note that the *Journal of the Kilkenny Archæological Society*, vol. iv., part 1., just published, contains some lithographed illustrations of articles found in *crannoges*, or ancient lake habitations of Ireland, of the class to which Sir Charles Lyell's work on "The Antiquity of Man" has of late drawn so much interest. The most remarkable items represented are a piece of pottery, with the wavy pattern upon it; a paddle or oar 3 ft. 7 in. long; a wooden scoop, that might be used for baling out water from the boat with with which it was found, of similar form to that used by modern yachtsmen to sluice their sails in a match; a netting-needle; a battle-axe, of iron; sock of a plough, of iron; a knife with a goat's-horn handle; several iron and brass pins; a large button-like fastening, of brass, the eyes cast; a crucible, never used; and a bone comb.

In "Some Notes from French Towns," in the *Builder*, we read of the interesting results of the examination of the gravel-beds in the vicinity of Abbeville, which have provoked such intense discussion among geologists as to the antiquity of the formation and of the shaped flints which have been found there. M. Boucher de Perthes, resident in a handsome mansion in the Rue de Minimes, has for a considerable time collected all that the gravel-diggers have found, and has formed a museum of them. Visitors are freely admitted to view the contents. The number of the tooled flints, or *haches*, is about 1200, the whole of which M. de Perthes has offered to the Government, and his offer has been accepted.

The remains of a Roman hypocaust have been discovered on the site of the old Feathers Hotel, Bridge-street, Chester, which is now being taken down. The extent of the hypocaust is about 23 ft. square; height of the pillars, 32 in., quadrangular, with a cap of 12 in.; but few of the perforated tiles remained entire.

Coleridge oddly remarked, "You abuse snuff: perhaps it is the final cause of the human nose!" It is, however, against Samuel Taylor's argument to find that the custom of snufftaking has been traced in this country little beyond two centuries. Mr. O. Morgan, in recently exhibiting to the Society of Antiquaries some curious ivory snuffboxes of the last century, gave a short history of the introduction of snufftaking into this country, as exemplified by the boxes themselves. He said that the powder of tobacco having an agreeable smell, it became customary to use it as a scent about the year 1702; and, in the first instance, the snufftakers carried with them a small grater, with which they reduced the tobacco into powder. The grater was afterwards inclosed in a box; but the early snuffbox contained no reservoir, and the powder was consumed as soon as made. By the subsequent improvements a separate compartment was made in the box to hold the powder, and it was shut off from the snuff manufactory by a small pair of gates. By a further progress in the art of snuffmaking a sufficient quantity was manufactured to be contained in a separate box, which was carried in the pocket, whilst the manufactory itself was left at home. Some admirable specimens of the original portable manufactories of snuff were exhibited. Nevertheless, we have allusions to snufftaking of much earlier date than the above. Howell, who died in 1666, describes drawing smutchin into the nostrils with a quill; for, snuff was anciently taken in small spoons, whence, in old plays, we have a *spoonful*, not a *pinch*, of snuff. Two ancient snuffboxes, engraved in the "Archæologia," vol. xiii., resemble flat, circular smelling-bottles: the stopper screws in, and has a spoon fastened into it, resembling that of a cruet for cayenne pepper.

The tone and translucency so much extolled in ancient stained glass, in a lecture lately delivered by Mr. Edmundson to the Chester Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society, are argued to be "simply and solely the effect of age, and to be legitimately produced in no other way." We have long held this same opinion, but with this addition—that some of the effect is due to the *passage of light through the glass in a series of ages*. On mentioning this effect to a celebrated artist in glass a few years since, he admitted its reasonableness. Mr. Edmundson has shown, by experiment on some very old cathedral glass, that the translucency is all a myth, for that, when cleaned and polished, it was as transparent, if not more so, than the modern glass. With respect to the tone, or mellow crust, upon old glass, Mr. Edmundson proves, by experiment, that the normal condition of ancient windows is that of perfect freedom from that tone. As to the popular notion of *lost colours*, Mr. Edmundson maintains that, not only is there no colour of ancient times not reproduced in all its vigour now, but there are many colours now known to the glass-stainer which were never dreamt of by the older artists. Here, again, the "question of time," we think, should be considered. It was noticed at the Chester meeting that the ancient circular quarries (*vulgo*, "oyster-shell glass") is believed to have wholly disappeared; the window of the small domestic chapel attached to the Bishop's palace at Chester being, according to Mr. Albert Way, the last apartment in England which retained that ancient form of glazing.

The "magic crystal" which played so conspicuous a part on the recent "Zadkiel" trial reminds one of the famous convex crystal which Dr. Dee had in 1582, and which he pretended to have received from the angel Uriel. This crystal was believed to have the quality, when intently surveyed, of presenting apparitions, and even emitting sounds. The phenomena varied. Sometimes the crystal had to be turned about several ways before the right focus was obtained; sometimes the spirits appeared upon the crystal, sometimes reflected upon parts of the room, but only one person could see the figure or hear the sounds. Hence a medium was requisite, with whose testimony the inquirer was compelled to be satisfied, for he neither saw nor heard anything himself. Much was said of the rank of some of the persons who inspected Zadkiel's magic crystal, but Dee had a Queen among his visitors, for he records in his "Diary," published by the Camden Society—

> 15th March, 1596.—Her Majestie (Elizabeth) willed me to fetch my glass, so famous, and to show unto her some of the properties of it, which I did. Her Majestie, being taken down from her horse by the Earle of Leicester, did see some of the properties of that glass, to her Majestie's great contentment and delight.

Digitized by Google

DESIGN FOR THE

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

THE NATIONAL PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL.

We give in this week's Impression an important and carefully-executed view of the design recently adopted by her Majesty for the national memorial of her lamented Consort. Apart from the interest which attaches to its purpose, it has a special character as being the most important and elaborate work of monumental art in modern times. To make the project more intelligible to our readers it may be useful to recapitulate its history.

When the first impulse of grief was subsiding which the death of his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort had excited throughout the country, a common feeling seemed to suggest the adoption of some fitting mode of perpetuating the memory of a Prince whose life among us may be described in the most unaffected terms as one of eminent private virtue and public usefulness. Accordingly, a committee of influential men met for this purpose, under the presidency of the then Lord Mayor, Mr. Cubitt. From their deliberations, and the tone of the public press, the idea of erecting a monolithic obelisk in a conspicuous part of the metropolis seemed to find great favour, though public opinion was freely expressed as to the unfitness of adopting a pre-Christian form and type of monument as a memorial of an eminently Christian Prince. A Royal Commission, composed of the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Clarendon, Sir Charles Eastlake, President of the Royal Academy of Arts, and the Lord Mayor of London, was appointed by the Queen to investigate the obelisk scheme; and the result of their consultations was a report to her Majesty in which such a form of monument was recommended to be abandoned in consequence of the insuperable difficulties which seemed to surround the project—the chief one being the hopelessness of procuring a monolith of sufficient size in a durable material. The commission appended a suggestion that her Majesty should appoint a council of the most eminent artists of the day to investigate the subject and report as to the most fitting and practicable form which the monument to the Prince Consort should assume. The ultimate result was a competition between seven of the architects who had composed the deliberative council; and in January last they accordingly completed their work, and a magnificent series of designs was laid before her Majesty, who, in conjunction with the members of the commission, selected the design which we now publish. The architect, as the public are aware, is Mr. George Gilbert Scott, R.A. The drawing we engrave has been prepared under his immediate supervision, by one of his draughtsmen, for illustration in our pages. The cost of the work is reckoned at about £120,000. The site is at the westernmost end of Rotten Row, near Kensington Gardens, and opposite the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society.

We understand that the practical execution of the design is to be commenced forthwith; and we can but reiterate the feeling of our contemporaries, as expressed at the time of the competition, that this magnificent design may be worthily and speedily realised, and that the Queen may find in that consummation, and in the interest felt by her loyal and attached people, some substantial consolation for her irreparable loss.

We extract from the *Builder* a technical description of the design:—"The leading idea is founded on what is of necessity its most important and central object—the statue of the Prince himself; and the great aim has been to add dignity to this statue, and to render the design expressive of the sentiment with which it is regarded. The statue—which is in a sitting posture, representing the Prince as clothed in the robes of the Order of the Garter, and is placed in an elevated position on a raised platform—is overshadowed by a vast and gorgeous canopy, not so much for physical protection as for the enhancement of its dignity. To carry out this view the canopy is treated almost with the richness of a shrine, or (one may say) of those imaginary structures of which ancient shrines took the form of the models. It is about 30ft. square, and is supported at the angles by groups of columns of polished granite. The material for the mass of the structure is not yet determined; but the aim is that it shall unite brilliancy with durability. Whatever the material may be, it will form but a groundwork for richer inlayings. The gables and spandrils will be filled in with mosaic pictures relating, probably, to scenes in the life of the Prince Consort; and other parts will be enriched by decorations in gilt and enamelled bronze, polished stones (such as crystals and cornelians), and other objects calculated to add to its brilliancy and beauty. The tabernacle-work, or flèche, rising from the roof of the canopy, as well as the covering of the roof itself and the cresting of the gables, will be wholly of gilt and enamelled metal-work, which, in the hands of Mr. Skidmore, may be expected worthily to exemplify this special branch of the art-progress of our day. The canopy rises from a lofty and solid basement or podium, which is surrounded with sculpture in high relief, representing, in figures of life-size, the history of the arts of painting, sculpture, architecture, and music; something after the manner of Delaroche's *hémicycle des beaux arts*. On pedestals projecting from the angles of this *podium* are groups illustrative of others of the arts and occupations of peace, as commerce, agriculture, manufactures, and engineering; and on larger pedestals, at the extreme angles of the flights of steps which surround the platform, are groups having reference to the contributions of the four quarters of the globe to the International Exhibitions. The detached figures which decorate the canopy itself represent the principal sciences and the Christian virtues; while the whole design is terminated by a richly-gemmed cross supported by angels. The square of the base of the platform will be between 130 and 140 ft., and the entire height of the monument about 150 ft."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

GENERAL SIR JAMES LILLYMAN CALDWELL, G.C.B.

Sir James L. Caldwell, G.C.B., of Beachlands, Isle of Wight, a General in the Army, and Colonel-Commandant, R.E., who died at Beachlands, Ryde, on the 28th ult., was the son of Major Arthur Caldwell, of the Bengal Engineers, and nephew of the late General Sir Alexander Caldwell, G.C.B. He was born on the 22nd of November, 1770, and married, on the 18th of February, 1794, Mrs. Johnston, daughter of M. Maliard, of Dôle, in France, and relict of Richard Johnston, Esq., by whom he had a son, Arthur, who died in 1843, and a daughter, Maria, widow of Edward Sullivan, Esq., third son of Sir Richard Sullivan, first Baronet, of Thames Ditton, Surrey. Sir James Caldwell was appointed to the Royal (Madras) Engineers in 1788, and went through a long and distinguished career. He served in the war against Tippoo in 1790, and was in the attack on Tippoo's camp, and in the storming and capture of Bangalore, and in two battles near Seringapatam. He subsequently captured several Indian fortresses, and shared in the glories of the first siege of Seringapatam, the battle of Mallavelly, and in the final capture of Seringapatam, when he was severely wounded on the breach where Tippoo Sultaun himself was slain. Caldwell subsequently, as Commanding Engineer, took part in the capture of the Mauritius. He became a General in 1854, and a Colonel-Commandant of Engineers in 1862.

JAMES HANS HAMILTON, ESQ.

James Hans Hamilton, Esq., of Abbotstown and Holmpatrick, in the county of Dublin, D.L., J.P., and late M.P. for that county, was the only son of Hans Hamilton, Esq., M.P. for the county of Dublin for thirty years, by his second wife, Anne, daughter of Hugh Henry Mitchell, Esq., of Dublin. He was born in 1810, and was educated at Eton and Christchurch, Oxford. He was first elected to represent the county of Dublin in Parliament in 1841, and he continued in that representation with undiminished credit from that time until ill health compelled him to resign his seat only a few months ago. In politics Mr. Hamilton was a staunch Conservative; but, while he maintained his political principles with unwavering constancy and firmness, he won the respect and gratitude even of his opponents by his kind and conciliatory demeanour, and by his numerous acts of practical benevolence. Mr. Hamilton married, in 1833, Caroline, daughter of John F. Trant, Esq., of Dovea, in the county of Tipperary, and niece, maternally, of Sir Henry Brooke, first Baronet, of Cole Brooke, in the county of Fermanagh, by whom, who died in 1845, he had issue. Mr. Hamilton's demise occurred in London on the 29th ult. His son and successor, Ion Trant Hamilton, Esq., is one of the present member of Parliament for the county of Dublin, having been so elected lately, on his father's retirement. This family of Hamilton springs from a brother of Sir James Hamilton, Serjeant-at-Law, who was created Viscount Claneboye, and with whose grandson that viscountcy and the earldom of Clanbrassil became extinct, in 1675. In the female line, however, Claneboye has been restored as a barony, and is one of the titles of the present Lord Dufferin and Claneboye, the kinsman of Mr. Hans Hamilton just deceased. Mr. Hans Hamilton's ancestors have been for centuries of high note and political importance in the counties of Carlow and Dublin. His grandfather, James Hamilton, Esq., Deputy Prothonotary of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, married thrice and had thirty-six children. His eldest son was Mr. Hans Hamilton's father, and one of his granddaughters, Harriette Catherine, is the wife of the eminent Indian Commissioner Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B.

The new duty of £3 3s., with 5 per cent thereon, on beer licenses to retailers keeping victualling-houses, but not selling spirits, took effect yesterday.

ICE: ITS PRODUCTION AND APPLICATION.

For a week or more the thermometer has stood at 75 deg. in the shade. When it stands at 80 deg. then it is that the great demand is made upon the ice-stores. Measured by the mercury in the tube, for every additional degree of heat in the temperature of the air the business of the ice-dealer increases tenfold. The last three years have been most unfavourable to this anti-thermal trade. The population has stood in greater need of seasonable sun than of the gelid gifts of winter; while rain flooded and cold winds blew, little disposition was felt to visit the ice-wells. Stores that have been long laid up have been kept from year to year; and many who think they are cooling themselves with the ice of last winter are in fact indebted to frosts of 1861 and 1862.

In America the trade in ice has always been much more extensive than in this country. It is said that in Boston alone more block ice is consumed than in the whole of this kingdom. The fact is, that it is there employed in winter as well as in summer, it being the fashion with our American cousins to quaff their beverages cold. Boston first started in the ice trade, in 1806. In 1854, 156,540 tons of ice were shipped from Boston, and 20,000 tons from New York, the home consumption of New York being last year about 270,000 tons. A splendid market was open in the South, of course, for the intense heat of those parts made ice an article of the first necessity. A multitude of speculators sprung up, and companies were formed to ship ice to Europe, to India, and China from lakes occupying an elevated situation about eighteen miles from Boston, of which Wenham Lake is one. The sale of ice and snow preserved in the caverns of Vesuvius, and on the more elevated parts of Etna, has long been a considerable branch of trade in Naples and Catania; and its use in the delicious confections of Italy in no small degree conduced to the same practice which has now overspread the West. In the absence of statistics from icebound Russia, we may suppose that during the short period of heat sustained by the inhabitants of the north, they compensate themselves by the use of ice as a luxury, for an unwilling submission to its frigid rule six or eight months out of the twelve. The tale told of certain sportive tendencies shown by the people of St. Petersburg during the severe winter of 1740 show that they can be merry with their fetters even while they wear them. At that date a house was built from the ice of the Neva, 52½ ft. long, 16½ feet wide, and 20 ft. high. The roof was of ice, and, notwithstanding its immense weight, the foundations sustained the burden without perceptible sign of crushing. Before this veritable ice-house, or palace, as it was called, stood six cannons of ice, resting upon carriages and wheels of ice, together with mortars of the same material. These six-pounder pieces were charged with three pounds of powder, and threw iron shot clean through two-inch boards at sixty paces. In this singular case ice not more than 4 in. thick was found to resist the force of the explosion.

We have never heard of any expedition being fitted out from Russia for the capture of icebergs, but we have certainly heard of such a case as this occurring at Boston. One burning summer, when the ice stores were empty and the hearts of the Yankees were melting within them, a ship was sent forth, at the public behest, to seize one of these monsters of the Arctic regions on its passage to the south. The birth and history of these wonderful transparent floating mountains is now a subject of common talk. The snow, which falls thickly on the Arctic islands and continents, being melted in summer, forms collections of fresh water, which soon freezes and increases yearly, until the mass becomes mountainous and rises to the elevation of the surrounding cliffs. The melting of the snow deposited on these elevations adds to their growth, and, by filling up the interstices, renders the whole solid. When such a mass has reached the height of 1000 or 1200 feet, the accumulated weight, assisted by the action of the ocean at its base, plunges into the sea, and by winds and currents is carried southwards, and finally disappears before the influence of the Gulph Stream, which throws an isothermal line from Newfoundland to the coast of Iceland, deflecting it upwards very nearly through twenty degrees of north latitude. Frequently these ponderous crystals hide as much of their proportions below the water as they expose above it, and float, grinding the rocks of the sea bottom as they go, with a force that may perhaps be visible to some future geologists when they shall be exalted to be the proud promontories of a now nameless continent. They carry huge boulders from the Arctic rocks and disperse them over the bed of the North Atlantic, and for the whaler they bear rich provision of fresh water, of which he spoils them. Well, it was for such a prize as this that the little vessel set sail from Boston, nor, if the narrative is to be depended upon, did it sail in vain, for a berg was attacked in high latitudes, hewn in pieces, and carried home with rejoicing.

Our ice comes not from America, as formerly, but from Norway. That which is not imported is, of course, procured from the rivers, ponds, and canals. Every dirty horsepond and stagnant pool near London is laid under tribute during the bitter reign of the winter blast, and, so soon as there is a little "cat's ice" to be seen, collectors set to work with rakes, poles, and scoops to prepare it for those who convey it in all sorts of vehicles to the various wells and stores. No matter how foul the water, ice is ice—dark, manurial water yields transparent ice; and, since no questions are asked, down go these various sorts of portable water into the ice-well to fraternise together. It is perfectly true that the upper stratum of water which is turned to ice may be regarded as distilled; but it is not so far distilled as that, when produced from foul water, it shall be perfectly pure. Although quite transparent, it will still contain a considerable portion of its impurity.

This, together with the refuse of foreign ice, is known as rough ice, and is rather used by fishmongers and in refrigerators than in direct contact with our beverages, for which purposes block ice is reserved. This rough ice is generally sold at 2s. or 3s. a hundredweight. Formerly it was customary for us to depend upon America for the block ice; but of late years our supply has come from Norway, which, though less clear, is less expensive. Certain fiords possessing water of known purity and wholesomeness are leased to such as may be engaged in this trade, and the ice produced may be said to be cultivated, since the inhabitants on the margin of the fiord are engaged to keep the ice free of snow, to watch its formation, and to cut it, when 12 in. or 15 in. thick, into blocks 22 in. square, weighing about 2 cwt. There are large stores on the coast to which these blocks are conveyed, and from these the ships receive their cargoes, the ice being packed neatly, but without any separating media. There is one company which confines itself to this trade—namely, the Wenham Lake Company. They pride themselves on vending a most superlative quality, for which the price charged is uniformly 1d. per lb. This seems a very cheap rate for the pure portable water of a Norwegian fiord, considering the expense incurred in obtaining it, and considering, too, that for every ton sold two tons are imported. We have recently paid a visit to their ice stores under Waterloo Bridge. They occupy five large arches on the Surrey side, and can stow away, in sawdust, some 2000 tons. During the hot weather a busy scene is thus presented at six o'clock in the morning, when the carts are packed and dispatched with supplies for town customers. Declining, as they do, to deal in rough ice, their trade is confined principally amongst the wealthy.

In the afternoon the railway vans arrive, and the packing is resumed for the country trade, at which time each block is put into a bag, with a thick layer of sawdust immediately surrounding it to absorb the liquid and act as a nonconductor. Perhaps the busiest time is when a ship arrives, not that foreign ships are allowed so high up as Waterloo Bridge, though it would be a great convenience to the company if they were. They get no further than the docks, whence they discharge into lighters, which conduct their frigid cargoes nearly to the mouths of the dark caves fitted for their reception. The blocks are received by attendants armed with huge grappling-irons, slid along a platform to a weighing-machine, there estimated in pounds avoirdupoise, and banished to realms of darkness which, for the time being, are illumined by scores of candles. We were shown one arch half full of ice eighteen months' old, the produce not of last winter, but of the previous one. When an arch is filled it is boarded up, and kept as impervious as possible to air; and the entire store is so drained that as fast as water is formed it is carried away.

The consumption of London is something like 50,000 to 60,000 tons of ice, and this trade is divided—unequally, of course—amongst ten or twelve firms. There have recently sprung up in this country important rivals to the natural ice-dealers, which are the artificial ice manufacturers. The former, when they are questioned about the matter, say that they entertain no fear. In the first place, being made so rapidly, it is clouded and less liked for those purposes to which block-ice is usually put, and, in the next, it cannot be made at less than ¾d. 5-14ths, according to the lowest estimate.

For our colonies, and India especially, this invention will prove a saving of at least fifty per cent on the miserable ice which the natives of the hill country contrive to scrape together during cool nights, when the process of evaporation or absorption chances to be vigorous; but in England it is not supposed by the best authorities that it will supersede the Norwegian supplies. The old method of getting ice in India was as follows:—Ice committees were organised for the different cantonments, and these superintended the production of the ice crop upon a large space of ground divided into compartments, and containing innumerable holes fitted with shallow dishes filled with water and covered with wet straw to assist the operation. A clear night and a sharpish breeze are propitious to the formation of a thin coating of ice, the appearance of which is no sooner discovered by the watchers than a cry is given which arouses the sleeping natives, who hurry to seize upon the fickle production before the sun's rays shall come to resolve it again to liquid. Such a mode of making this material has long proved thoroughly inefficient in a climate like that of India, where a constant supply is essential to life, let alone comfort. It is not improbable that the Indian Government may, as a public measure, help to establish ice machines at different large stations in the presidencies; for whilst this invention promises ice four times cheaper than that formed by radiation, it does more, for it produces it at stations where it could not otherwise be obtained. The value of ice for the sick man of India cannot be estimated, while for those in health it is an important preservative. In the hospitals it is used much, but far less than it will be when the supply is increased.

Briefly considered, the invention consists in the evaporation of volatile fluids *in vacuo* at a low temperature, and condensing at a higher temperature by pressure, and water at an ordinary temperature. In the absence of an illustration which was given during the exposition at Kensington, we give a summary of the *modus operandi* in very nearly the words of the manufacturers. Ether, being the only element used (besides brine), is placed in an air-tight vessel, called a refrigerator, and evaporated *in vacuo*. The vacuum is formed and sustained by a double-action pump, which extracts the vapour as it rises and forces it onwards into a large vessel or "condenser," where, under the influence of water at an ordinary temperature and pressure, it gives off its surplus heat and returns again to its fluid state, when it flows back to the refrigerator to be re-evaporated. The ether forms a complete circuit, passing from left to right in a vaporous state, and from right to left in a fluid state. In order that the supply of ether may be regular and neither too much nor too little, a self-regulating valve is placed in connection with the return-pipe from the condenser, which discreetly retards or accelerates its supply to the refrigerator. Thus, on the side where the ether is continually undergoing evaporation a large degree of caloric is absorbed, which is carried off in vapour. The temperature can thus be lowered in the refrigerator to 50 deg. Fah. below freezing-point, while the condenser becomes hot. This excessive amount of cold, being unprofitable in the production of ice, an uncongealable fluid medium—namely, brine—is made to pass over the surface of the refrigerator in a continuous stream, and allowed time to part with its caloric. When it has reached the required temperature it is admitted to a long trough, where it passes completely round moulds made of gun-metal, which are full of the pure water to be solidified. This solidification takes place most quickly at the end of the trough where the brine enters. As it does so the moulds are removed, emptied, refilled with water, and replaced at the opposite end, the others having been forced up by the turn of a screw to make room for them. Some recent ingenious arrangements have been made to quicken the operation and economise the ether; but there is no space now to particularise them. It may, however, be proper to add that the novelty of the process does not consist in the use of ether, which has been known to experimentalists for a long time, but in its economical use. In the machine which makes one ton of ice an hour, and which costs £520, 80 lb. of ether are in circulation, at 1s. 6d. per pound; and the loss is only about 1s. on every ton turned out.

The French showed a machine for icemaking in last year's exhibition, in which they produced the same results with ammonia under pressure as Siebe does with ether *in vacuo*. A great degree of cold is produced also by a mixture of saltpetre and Glauber salts, and there are now manufactured and exported to India, &c., in large quantities, chemical mixtures known as freezing powder, by means of which rough ice can be produced in fifteen minutes, at a cost of 1s. 9d., or about 4d. per lb. This powder, introduced into a little machine, invented by the same person, may be used upon the table to ice wine or water with the greatest celerity. A bottle of champagne may be iced in ten minutes for 3d. So great is the intensity of the cold produced that the sparkling contents of the bottle may be actually transformed into a spongy mass.

Ice is much used in medical practice to reduce fever and stop the flow of blood. Many lives are annually saved by it which are jeopardised by brain fever. In Bartholomew's Hospital about one ton is used every year in fever and other cases. The best block ice is also used by photographers and chemists, as giving them the most purely-distilled water they can obtain. The most novel application of ice of which we have heard, however, is for the preservation of salmon ova. It is supposed that by means of this medium it will be possible to convey the ova of the salmon to Australian waters, there to be hatched.

The manager of the Wenham Lake Company allowed a quantity of these ova to be buried in the ice vault on the 17th of January last. At the end of ninety days—the time taken for the passage to Tasmania—the packet was brought to light, a proportion of the ova, in a perfectly sound condition, were removed, and two thirds of them were successfully hatched. The remainder were taken on the 12th of June (the 144th day), and were shortly afterwards hatched with but small loss. This experiment quite contradicts the old theory that salmon ova, from the time of their emission to that of their being hatched, must be kept in running water. The action of the ice, in fact, is to check development, and we quite expect soon to hear the praises of Tasmanian salmon.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon Caroline, Dowager Lady Poltimore, of Upper Brook-street, was proved in London on the 2nd inst. by her son, the Right Hon. Augustus Frederick George Warwick Bampfylde, Baron Poltimore, and William Henry Domville, Esq., the executors. The personalty was sworn under £35,000. The will, with two codicils, was executed in May last, the month in which she died. It contains many specific bequests to the members of her own and her late husband's family, including her brother, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Buller, K.C.B.; a complimentary legacy to the Earl of Abingdon, one of the trustees, and to Mr. Domville, her executor; to the poor of North Molton, Devon, £500; the poor of Poltimore, £200; and to the Exeter Hospital, £500, appointing her son, Lord Poltimore, residuary legatee.

The will of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Lascelles Wraxall, Bart., of Wraxall, Somerset, was proved in London by his nephew, Sir Charles Frederick Lascelles Wraxall, Bart., the sole executor. The testator, Sir William, who attained the age of seventy-two, died at Passy, near Paris, on the 2nd of May last; and, though a British subject, and received his military education at Woolwich, was an officer in the Spanish service. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1831. His heir and successor is his nephew, Sir Charles Frederick Lascelles Wraxall, Bart., to whom he has bequeathed the whole of his property, real and personal, and all other property over which he had the power of disposition. The will was executed in France, on the 23rd of April, 1863.

The will of Captain Charles Rayley, Esq., R.N., of Southwold, Suffolk, was proved in London by the executors—Mrs. Rayley, the relict; John Blacket, Esq., of Balleen, Kilkenny; and Robert Cunninghame Taylor, Esq., M.A., of Christ Church. The personalty sworn under £35,000. To his relict he has left his property and estates in Southwold absolutely, and a life interest in other estates in Suffolk, which, upon her decease, will be divided into certain portions amongst his nieces and their issue, appointing his relict residuary legatee for life. There are several pecuniary legacies, which are to be paid free of legacy duty.

Mr. Lindsay, M.P., writes to the *Times*:—"I think it due to Mr. Roebuck to say that what he has stated is true, and shall be confirmed by me in Parliament with time, place, and circumstances, when the debate is resumed."

Digitized by Google

"A SHIP IN DISTRESS BURNING A BLUE LIGHT," BY E. DUNCAN, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

(*Continued from page* 41.)

eminently picturesque. Seen from a distance, its embattled walls, large ruined castle, and numerous towers and spires present great variety of form. Nearer, the Byzantine Duomo, constructed of coloured marbles, the great square, and its fine marble fountain, are splendid objects. The castle and ghetto are romantic in the extreme. It has, besides, a townhall, hospital, several monasteries, silkmills, and distilleries. Down many of the streets run canals of pure water, while the sluggish Adige, with its boats and cattle, add items invaluable to the painter, the rugged peaks of the Tyrolese mountains forming a glorious background to the whole. This is just the subject for this excellent water-colour painter, and he has brought to it the best resources of his art, judiciously heightening the effect of the many towers and spires by representing them flushed with the rays of the declining sun.

Our next Engraving is from a drawing by Mr. S. P. Jackson, a painter in water colours whose works are always commendable for careful fidelity to nature. *Staiths*, the subject of this drawing, is a fishing village in Yorkshire, ten miles north-west of Whitby. The word "stayth" was formerly applied to a quay, or wharf, especially in the old topographies of York, and may explain the origin of the name of this village. The chief natural feature of the place is the headland, seen in the view, and which is somewhat remarkable for its boldness. The village derives another kind of interest from its association with the name of Captain Cook. The great navigator was sent from his native place in the neighbourhood and apprenticed at an early age to a haberdasher of Staiths. A passion for the sea was, however, awakened in him among the humble fishermen, and, to indulge his bent, a discharge from his master was procured, and he was apprenticed to a firm engaged in the coal trade at Whitby. Mr. Jackson proves that he is also infected with a love of the sea. He has represented with evident relish all the picturesque objects and incidents of the sea-coast and fishing life—the vessels and boats, the anchoring and beaching of the same, the little smoky hamlet screened from the wind by the cliff, the low waves breaking and playfully running up the soft sand, with nothing to remind us of the terror and treachery of that cruel northern ocean, save the threat of a passing rain-cloud.

It is difficult for persons in this country—perhaps the more so, if actually engaged in the pastoral employment—to realise the full force and meaning of the text given by Mr. W. J. Webb, in illustration of his carefully painted and remarkable picture, *A Shepherd of Jerusalem*, engraved page 44. The artist quotes the verse from St. John x. 4:—"And when he putteth forth his own sheep, he goeth before them, and the sheep follow him: for they know his voice." Similar passages, containing images drawn from the relationship of the shepherd and his flock, occur constantly in both the Old and New Testaments. Indeed, all the poetry of Holy Writ, if not actually in the form of an eclogue or idyl, is more essentially pastoral than we can readily apprehend. In memory of the Good Shepherd who "laid down his life for the sheep," our ministers are still "pastors of the flock;" but to whom will this suggest that, in ancient Judea, the shepherd was sometimes actually slain by wild beasts in defending his charge? We drive and worry our sheep with dogs; but, as Mr. Webb represents, to this day in the East the shepherd *leads* his flock. Something like this may, it is true, be witnessed in the management of the great merino flocks of Spain; in France also, and even in Scotland. But it is only among the great Oriental pastoral

Digitized by Google

"THE REST," BY G. CHESTER, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

nations, who derive nearly all their sustenance from their flocks and herds, and who spend their whole lives in tending them, that the relationship so often alluded to in the Bible, the habits thus induced, and the influence they have on the very forms of speech and the imagery of the language, can be fully appreciated. The shepherd of the East not only leads his flock, but he teaches them to answer to names he gives to each when lambs, and thus, individually as well as collectively, they "know" and follow his voice. The shepherd gains the most wonderful influence over them by his constant attention and kindness, and, like this shepherd, by carrying the lambs, especially if weakly, literally "in his bosom." A very remarkable instance of the docility of sheep under this management occurs in a passage of "Philo-Judæus," where they are represented submitting themselves willingly to the hand of the shearer, standing before him in a silent, inclining posture, perfectly unconstrained. What a con-

"THE WANDERER RETURNED," BY HARRISON WEIR, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

Digitized by Google

trast this to the noise, confusion, and brutality often witnessed in our modern sheep-shearing! We trust we have said enough to indicate the deep religious suggestiveness of this picture. The artist apparently inclines to the realistic treatment of sacred subjects. The accurate representation of the peculiar lop-eared and long-tailed Syrian breed of sheep, and the view of Jerusalem in the background, seem to prove that he has actually visited the Holy Land, like Mr. Holman Hunt, who with more than a crusader's courage performed a solitary pilgrimage to the shores of the Dead Sea to paint his picture of "The Scapegoat." We have some æsthetic objections to this mode of rendering the historical incidents of the Bible, though we heartily commend the earnestness it implies. Even in regard to the question of fact we believe that the Canaan of the Old Testament or the Romanised Judea of the Gospels cannot be recalled by representing the Palestine of the nineteenth century. However, these objections should not be urged against Mr. Webb's present picture, because he represents no historical incident, but gives a scene the suggestiveness of which is legitimately associated with its literalness.

Mr. Gullick, in his picture illustrating the words from St. Luke, "*And Peter went out and wept bitterly*," engraved on page 44, seems to have discovered a subject in the Gospel narrative which, as far as we are aware, had never been painted. The trial scene and the moment when, at the third crowing of the cock, Christ turned that "look" on Peter which recalled the fulfilment of our Lord's prophecy of his unfaithfulness have been frequently represented, but not the Apostle weeping outside the high priest's palace. That memorable "look" of the Saviour, to which we have just referred, the painter seems to invite us to recall by the steps leading in the background of his picture to a half-opened door communicating, it is no doubt intended, with the "upper room," where the mock trial of our Lord is proceeding. Down these steps the conscience-smitten Apostle has descended. He has had to suppress his feelings as best he may, for in the hall are some of the rabble who went out with "swords and staves" to take Jesus. Among those warming themselves round the "fire they lit in the midst" we catch a glimpse of a Jew fiercely gesticulating to a puzzled Roman soldier; his thumb pointing over his shoulder towards the upper room sufficiently indicates the subject of his malicious tongue. Considerably nearer the door stands a woman with a key. A key in a picture of St. Peter is suggestive and not out of place here, for women have been doorkeepers from time immemorial in the East. But there is evidently a further allusion intended. She is surely the "maid," or "damsel" to whom St. Peter denied Christ, for she still points after him the finger of scorn. Seeing the disciple passing out with a look of convicted guiltiness, her suspicion would naturally be strengthened that he was "also one of them." Out from the doorway and round the angle of the projecting wall the Apostle has, however, passed, and seems to have arrested himself momentarily on the first impression of being alone. Still, even here, everything that might meet his eye is terribly calculated to deepen his remorse. Here the cross is placed in readiness, and against the doorpost and lintel is sprinkled the blood of the Passover—as enjoined in Leviticus. This was the very night of the Passover—that great type of our Lord's sacrifice—and, although the observance of this ceremony was not then general among the Jews, the sprinkling the blood on the walls of the high priest's palace would legitimately indicate his pretension to greater strictness and sanctity. The parchment also relates to the Passover, and likewise identifies the time and place, for it is headed with the words, in old Hebrew (i.e., without the vowel points) "The Passover—Caiaphas the High Priest." The initial letters—on the right of course, Hebrew reading from right to left—are painted red, like the minium initials of old Greek MSS. The introduction of the cross was a bold conception; but the instrument of shame and torture must have been in readiness, for our Saviour was crucified very shortly after. It is recorded that he bore it part of the road to Calvary; and where so likely that it should be placed as outside the palace of his most rancorous enemy and most bigotted judge. It will be noticed that the cross is inverted—in allusion, we presume to the tradition which represents St. Peter to have chosen to be crucified head downwards. The bramble growing near may have supplied the crown of thorns. The aloe is the favourite Eastern emblem of mental bitterness. Early morning is indicated by the lamp still burning under the keystone of the portal and by the low tone throughout, which also suits the scene in other respects. The introduction of the cock was essential to the narrative. All Mr. Gullick's critics unite in commending the expression of repentant anguish in the face, the bowed head, and clasped hands of the principal figure. The tear is just brimming over the eye; but the attitude is not that of prayer, nor does the disciple look heavenwards, for he had not yet apprehended the true nature of Christ's mission.

Mrs. E. M. Ward has selected one of the most touching incidents in the life of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots for the subject of the very admirable picture engraved on page 45. In *Mary Queen of Scots' Last Visit to Stirling Castle* the unfortunate Queen, as if feeling a presentiment that she was taking her last farewell of her babe, extracted a solemn pledge from the Earl of Mar (to whose care she had confided him) that he would guard his precious charge from every peril, and never give him up under any pretext without her consent. It was then the custom of the Sovereigns of Scotland to place the heir of the realm, for nurture and education, in the care of some nobleman of high rank. The weeping figure leaning over the cot is the Countess of Mar, Mary's confidential friend, governess or lady-mistress to the Royal infant. It may be interesting to know that the cot was painted from the original, which is still preserved. The ancient embroidered coverlet is a masterpiece of textural imitation. We have more than usual gratification in engraving this picture. We heartily congratulate Mrs. Ward upon her great success in a work the subject of which entitles it to rank as, in the best sense, an historical painting, which yet has afforded full scope for the artist's womanly and domestic feeling, and which are displayed without the slightest exaggeration. A more graceful subject for a female pencil could not have been chosen; and in treating it we believe Mrs. Ward has produced the most important picture yet painted by an English lady. It has unity and completeness as a whole, while parts—and those most important—such as the face of Mary, with its pathetic, appealing expression, and the chubby head of the infant Prince are admirable in the extreme. The colour and other technicalities are hardly less successful than the expression. A contemporary justly remarked in a notice of this picture that Mrs. Ward should, with other of our paintresses, write R.A. after her name, if the academy were as catholic now as it was in the last century, when it opened its ranks to Angelica Kauffmann and Mary Moser. Some of our readers may not remember that Mrs. Ward is granddaughter, daughter, and wife of artists; and, as another rare coincidence, that her married is the same as her maiden name. Mrs. Ward is married to Mr. E. M. Ward, the eminent historical painter, and is the daughter of Mr. George Raphael Ward, the distinguished engraver and miniature-painter, and the granddaughter of Mr. James Ward, the excellent animal-painter whose great bull picture was bought the other day for the National Gallery. Besides this, her aunt was the wife of Jackson, the portrait-painter, and her great-aunt the wife of the unhappy Morland.

The drawing of *A Ship in Distress* by the well-known marine painter Mr. E. Duncan, engraved on page 52, is remarkable for vigorous conception and powerful execution, but still more for the successful though very difficult combination of effects. We should, however, in the first place, endeavour to realise how the vessel drifted in the perilous position Mr. Duncan has represented. It seems, then, from the ragged but not massive character of the clouds crossing the moon that the vessel has been overtaken by bad weather, though not a gale, and to have, as it is called in nautical language, "missed stays," and then, her sails "clued up," to have drifted on to the rocks. In this hopeless extremity she burns "a blue light" as a signal of distress and to show her position to the people assembled on shore. These are evidently supposed to have made a fire with some wreck of tar-barrels, and are firing a rocket across the vessel with a line attached to it for the purpose of enabling the crew, by fixing this to the sinking ship, to establish a communication with the shore and thus save their lives. The yellow, fiery track of the rocket, and the less brilliant but broad red glare of the blazing barrels, with the pale though rather warm light of the rising moon, and the very cold colour of the blue light, form the contrast and variety of natural and artificial coloured light at night to which we have already alluded. The harmonious combination of all these effects is, we repeat—on account of its interest—the peculiar artistic merit of the picture over and above the nautical knowledge and artistic skill displayed in the truth and force with which the terrible situation of the vessel is represented.

Mr. Chester's landscape, *The Rest* (see p. 53), is the most artistic work by this painter we have seen. It is solidly painted, forcible, and rich in colour. It has a freshness and local character which sufficiently indicates study "on the spot," and satisfies the spectator of its fidelity; yet it is wholly free from imitative servility and photographic hardness. It has also—what is becoming more and more rare in our landscape school—the human element of interest, the expression of the artist's sympathy with his subject, that colouring which nature derives from transmission through the individual heart and mind, when these are frankly opened to her influence and the avenues to them are not barred by theory or choked with pride. The first impression conveyed by this landscape is that it is remarkably like Constable, than whom a more genuine lover of nature never lived. There is the same thoroughly rustic unconventional picturesqueness, the same showery English sky. The resemblance is, however, more in subject than style. There is no trace of imitation of the manner of any master; but we understand the scene represented is in the neighbourhood of Petworth—a picturesque district, which Constable actually visited, and where he painted, residing with a namesake, a brewer and an amateur artist, still living. It is the sentiment, however, more than the locality of this picture upon which one would fain linger longest. The title most aptly serves as text. There is dewy repose in the summer cloud-shadows; we fancy we hear the drowsy rustle of the umbrageous trees—all the more audible because the birds are hushed, listening for the coming shower; the lowly cottages nestle among the trees, types of quiet content, true sanctuaries of labour; the sheep take their afternoon "rest" near the still brooklet and up the sheltered avenue; the shepherd-boy lolls over the rail; the foxglove, unswayed by the wind, bows to its own sweet image in the unruffled water. All nature is lulled in transient reverie and repose, soon to awake with new life and vigour, joy, and song.

Our Continental neighbours say that one of the most salient characteristics of the English is the love of animals. The men have their horses and their dogs, and the maids—we will not say "old" ones—have their birds and their cats. To cater for the national taste we have a large class of animal painters, and in no country are so many really excellent artists in this department to be found. Among this large class few names are better known than that of Mr. Harrison Weir, and among the many drawings we have seen by this water-colour painter few have struck us as equal in merit to *The Wanderer Returned*, engraved on page 53. The cat is universally known to be one of the most difficult creatures to paint in the animal world—far more so than the robin and other birds so charmingly represented by Mr. Weir in other drawings from the same exhibition in which this finds a place; and the artist has succeeded perfectly in describing the general character as well as the coat of the cat, and also in the added difficulty of expressing master Tom's mewing for admission to the home he had forsaken.

FINE ARTS.

THE London Stereoscopic Company has just published, by permission of the Prince of Wales, two series of views—twelve large and twelve stereoscopic—of and about Sandringham, his Royal Highness's Norfolk seat. The public feel a very natural interest in everything relating to the Prince and his beautiful young partner, and the gratification of this feeling, even so far as to allow us, as it were, to follow the Royal pair into their domestic retirement from the ceaseless round of public festivity in London, is a gracious and graceful act. In these photographs we see the Prince and Princess and members of their suite in the shooting-jackets and wideawakes, the pork-pie hats and linsey-woolsey petticoats worn in ordinary English country life; we see the preparations for the morning drive, and the unostentations drawing-room where the quiet evenings are passed. The same company has also issued a set of portraits of the Prince and Princess, together and separate, seated and standing. In point of photographic merit these are scarcely equal to the larger series brought out some time since by Mr. Mayall, chiefly on account of the objectionable pattern on a column in the background and the too obvious arrangement of the drapery about it, which draw off the attention to these accessories. The portraits of the Princess are, nevertheless, especially welcome from the novelty of the attitudes and walking equipment and the very becoming elegance of her indoor dress. The company have also published a series of twenty-five photographs from the wedding presents recently exhibited at South Kensington.

Mr. Marshall Wood, whose colossal bust of the Prince of Wales we lately engraved, has recently finished the model for a bust of the Princess, for which her Royal Highness has given a number of sittings at Marlborough House. We must give to this model similar praise to that we bestowed on the former. Mr. Wood has evidently endeavoured to obtain a scrupulously faithful and exact likeness of the Princess, and he has succeeded in reproducing the contours and proportions of the head, together with those minute and almost evanescent details of form in the features which in this instance alone give individual character. Only great exactitude and delicacy of modelling in the individual parts would have secured resemblance in the whole, for only in these, when examined separately, are the facial angle and the relative spaces of the features and forehead found to differ in the slightest degree from the ideal of modern sculpture since Flaxman—and we take the ideal female head of modern sculpture to be a higher standard of comparison than that of the Greeks, because it gives fuller recognition to the frontal manifestations of intelligence. The head has still a degree of classic character rarely found in nature, and this has suggested the treatment of the hair and drapery. The hair recedes from the forehead in flowing waves rather than ripples; is bound with the Greek fillet, and the knot behind inclosed in the Greek net; the drapery is clasped over one shoulder, as in antique statues. The only part which to us seemed not entirely successful was the mouth—not its general form, but its expression. The play of the muscles at and near the angle of the lip hardly conveys the frankness and sweetness which appear to be—judging ever from the photographs—the prevailing characteristic. As this is only the preparatory model, a hint may be of service in the execution of the work in marble, and, if entitled to consideration, will not be unwelcome to so conscientious an artist. The bust will, we believe, be executed colossal size, and given by the Lord Mayor as a companion to the same sculptor's bust of the Prince for the Mansion House. We may add that a cast of the bust of the Princess, by the celebrated Danish sculptor, M. Jerichau, has been placed in the gallery of the French Exhibition, Pall-mall. Though rather tame and heavy, and wanting in the general delicacy of modelling of Mr. Wood's bust—for which, however, we must make some allowance on account of the plaster material—the sculptor seems to have caught the expression in the lips, which Mr. Wood has at present partly missed.

The mention of the French Gallery reminds us that Mr. Gambart, its enterprising manager, and the well-known print-publisher, who has been of late so energetically prosecuting the piratical photographers who had infringed his copyrights in several popular engravings, has just published a pamphlet on "Piracy of Artistic Copyright," in which he fully exposes the grievance, of which not only publishers but engravers and artists have justly to complain. It is an anomaly of the recent legislation on artistic copyright that while there is a ready and stringent remedy for the piracy of copyright in pictures, other works of art, and photographs, the infringement by photographers of copyright in engravings—which is most easily effected, and should therefore be rendered most easily punishable—is left without easy means of prevention, and with only the old, cumbrous, and expensive means of repression. Mr. Gambart treats the subject very ably and forcibly; and we regret our space does not permit making quotations which would show the great injustice at present suffered. The Society of Arts is, we are glad to know, moving in this matter; and we trust that some efficient means of redress will be devised by Parliament before the close of the present Session. Meanwhile, we would commend Mr. Gambart's pamphlet (which is published by Tegg) to all interested in this important question.

The great picture, the "Martyrdom of Huss," by Lessing, brought from the Dusseldorf Gallery, New York, exhibited in London last year, and reviewed at length in these columns, has found its way back to Germany. It has been purchased by the King of Prussia for 15,000 thalers.

Mr. Frederick Goodall has been elected from the ranks of the Associates to the full honour of Academician. The Royal Academy could not have made a better choice.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ADMIRALTY.

Admiral of the Blue F. E. Loch has been appointed to receive a pension of £150 a year, as provided by her Majesty's Order in Council of the 25th of June, 1851, vacant by the death of Admiral the Hon. Sir G. Elliot, K.C.B.; and the name of Admiral Loch has been removed to the reserved Half-pay List accordingly, and, in consequence of this removal, the following promotions, to date the 25th ult., have taken place:—

Vice-Admiral of the Red the Hon. H. J. Rous to be Admiral of the Blue.
Vice-Admiral of the White Sir M. Seymour, G.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red.
Vice-Admiral of the Blue F. T. Michell, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White.
Rear-Admiral of the Red the Hon. G. Grey to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.
Rear-Admiral of the White Sir A. Milne, K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.
Rear-Admiral of the Blue the Hon. J. Denman to be Rear-Admiral of the White.
Captain H. Lyster to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.
Retired Vice-Admirals H. T. B. Collier, H. Stanhope, and J. T. Coffin to be retired Admirals, but without increase of pay.

The screw steam-vessel Wolverine of twenty-one guns, is ordered to be launched at Woolwich on the 29th of August next.

The Hydra, paddle steam-vessel, is ordered to be commissioned for surveying service on the coast of Africa.

Colonel E. W. Crofton, C.B., commanding the Royal Artillery in Malta garrison, died, on the 26th ult., at his residence in Valletta.

The second battalion of the 20th Regiment of Foot and the 5th Hussars are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate embarkation at Portsmouth for foreign service.

The Captain's good-service pension placed at the disposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty by the promotion of Capt. Lyster to the rank of Rear-Admiral has been conferred upon Capt. E. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt.

The arrivals at Aldershott during last week were almost continuous. The division comprises an army of something like 712 officers, 16,000 sergeants, drummers, rank and file, and 4200 horses—being a total of close upon 17,000 well-trained and splendidly-equipped troops of all arms.

The officers of the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, in quarters at Gosport, and recently returned to England from Indian service, have presented to Captain Cammell, Royal Naval Reserve, of the ship Middlesex (the vessel which brought home the head-quarters of the regiment), a silver tankard.

A divisional order has been issued by Colonel W. Nedham, commanding the Royal Artillery in the Chatham district, in which Major-General J. Bloomfield, Inspector-General of the Royal Artillery, conveys to the troops his entire approbation of what he saw during his recent inspection of the first division of the depôt brigade.

On Saturday a detachment of the second battalion of the 19th Regiment, numbering 144 men of all ranks, left Chatham garrison and embarked on board the Leder, at Gravesend, for Dublin, to join the service companies of the 19th Regiment, which corps has been placed under orders to embark for India. The officers who proceeded from Chatham in charge of the detachment were Captain G. Clay and Ensign A. E. F. Brown.

A handsome service of plate has been presented by the officers of the Royal County of Down Regiment to Sergeant Patrick Currin, on his obtaining his discharge. Sergeant Currin served for a period of twenty-five years, during sixteen of which he filled the responsible situation of Mess-Sergeant to the regiment. He is in possession of a medal and clasp for Central India, together with a medal for meritorious service.

The following vessels have been chartered by the Government for the conveyance of troops and stores to India and the colonies—viz., the Conflict, 1170 tons, for Calcutta; the Queen of the North, 824 tons, and the Stamboul, 890 tons, for Bombay; the Albion, 478 tons, for Kurrachee; the Empress, 454 tons, for Mauritius; the Cambrian, 868 tons, for St. Helena; the Victory, 595 tons, for Shanghai; and the Enthusiast, 283 tons, for St. Helena and Ascension.

A notification has been received at Chatham garrison that the following troops will be dispatched to Calcutta during the present season—viz., 1000 officers and men of the second battalion of the 20th Regiment, to embark at Portsmouth; 1000 officers and men of the 36th Regiment, to embark at Cork; and 620 officers and men of the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, to embark at Portsmouth. Orders have also been issued at the Horse Guards for reinforcements of the Royal Artillery to be dispatched with these draughts to the number of upwards of 600 officers and men of all ranks.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

The meeting for 1863 commenced at one o'clock on Tuesday, with every prospect of a success exceeding that of any previous year. Taking the entries for the Queen's prize as the test, there are this year 1300, against 1100 last year, of whom only 901 went to the butts. There is also much better preparation for them. The number of targets has been increased to sixty, at from forty to fifty of which the marking will be on the Swiss or circular disc principle, the recommendations of which are that it insures increased accuracy of marking, and greatly economises time in cleaning the targets. Last year there was only one target of this kind in operation at Wimbledon; and, as the construction of each entails an expenditure of nearly £6, it follows that in the interval, upon this item alone, the association has spent some hundreds of pounds. The aggregate value of the prize list amounts to £4300 this year, or double the sum total which the association was in a position to offer at its last meeting. There is also a new running-deer target, cast from a sketch by Sir E. Landseer, and a "running man," the figure being that of a volunteer at the double. The camp accommodation is improved, one of the improvements being a good supply of water, the deficiency of which was much felt last year. On Monday 115 officers and 320 privates had intimated their intention to go into camp; last year the numbers were 66 officers and 146 non-commissioned officers and privates. On Monday and Tuesday the volunteers who mean to go into camp were arriving in great numbers, and the camp was alive with the bustle of preparation.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales rode to the ground on Monday afternoon, accompanied by Captain Grey, and was received by Lord Ducie, Lord Elcho, and other members of the council, who explained to his Royal Highness the intended proceedings. The Prince then visited the 200-yard range, where he fired several shots from a Whitworth rifle belonging to Lord Elcho. The marking was according to the Swiss system, and the first shot brought out a "centre" from the marker's butt. In every case save one, when the Prince fired an experimental shot from a different rifle, the bullets were, in the marksman's phrase, well "on" the target. But the fact that such crack shots as Lord Bury, Lord Elcho, and Major Holford, who fired at the same range, only succeeded in making "centres" and "outers," showed that there must have been a partial mirage, attributable to the glare of the sun and the swampiness of the intervening hollow. The final bull's-eye made by the Prince of Wales was the only one obtained at this target. The next trial was at a shorter range, but at a moving instead of a stationary target, and here the Highland experiences of the Prince stood him in good stead. Those who have not actually fired at the "running deer" can form no conception of the difficulty of hitting the mark. Appearing to move very slowly, it really travels with the velocity of a railway carriage, and as in its course it describes an arc of a circle, the rate of speed at different points is necessarily various. The artist has made the deer of the dun instead of the red tribe, and there is, consequently, little by which it can be distinguished from the bank behind; but for all that it rarely succeeded in crossing its "corrie" nevertheless. At one time the Prince succeeded in planting four bullets successively in the portion of the body forming the centre of the target. The members of the association who were present concurred in declaring that the practice which had been made at this range, if not better, was at least equal, taking the general average of the shots, to that recorded of any single rifle at the meeting of 1862. His Royal Highness used a double-barrelled rifle, made by Mr. Smith, the armourer to the National Rifle Association, and was so well satisfied with its performance that before leaving the ground he gave orders that one should be manufactured specially for him. He further caused it to be understood that he hoped to be present, with the Princess of Wales, on the 13th inst., to witness the match between the Lords and Commons and the contest for the "Alexandra" prize given by the association.

The rival eights, to represent England and Scotland in the match for the St. George's Challenge Vase, have been selected. The Scottish eight are—Captain Horatio Ross, Lord Elcho, Captain Edward Ross, Mr. Hercules Ross, Mr. Colin Ross, the Master of Lovat, Mr. H. Maxwell, and Mr. Ferguson; reserve candidate, Mr. Henry. The English eight are—Viscount Bury (ex officio), Earl Ducie, Captain Heaton, Mr. Martin Ridley Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel Halford; Captain Hawker, South Middlesex Rifle Volunteers; Mr. A. Ashton, and Captain Rowland, 55th Regiment; reserve candidate, Mr. Anthony Salvin.

A field day, under the command of Colonel M'Murdo, in which the Hon. Artillery Company, the London Rifle Brigade, the St. George's, and the Queen's (Westminster) Volunteer Rifles joined, took place last Saturday evening within the inclosure belonging to the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon. The corps first mustered at Wimbledon-green, and consisted of several troops of light horse and four battalions of artillery belonging to the Hon. Artillery Company, under the command of Major Robinson; the London Brigade, numbering about 300, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wardle; the Queen's, about 450, under Lieutenant-Colonel Earl Grosvenor; and the St. George's, mustering over 150, commanded by Colonel Lindsay, Colonel M'Murdo, attended by Lord Colville and Colonel Ibbetson as Aides-de-Camp, came upon the ground a little after seven, and marched the different corps, the artillery preceding, into the inclosure. An enemy was supposed to be advancing on

Digitized by Google

Wimbledon by the Putney and London roads. The St. George's, under Colonel Lindsay, and a field battery of artillery went out as a reconnoitring party. Skirmishers were thrown out, but the enemy being too strong for them, they retired on their supports, who immediately engaged the foe, the artillery opening on him from the left flank. The supports being gradually driven back, the reserves, consisting of the London Brigade, the Queen's, the Light Horse, and the second battery of the Hon. Artillery Company, advanced to their assistance, and succeeded in turning the right flank of the enemy, who made a long detour to the left by the Roehampton-road. The London Brigade, with the St. George's, were then thrown out to intercept him in this direction, the Queen's still acting as supports. The enemy, however, engaged them so hotly that a retreat in excellent order was made through the ranks of the Queen's, who then advanced on the coming foe, keeping up a withering fire with splendid precision, the artillery joining on the right flank. The St. George's and the London Brigade then pushing on, the action became general, and the right flank of the enemy was successfully turned, and he was driven back to his original position. Front was then changed, and the Queen's thrown out as skirmishers, but had to retire, the whole of the supports victoriously charging the imaginary enemy at the double. Colonel M'Murdo then addressed the men, explaining to them the objects of the different evolutions they had gone through, and complimented them on the manner in which they had been performed.

The annual inspection of the 1st Middlesex Volunteer Engineers in infantry drill, under their Lieutenant-Colonel, McLeod of MacLeod, took place in Hyde Park last Saturday. The inspecting officer was Colonel Erskine. The muster was somewhat small, being only about 350; they, however, went through all the battalion movements in a most creditable manner. After the manœuvres were over the men formed square, and were addressed by Colonel Erskine. He said they had performed their work in a very creditable manner.

Last Saturday evening was fixed for the official inspection of the 1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteers, and the place selected for the purpose was the parade-ground of the Wellington Barracks. There was a very good muster of men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Creed. Colonel Smyth, R.A., was the inspecting officer of the day, and the proceedings were commenced by putting the corps through the battalion movements, after which followed the manual and platoon exercises. In all the various movements the men performed their part admirably. But satisfactory as was their performance of these operations, their gun-drill was even more perfect. The manner in which they handled the 18-pounders, the rapidity, steadiness, and certainty of their action, showed that they had not neglected their drill in the past twelve months. The inspection being at an end, Colonel Smyth briefly addressed the corps. He complimented the officers for the efficiency to which they had brought the men, and the men on the attention that he was sure, from what he had seen during the inspection, they must have paid to the instruction and drill they had undergone. He assured them he was highly satisfied with what he had seen, and it would be his duty to report accordingly.

The 2nd Norfolk Administrative Battalion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir T. P. Beauchamp, assembled on Thursday and Friday, last week, in Langley Park, the seat of the gallant Baronet, for two days' training and inspection, and were placed under canvas on the occasion. On Friday the battalion was inspected by Colonel M'Murdo. The companies composing the battalion were the Harleston, Captain Holmes commanding; the Diss, Lieutenant Salmon; the Loddon, Lieutenant Gilbert; the Stalham, Lieutenant Burroughes; the Blofield, Lieutenant Jary; the Attleborough, Captain Sir R. J. Buxton; the Wymondham, Captain Gardon; and the Thetford, Lieutenant Davey. Altogether the assembled force comprised twenty-two officers, thirty sergeants, and 260 rank and file. Fifty camp-tents were borrowed from the War Office for the occasion, and in these the volunteers encamped on Thursday night. The whole battalion were entertained at dinner by Sir T. P. Beauchamp, who had also for his guests Lord and Lady Radstock, Lieutenant-General Sir H. Bentinck, Lord Suffield, the Hon. Major and Mrs. Walpole, Lieutenant-Colonel Ibbetson, Mr. R. J. H. Harvey, &c. In the course of a number of speeches in connection with various toasts, Colonel M'Murdo expressed his satisfaction at the prosperous position of the volunteer service; it had now turned the ebb to which it appeared to have receded, and, so far as he could judge, the tide was again flowing. The volunteer service now comprised 160,000 men, of whom 130,000 were riflemen, 80,000 of whom, again, belonged to detached companies seldom able to meet in battalion. If war came to-morrow, the country would have to depend on the 80,000 men composing the scattered corps which formed so large a portion of the volunteer force; and therefore he had come into Norfolk to see the manner in which the volunteers of this part of the country performed their duties. If they understood company drill, and had that cohesion in company which showed that they had paid attention to it, he should be quite satisfied; and he considered them perfect according to their degree, because he could not expect volunteers who could only meet two or three times a year in battalion to attain the position of those who had the advantage of turning out almost at their own doors and forming battalions of 500 or 600 strong. One battalion in London—the Inns of Court—was exceedingly well up in its work; but, under the different circumstances which obtained in Norfolk, he only expected that the men of the county battalions should understand company drill, and that the officers and non-commissioned officers should know their places. In such an event as the invasion of England it was not impossible that the northern coast of Norfolk might be selected as the point for landing. He had come into Norfolk to mark the thews and sinews of the volunteers who would have to oppose such a landing, and he was delighted to see so fine a body of men.

The annual inspection of the 1st Hants Artillery Volunteers, consisting of two batteries, took place on the 29th ult., at their platform on Hamble Common, the inspecting officer being Colonel Domville, of the Royal Artillery. Prizes were awarded to the successful competitors at the end of the day's proceedings. The guns are 24-pounders, the range being 1250 yards, and the precision of the firing was such as to elicit the highest commendation of the inspecting officer. There were forty-four shots fired, and of this number only one went wide of the mark, the others having been so well directed that not one would have missed a vessel moored in the position of the target. One shot fired by Gunner Reed carried away the flagstaff, a second hit the target, and a third fell within a yard of it. The men were afterwards inspected at company drill, and were then marched to Netley, where a dinner was provided for them by Captain Freeman and the officers of the corps. The batteries were under the command of Captain Freeman, the other officers present being Lieutenants Jackson, Smith, and Phillips, and the assistant-surgeon of the brigade, Dr. Orsborn. The whole of the proceedings passed off most satisfactorily, without a casualty of any kind.

A short time ago a challenge was received in England from an Australian battalion of volunteers to shoot an equal number of volunteers in this country—the latter to be selected from the best shooting company of enrolled volunteers for the year ending 1862, the firing to take place at any range not being the range of the respective corps. This challenge was addressed to the council of the National Rifle Association, and it appears that the best shooting company of volunteer rifles in England for the year 1862 was the No. 1 of the Nottingham Robin Hoods. This company has declared its readiness to accept the challenge, and on Saturday morning Lieutenant-Colonel Wright received a letter from the council of the National Rifle Association stating that an answer accepting the challenge had been sent to Australia. The contest will take place in September. The distances are 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, and 800 yards; five shots at each range. The shooting will take place at the same time in England and Australia—ten men from each corps.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

The weekly meeting of the Central Executive Committee took place at Manchester on Monday—Sir J. K. Shuttleworth in the chair.

Mr. Maguire, hon. secretary, reported the week's receipts at £6356; balance in the bank, £348,809. He also presented the monthly report, which stated:—"The very great increase of employment which has been afforded in the mills during the past month has enabled no less than forty-seven local committees to suspend operations for the present. From this circumstance I have been unable to obtain returns from their district, but, from reliable information which I have received, I am led to believe that out of 55,362 operatives resident in the districts in which committees acted, about 25,690 are working full time, and 16,801 are on short time. This improvement alone would have been a most satisfactory report; but I am also happy to state that in the districts in which local committees are still continuing their labours there are 2874 more operatives working full time than there were last month. It must not be forgotten that this is in addition to the 13,451 operatives who were reported to have obtained full work during the month of May; and it is now certain that, of those persons usually employed in the mills in the cotton districts, about 284,642 are in full work, 125,097 short time, and 180,729 out of work, against 192,527 full time, 129,741 short time, and 215,512 out of work in the last week of April. No further very great improvement can be anticipated in the state of employment before this time next year, as already it has reached the equivalent of an average of three days' employment a week for the operative population; and as at present there are 256,230 persons in receipt of relief, there is reasonable ground for apprehension that at least an additional 100,000 will have to be supported when the season arrives during which out-door labour will be considerably reduced."

Mr. Farnall presented his weekly report, by which it appeared that, on the 27th ult., there had been a further decrease in the number of persons receiving relief in twenty-seven unions of 3661 persons, making a total decrease, since the 6th of December, of 112,761 persons, and leaving 159,222 chargeable, independent of those receiving relief from the local committees.

Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, in a letter to a contemporary, says that the supply of cotton for the year may be expected to amount to half the old imports; and adds that the difficulties of manufacturing the Indian staple are actually overcome. It is only the price that kills. Of £40,000 now taken in weekly wages he thinks £22,000 may be due to the cotton trade, and £18,000 to casual employment. The latter must naturally be considered as in some degree temporary or precarious; but Sir James then proceeds to inform us that the factory work itself rests on no better basis. It is not a genuine revival of trade. It is only a little "spurt" put on by the energy of a few manufacturers who have adapted their mills to Indian cotton, and who have ventured, even at present prices, to replenish the stocks of goods, which, owing to the stoppage of production, had become very low indeed. But that demand must obviously be limited. The autumn would see it satisfied; and then the factory hands, the field hands, and the vagrants together would all come back upon the relief lists and swell the total of claimants to last year's figures.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WEE PAWN, L. M., and Others.—The key moves of Mr. Kling's instructive "Study" are as follows:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K B 8th (ch)	R interposes.	6. R to Q B 3rd	R to Kt 5th (best)
2. R to K B 3rd	R to Kt 5th (best)	7. Kt to Q 7th	R to R 5th (ch)
3. R to Q B 3rd	R to Kt 8th (best)	8. K to Kt 6th	R to R 3rd (ch)
4. R to Q B 4th	R to Kt 8th (best)	9. K to B 7th, &c.	
5. R to Q B sq	R to Kt 8th (best)		

His beautiful Enigma, No. 1330, is solved by 1. R to Q Kt 4th; 2. R to Kt 6th; 3. K to B sq; 4. K to Kt sq, &c.

NORTHERN.—Mate cannot be given in Problem 1008 as you suggest.

C. M., Warrington.—BLINDFOLD CHESSPLAYING.—In ordinary chess play little if any progress beyond a better knowledge of the opening has been made during the last quarter of a century, but in the art of playing *sans voir* the improvement is very remarkable. In the time of Philidor, and down, indeed, to a comparatively recent period, it was thought an almost miraculous achievement for any one to conduct three games simultaneously without the assistance of a chess equipage. In the present day we have seen Mr. Morphy play eight games in this way; and even this performance, astonishing as it seems, has been surpassed by the exploits of Mr. Blackburne and Mr. Paulsen, each of whom has more than once played twelve games blindfold at the same time.

F. R. S.—A list of the members belonging to each of the leading European chess-clubs, from its foundation, would certainly be interesting, but is not very easy of attainment. On the roll of the chess-club formed in St. James-street in 1774, Professor Allen, in his "Life of Philidor," tells us:—"One noble lady (Dr. Franklin's Mrs. Howe) stood by the side of a Church dignitary (the Bishop of Durham), at the head of a list," comprising, "besides uncounted Dukes, Marquises, and Earls, the historical names of Gibbon, Charles James Fox, Lord Mansfield, Erskine, Wedderburne, and the Marquis of Rockingham—of Elliot, the defender of Gibraltar—of Fraser, who met a soldier's death—and Burgoyne, who underwent a soldier's last humiliation at American Saratoga."

P. J., of Paris.—The June number of the Magazine has not yet come to hand; and the Journal, we are sorry to add, is at least two months in arrear.

R. A.—A charming composition, but no novelty. It is found in chess treatises a century old.

R. W. B.—We have received a prospectus of the new Chess periodical you mention, but have no faith in its stability. A well managed English Chess Magazine, edited by an Englishman of competent literary ability and knowledge of the game, would supply an admitted want. A Chess Magazine, professing to be "the organ of English Chess," edited by a foreigner and produced under foreign auspices, has, however, been already tried, and the result was not such as to warrant a repetition of the experiment.

IGNORAMUS.—The expression, *coup de Jarnac*, used by Philidor in his treatise on Chess, is a French phrase, denoting a subtle and unforeseen attack. It had its origin in the memorable duel which was fought in 1547 between François de Vivonne, Lord of La Chataigneraie, and Guy De Chabot, Lord of Jarnac. In this combat De Jarnac, overpowered by the blows of his vigorous opponent, covered his head with his shield, and assuming a crouching attitude contrived to wound La Chataigneraie in the leg, and thus obtained the victory.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1010.

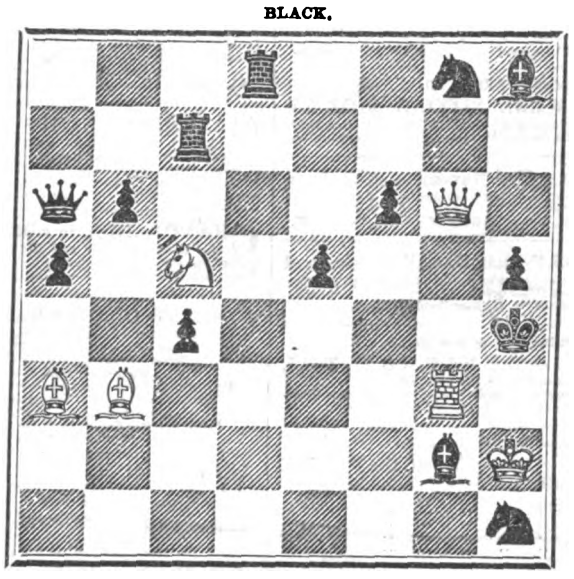
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K R 4th (ch)	R takes B (best)	3. Kt to K 6th (dis. ch)	K to Kt sq, or R sq, or B 3rd, Kt 3rd, or R 3rd
2. Q to Q R 7th	K takes R, or (*a*)		
(*a*) 2. If any other move, then—		4. Q to K Kt 7th.	Mate.
3. Kt to K 8th (ch) B takes Kt			
4. Q to K B 7th. Mate.			

PROBLEM NO. 1011.

By Sig. PLACHUTTA.

One of the Prize Problems of the late Competition.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A good Game in last Year's Tourney, between Messrs. PAULSEN and DUBOIS.

(*K Bishop's Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Q to K B 2nd	P to K B 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	18. R to K B 3rd	B to K B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	19. R to K sq	P to K B 5th
(This is a very old though little used defence. It may be adopted safely, but the result is generally a dull game.)		20. R to Q 3rd	
4. Kt to Q B 3rd		(The intention of Black, apparently, was to follow this move with Rook to K 6th.)	
(He may also play 4. P to K 5th, but in that case the second player can preserve the Gambit Pawn.)		20.	K to B sq
4.	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. K to R sq	P to Q Kt 3rd
5. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th	22. Q to K B 3rd	Q R to K sq
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd	23. R takes R (ch)	B takes R
7. Kt to Q 5th	Kt takes Kt	24. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to K 4th
8. P takes Kt	Kt to K 4th	25. K to Kt sq	B to K R 4th
9. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	26. Q to K B 2nd	B to K 7th
10. P to Q 4th	Q to K 2nd	27. R to Q 4th	P to K B 6th
11. P to Q B 3rd		(White plays this portion of the game very cleverly.)	
(This appears to be better than taking the K B Pawn with Bishop, though that move has its merits, if correctly followed up.)		28. B to Q 3rd	B takes B
11.	B to Q 3rd	29. R takes B	P takes K Kt P
12. P takes K P	B takes P	30. R to K B 3rd	K to K 2nd
13. B takes K B P	B takes B	31. R takes B	P takes R
14. R takes B	Castles	32. P to Q B 4th	P to K B 4th
15. Q to Q 4th	B to Q 2nd	33. K takes P	Q to K 5th (ch)
16. Q R to K B sq	Q to Q 3rd	34. Q to K B 3rd	Q takes Q B P
(Threatening to play P to Q 6th, and then to take the K B Pawn.		35. Q to K 3rd (ch)	K to Q sq
		36. Q to Q 2nd	K to Q 2nd
		37. P to K R 3rd	K to Q 3rd
		38. Q to Q Kt 2nd	Q takes Q P (ch)
		and White ultimately won the game.	

CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

The following Game, which illustrates a variation in the Scotch Opening much in vogue a few years back, is well entitled to consideration. It was played some time since between Mr. STANLEY and Mr. BLACKBURNE.

(*Scotch Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11.	K takes Kt
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	12. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	Kt takes Kt
3. P to Q 4th	P takes B	13. B to K Kt 4th	Q takes B (ch)
4. Kt takes P	Q to K R 5th	14. K takes Q, &c.)	
(For an analysis of this interesting variation the student is referred to the "Chess Player's Handbook," pp. 171-172. He should see also a game at the same opening, published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Dec. 7, 1861.)		12. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 4th
		13. Kt takes Q R	Kt to K Kt 5th
5. Kt to Q Kt 5th	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	14. B takes Kt	P takes B
6. B to Q 2nd	Q takes K P (ch)	15. B to K R 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd
7. B to K 2nd	K to Q sq	16. Kt to K 2nd	R takes B
8. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	17. P takes R	P to K Kt 6th
9. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K R 5th	18. B P takes P	Kt to K Kt 5th
10. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to K R 6th	19. R to K B 2nd	B to Q B 4th
11. Kt takes Q B P		20. Kt to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 2nd
(In the game referred to above White now played—	11. B to K Kt 5th.)	21. P to Q B 3rd	Kt takes K R P
11.	Kt to K 4th	22. R takes Kt	Q takes P (ch)
(Had he taken the Kt with his King the game would probably have been continued thus:—		23. K to B sq	Q takes R
		24. K to K sq	Q takes P (ch)
		25. K to Q 2nd	Q to K B 5th (ch)
		26. K to Q B 2nd	B to K 5th (ch)
		27. K to Kt 3rd	B to Q 4th (ch)
		28. K to B 2nd	

The game was abandoned as a drawn battle.

CHESS ENIGMA.

No. 1338.—By Mr. C. BAYER. (*La Régence.*)

White: K at Q B sq, Q at K B 2nd, B at K R 4th, Kts at Q 4th and Q R 3rd, Ps at Q B 2nd and Q Kt 6th.

Black: K at Q B 6th, Rs at K B 2nd and Q B 5th, Kts at K Kt 5th and K B 8th; Ps at K B 5th, K 3rd, Q B 3rd, and Q R 3rd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

ACCLIMATISATION.—In the *Annals of Natural History* Dr. J. E. Gray has inserted a copy of the circular on this subject prepared by Mr. Wallace, approved of by a committee formed at the British Association meeting at Cambridge (consisting of Dr. Sclater, Mr. Alfred Newton, Mr. Wallace, and Dr. Gray), and now in course of distribution. The following are some of the points of inquiry to which the attention of persons resident in extra-European countries is especially requested:—1. As to the domesticated animals indigenous to the country, their differences from the wild races, the possibility of domesticating the latter, &c. 2. As to the domesticated animals which have been introduced from other countries, the date of their introduction, food, habits, longevity, fecundity, diseases, &c. 3. Special inquiries relating to the more common domestic animals—viz., sheep, horses, cattle, dogs, ducks, and geese; the capability of forming hybrids, &c.

NITROGEN IN BREAD.—A short time ago M. Barral laid before the French Academy of Sciences a memoir, in which he not only stated that, when in the same state of dryness, there is more nitrogen in the crust of bread than in the crumb, but that crust is more soluble than crumb in water. This last fact was imputed by M. Payen to the transformation of dextrine into starch during baking. M. Barral, in a note to his memoir, reports another important result, established by his researches. From the same weight of dried crust and dried crumb placed in water he has found that the soluble part of the crust gives from 7 to 8 per cent of nitrogen, while that of the crumb gives only from 2 to 3 per cent. The greater solubility of the crust no doubt proceeds from the gluten of the crust having undergone a remarkable transformation through exposure to the temperature of from 392 to 428 deg. Fahr. in the oven during baking. He says that the soluble part of crust possesses more nitrogen than there is in the juice of meat. By way of confirmation, M. Barral introduced some gluten into strong closed glass tubes, and submitted them to a bath of oil, of the temperature of 428 Fahr. In a few seconds the gluten liquefied. This liquefaction, effected under the influence of steam and pressure, gave rise to a disengagement of carbonic acid; for when the tube which contained the liquefied gluten was broken, a slight explosion took place. When the gas causing this explosion was collected, it was found to be carbonic acid, without any trace of nitrogen. The brown liquefied gluten was remarkably alkaline, and endowed with a peculiar odour. After filtration, a yellow precipitate was formed by treatment with acids, and none was produced by treatment with alkalies and alcohol. M. Barral states that he is still pursuing his interesting studies on the chemistry of bread-making.

THE PRESERVATION OF BUILDING MATERIALS is still the subject of the experimental researches of M. Kuhlmann, so well known for his memoirs on the applications of silicates of potash, or water-glass, for the hardening of stone, &c. The efficacy of this material having been found incomplete when applied to old buildings, under the influence of ammoniacal emanations and constant humidity, M. Kuhlmann has tried, in the case of brick walls, a mixture of tar obtained from the distillation of coal, laid on as hot as possible, the wall having been previously heated by placing near it a portable coke fire. This having been found successful, he was induced to experiment with several combinations of coal tar with various mineral substances, such as oxide of iron, obtained from the combustion of iron pyrites; this latter, united with one fourth of its weight of coal-tar, gives a plaster, which, when cold, possesses remarkable hardness and sonorousness. The application of silicious solutions is not suitable for moulded plaster, because, even at the moment of contact, there is an exchange of acids, and a gelatinous solution is produced, which forms on the surface of the plaster an impermeable layer, and thus prevents the silica from penetrating into the centre. In regard to the application of bituminous substances for the preservation of plaster, M. Kuhlmann states that the chemical properties of the plaster, instead of being an obstacle to its hardening and unalterability, as in the case of silicatisation, is, on the contrary, very favourable to these effects. In a recent communication to the French Academy of Sciences, he gives many details, and expresses great hopes of the preservation of many public buildings and monuments from the injurious action of frost and damp by means of the combination of gas-tar with plaster and other substances. He thinks also that the phenomena attending these combinations well deserve the study of geologists in relation to the history of many of the transformations which have taken place on the crust of the earth.

THE ELECTRIC THERMOMETER has been recently employed by M. Becquerel in determining the temperature of the earth at great depths, and the details of his experiments are given in the *Comptes Rendus* of the French Academy. The electric thermometer in its simplest form is a closed circuit composed of an iron wire and a copper wire soldered at their points of junction, and in which is found either a galvanometer keeping zero perfectly, or, better still, a magnetometer solidly fixed, with divers accessories, such as apparatus for heating or cooling the free solder, thermometers, lenses, &c. When the temperature is the same at the two solderings the magnetised needle rests at zero; when there is a change of temperature there is a deviation. If one of the solderings is placed in a spot where the temperature cannot be observed with a thermometer, then, by raising or lowering that of the other soldering, until the needle shall arrive at zero, the observer will be assured that this temperature is the same as that which was unknown. Thus, by giving to the metallic wires sufficient diameters, the temperature at great depths may be observed. Care must be taken that the temperatures given by the solderings are the same as those of the thermometers placed beside them. The operation requires a deep-bored well, a thermo-electric cable, a galvanometer, and other apparatus; in all which M. Becquerel was liberally aided by M. Rouland, the late French Minister of Public Instruction. On examining the earth at Paris M. Becquerel found—1, That, without going out of the tertiary basin of Paris, the invariable stratum is not of the same thickness; 2, That we can rigorously determine the march of the propagation of heat in the soil and the position of the invariable stratum; and, 3, That at the Jardin des Plantes from the depth of 26 to 36 metres, the temperature is constant, as it is also from 16 to 21 metres. He states that in passing from one stratum to another the temperature seemed to change, and thinks that, consequently, it will be possible to determine with great exactness the propagation of solar heat in the earth. Since this new mode of observation indicates changes of temperatures less than the tenth of a degree, M. Becquerel considers it to be highly desirable that experiments should be made at depths of 100 or even of 200 metres, in order to learn the nature of the strata, the infiltration of waters, chemical reactions, and other causes which influence the distribution of heat in the crust of the earth, and what are the modifications which it undergoes with the weather—a distribution, the effects of which may react on the temperature of the soil, and, consequently, on the climate. This is one of the grandest questions in terrestrial physics which a philosopher can propose to himself to solve, and well worthy of fixing his attention.

THE HERRING.—Some extracts from the report of the Royal Commission (consisting of Professors Lyon Playfair and Huxley, and Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell) appear in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, and contain some interesting particulars respecting the natural history of this valuable fish. It is found in four conditions:—1, Fry or sill; 2, Maties or fat herring; 3, Full herring; 4, Shotten, or spent herring. Adult full herrings generally vary in length from ten to fifteen inches; they may vary, it is said, from seven to seventeen inches. Their food consists of small crustacea and fish, and particularly sand eels, while in the matie condition they feed voraciously. Their enemies are fish (cod, ling, &c.); birds (gulls and gannets); marine mammals (porpoise, and other cetacea); and man. In 1861 there were in Scotland, and that part of England over which the Fishery Board have jurisdiction, 42,751 fishermen and boys engaged in the herring fishery. The total take of the year would give about 20,000 herrings for each of these persons, or nearly 900,000,000 for the whole! This vast number sinks into insignificance if compared with the total destruction effected by agencies over which man has no control. Consider the destruction of large herring by cod and ling alone. It is a very common thing to find a codfish with six or seven large herrings in his stomach, of which not one has remained long enough to be digested. If, in order to be safe, we allow a codfish only two herrings per diem, and let him feed on herrings for only seven months of the year, then—2 herrings × 210 days = 420 herrings—his allowance during that time; and fifty codfish will equal one fisherman in destructive power. But the quantity of cod and ling taken in 1861, and registered by the Fishery Board, was over 80,000 cwt. On an average thirty codfish go to 1 cwt. of the dried fish. Hence, at least 2,400,000 codfish were caught in 1861. But, if fifty codfish equal one fisherman, 2,400,000 will equal 48,000 fishermen. In other words, the cod and ling caught on the Scotch coasts in 1861, if they had been left in the water, would have caught as many herrings as a number of fishermen equal to all those in Scotland, and six thousand more, in the same year.

A NEW GAS FURNACE for scientific purposes has been constructed by Mr. G. Gore, with the view of employing only ordinary coal gas and atmospheric air, dispensing with the use of bellows, blowing apparatus, tall chimney, or valves requiring frequent attention. It is figured and described by Mr. Gore in the *Philosophical Magazine*. It consists of a cylinder of fire-clay, about 9 in. high and 6 in. diameter, open at both ends, with a hole in its side near the bottom to lead into the chimney. It is covered with a movable plate of fire-clay with a hole in its centre for the introduction of the crucible or of substances to be melted. This hole is closed by a perforated plug of fire-clay for access to the contents of the crucible, and that again is closed by another stopper of clay. A chimney of sheet iron, about five or six feet high, kept upright by a ring of iron, is attached to the top of the furnace. The fire-clay cylinder is inclosed in a sheet-iron casing with a bottom of iron, to which are fixed three iron legs. Inside the larger cylinder is another fire-clay cylinder or cupola with open ends and with three projections of fire-clay for supporting a crucible, which is kept steady by means of three marbles. The gas-burner is a thin metal cylinder deeply corrugated at its upper end, with the corrugations diminishing to nothing at its lower end. For details of the management of this furnace we must refer our readers to Mr. Gore's description. He says that the chief conditions for its successful use are "sufficient gas, proper regulation of gas to air, and a suitable degree of draught." Mr. Gore states that it will readily melt half a pound of copper or six ounces of iron. It requires from twenty to thirty minutes to acquire its highest temperature, and then the entrance part of the chimney exhibits a faint red heat in daylight. If it exhibit much more than this the draught is too powerful. This furnace is protected by patent, and may be obtained of the maker, E. W. Ball, Islington, Birmingham.

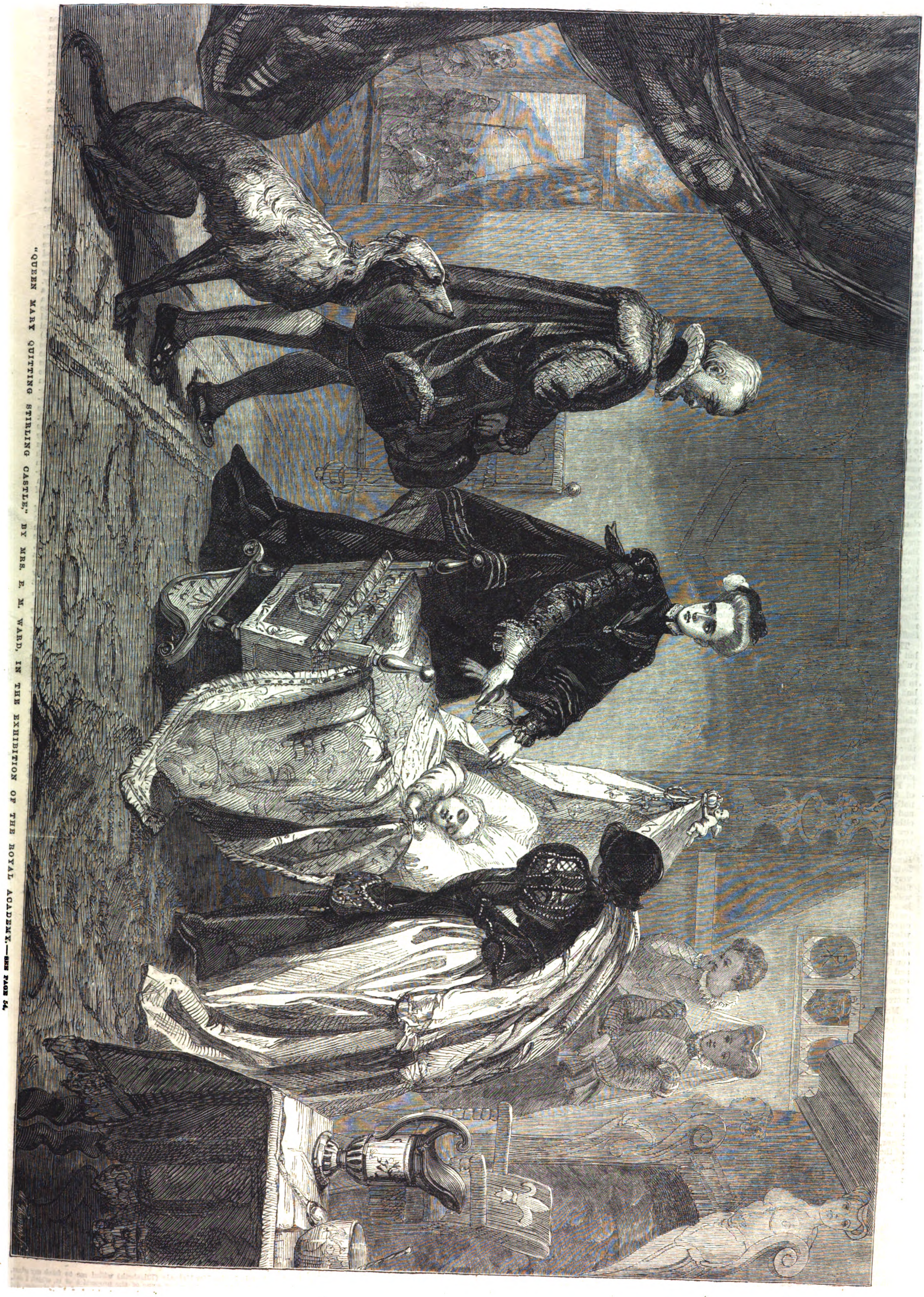
Digitized by Google

"ST. PETER," BY T. J. GULLICK, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE PAGE 54.

"THE SHEPHERD OF JERUSALEM," BY W. J. WEBB, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.
SEE PAGE 52

Digitized by Google

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE PAGE 54.



"QUEEN MARY QUITTING STIRLING CASTLE," BY MRS. E. M. WARD, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE PAGE 54.

Digitized by Google

THE FARM.

WHEN we have said that the weather is nearly everywhere most favourable for the crops, that the meadow clovers seem likely to turn out better than the meadow grasses, that a public testimonial has been set on foot to Mr. E. Holland, M.P., of Dumbleton, for his services to agriculture and the Agricultural College (at which the editors of the Devon and Hereford Herd Books, and other gentlemen well known in the agricultural world, have voluntarily offered to deliver lectures), that the farmers' hair is on end at the prospect of a decimalised system of weights and measures; and that the cock, like everything else, is entitled to a quiet Sunday in the country with his family—we have pretty well epitomised the fortnight's news. The stock for the Hamburg Show will be shipped about the 9th, but they are sent over for sale quite as much, if not more, than for show purposes, and their owners will be only too glad to get back without them in time for Worcester. We hear that Messrs. Weatherby, Barthropp, and Robert Smith have promised to judge, and that the secretary of the Agricultural Hall has been specially asked to go over and help the promotors of the maiden Dog Show in Germany. The Islington one produced about £1600 net to the shareholders.

The agricultural meetings so far have been well attended, and above the average. The Bath and West of England especially marked the strides which shorthorns are making in the close borough of the Devons; but still the show of the latter was, in the opinion of Mr. James Quartley, who was a judge, and not the man to shirk an unpleasant truth if it were needed, one of the very best he had seen. Sir J. Duckworth ineffectually objected to public judging, and denied it even the name, because he declared that he was fifty or sixty yards off the judges. Too great proximity to these functionaries has been the great complaint hitherto; but really, according to Sir John's argument, a cricket-match is not played in public because the spectators stand outside the flags. The careless way in which the catalogue was got up seems to have been the great blot of the Norfolk show, where the shorthorns, polls, and Southdowns were in good force. Sir Willoughby Jones, in a very practical speech at the dinner, said a good word for the blood-red dairies of the county, and for those who had through evil report and good report kept their faith with this stock, which prosper on very light herbage, are rare fill-pails, hornless, tractable and quiet, and never injure the trees and fences. It was thus that the Baronet summed up for them, and added that in offering his cup he had limited it to animals without either slugs or horns, "my object being to prevent our milk from being bred away by crossing with a Devon, or endeavouring to get a Devon back." He also announced a further limitation for next year, to prevent the cup being again won by an animal with a spot of white on it, as he is firmly persuaded that, "where you see a spot of white in our red Norfolk polls there is bad breeding somewhere, and a spot of white tells of stray shorthorn blood put in many years since, either to square the back or for something else." At the Essex meeting Sir John Barleycorn, who has played second and third parts at the Royal, was first in the blood-horse lists, with nothing but old Dr. Sangrado against him. Mr. Claydon won the two shorthorn bull prizes with his Marquis of Cornwallis and Marquis of Cornwallis 2nd, but was beaten for the champion one by Mr. Sworder's Duplicate; and Mr. M'Intosh had the rewards of his Kirkleavington allegiance in Lady Bates 3rd and Lady Oxford 5th, both by his American bull. In one class Mr. Claydon beat Sir Thomas Lennard, the great Southdown man of the district; but the Baronet had the open champion prize for the best ram of any pure breed with one said to have been bred at Babraham. At the dinner, the farmers complain that they were invited to express their opinions on the Bishop of Rochester *v.* Davis (clerk), and then snubbed for doing so. At Ipswich old Chester Emperor won first-class honours again. Mr. S. Wolton was supreme in Suffolks; and Sir E. Kerrison defeated the best shorthorn female (not Pride of Southwicke or Rosedale) that was sent from Branches Park. The pigs were pre-eminent, the blacks more especially so; but Mr. Rigden did not think highly of the Southdowns, save one, and rallied Mr. Dobito at the dinner on the new black-faced breed, "The Suffolk," with which he was most fortunate.

The recent Babraham sale was not, so to speak, a very dashing one, but The Beauty tribe, with The Lord Chancellor (400 gs.) at its head, pulled up the average well. This son of Usurer (decidedly the most characteristic bull we ever saw at Babraham) and Red Rose has gone to Mr. R. Sharp, of Courtlands, Sussex; and First Fruits, who lacks bull character, departs to Mr. Odam, of Bishop Stortford. It may be that the Birmingham mind has a native weakness on the subject of medals, but surely the pertinacious attempt to bid for and claim this bull "with his Battersea medal," which the executors very properly regarded as an heirloom, might have been spared. Old Erminstade, of Fawsley, from whom First Fruits is in direct descent through The Englishman and Sir Charles, ends her life in Saxony, and departs giving her six gallons per diem. Mildred Rose, from The Beauty, goes at 145 gs. to Cheshire, which is not often seduced into giving those prices; and Miss Burdett Coutts (91 gs.) to Mr. Barclay, in Fifeshire. The foreigners were busy, and Mr. Clark Irving (late of Sidney), whose laudable zeal for stock improvement in his native county has impelled him to offer 120 gs. in shorthorn prizes, and 20 gs. in Galloway prizes, at the Wigton Show next September, was either the winner or the second in some good bouts. The third prize cow at Battersea, Lady Elizabeth Yorke, only made 36 gs., so that the report of the Royal judges—"not a good one"—inconsistent as it might seem when Douglas's Maid of Athelstane and Ambler's Wood Rose were unnoticed, was not far from the mark. Early and continued fertility was the great feature of this herd. The calves were never very much to look at, as they seemed to get all their leg growth the first year, and to lack twist; but the way in which they let down and widened out in their second season was something marvellous, and a look over the cream of the yearling and two-year-old heifers in the smaller yard near the house was something to be remembered, especially when it was backed up with a short ride to the North Farm, when the troop of Royal shearlings were picked over for the second time before starting. The shorthorns have all gone; but the grand old Southdown blood of the five mysterious tribes will no doubt still continue to flourish, in the hands of the Webb family, about Babraham and West Wickham. Time has revealed the great secret at last that on some eight hundred acres the flocks and herds alone were worth some five-and-twenty thousand, and never was the triumph of blood more complete.

Mr. Sanday's Leicester shearlings, 60 rams and 100 ewes, will be sold on the 26th of August, by Mr. Strafford, and there ends the victorious Holmpierrepont flock. Mr. Preece leads off the "Shrop" sales of this year at Shrewsbury Fair on July 27 and 28, and follows up at Mr. Horley's on the 29th; while Mr. Lythall begins at the Lees Farm, near Stafford, on July 30, and has Mr. S. Byrd's shearlings second on his list. About forty shearlings and older Oxford Down rams of Mr. Charles Howard's, a flock which has taken so many first honours at Smithfield, and gained its maiden Royal prize last year, are announced for sale, as usual, by private contract.

The Act 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 71, s. 42, enacts that lands in a district the tithes whereof shall have been commuted, and which shall afterwards be newly cultivated as hop-grounds, shall be charged with an additional rent charge; and it has just been held by the Court of Error, in "Trimmer (app.) v. Walsh (resp.)" (reversing the judgment of the majority of the Queen's Bench and confirming the judgment of Mr. Justice Wightman), that waste lands in a parish the tithes of which were commuted, but thereafter cultivated as hop-grounds, were not liable to such extra-ordinary rent charge.

A monument has just been erected in Carlisle Cathedral to the memory of the late William Blamire, Chief Commissioner of Tithes and Copyhold and Inclosure Commissioner. It records, *inter alia*, that during twenty-four years of official life he was "the willing adviser of the Government upon many political questions, especially those relating to agriculture." The Blamire family motto of "Faire sans dire" gave the impress to his whole life. He had learnt his experience in a hard school—among the borderers and the Cumberland "grey-coats," as, up to the period of his entering Parliament for the eastern division of his county, at forty-one, with a Cumbrian colleague in Sir James Graham, his life had been spent among "the brown fallows" and pastures, and in riding (sometimes all night) hundreds of miles per week from fair to fair. This tablet has been erected, and a Blamire agricultural prize founded, by public subscription.

INDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

DRAUGHTS, BACKGAMMON, DICE, DRAWING-ROOM CURLING, MERELLES, AND QUOITS.

DRAUGHTS, though despised by many persons, is a game full of interest, and, as a scientific recreation, though less pretentious than chess, it ranks very high. It has not the same stamp of antiquity as chess. Sir William Jones has traced the latter game back to some four thousand years, whereas we do not find that draughts was much practised in Europe until the middle of the sixteenth century. Some writers have held that draughts preceded chess, but apparently without sufficient evidence. In Angas's "Savage Life and Scenes" it is stated that a game much resembling draughts is played by the uncivilised tribes of the interior of New Zealand; the game is called by them "emu," and it seems to have originated with them, as it is scarcely possible that they derived it from any other people. In 1688 an elaborate treatise on draughts was published in Paris by a Monsieur Mallet, a well known professor of mathematics, and three-quarters of a century later Mr. William Payne, also a teacher of mathematics, published a celebrated work, entitled "Introduction to the Game of Draughts." In 1800 Joshua Sturges printed a guide to this game, which even at this lapse of time has never been surpassed; the work has been edited several times, but the additions to it are for the most part unimportant. In England draughts is universally played on the white squares, the board being placed with a black square in the right-hand corner; the reverse being the case at chess, a white square always occupying the right-hand corner. In Scotland, and as far as we know, this is the only exception, the game is played on the black squares. The colour of the squares, except as far as habit is concerned, makes no difference in the relative position of the pieces. The origin of backgammon is a vexed question; Palamedes, of Greece, is the reputed inventor of this game, decidedly one of the oldest known in our times, about 1224 years B.C. It is stated by some to have been invented in Wales during the period preceding the Conquest. The derivation even of the word is unsettled, some considering it to be from the Welsh "back," little, and "cammon," battle; others, from the Anglo-Saxon "bac," back, and "gamone," game—that is, a game where the player may be sent back. The latter derivation is supported by Bishop Kennett and Strutt. Tric-trac, a similar game, was formerly called "tick-tack," or "touch and take," because if you touch a man you must play him. Cotton, in "The Complete Gamester," has the following curious remarks on tric-trac:—"Some play this game with toots, bovereis, and flyers. Toots is when you fill up your table at home, for which is required small throws. Boveries is when you have a man in the eleventh point of your own table, and another in the same point of your adversary's directly answering. Flyers is when you bring a man round the tables before your adversary hath got over his first table, to the effecting of which there is required very high throwing on your side and very low throwing on his."

The early name of the backgammon board was tables, and we find that games with dice were divided into games within the tables—e.g., backgammon Irish (a very similar game), tric-trac and some minor games, one of which went by the suggestive appellation of "catch dolt." Of games without the tables may be mentioned "in and in," "hazard," and the like. Chaucer mentions "tables;" in his time it was played with three dice, and all the men commenced their action from the adversary's table (here we see the word "tables" preserved in the singular number). We also find "tables" mentioned in Rabelais, as a game played by Gargantua:—"Apres souper venaient en place les beaux Evangiles de bois, c'est-à-dire force tabliers." The fair wooden gospels are said to have been invented by certain monks in order to conceal their gaming propensities. The backgammon-boards were made, as we now see them, bound and lettered on the back to resemble volumes of books; and it was not thought too bold a device to insert the names of holy books. Should the quasi-pious monks be disturbed in their devotions at the gaming-table, they need only shut the volume before them, and restore it to the shelf till the intruder was gone. The odour of sanctity was not enough to prevent the disease that has been wittily described as "a paralytical distemper which, seizing the arm, the man cannot but choose shake his elbow." The invention of dice is ascribed to Palamedes, to whom we have already alluded. The game of "tall and tessers" among the Romans was played with dice. The use of dice is of very early date in this country, for we find in Stowe—"The Kings of Scotland, France, and Cyprus, being in England on a visit to Edward III., a great tournament was held in Smithfield, and afterwards the Mayor kept his Hall for all comers who were willing to play at dice and hazard. The Lady Margaret, his wife, kept her chamber to the same effect. Shortly afterwards they entertained the Princess of Wales, her son, Prince Richard, and their attendants, with a grand masquerade on horseback—the procession beginning at Newgate and ending at Kensington. Being arrived at the palace, one of the masques produced a pair of dice, and proposed to play with the Prince. The dice were so artfully contrived, that when the Prince threw he was sure to win; and, having thrown three times, his Royal Highness won a bowl, a cup, and a ring, all of gold; and, having given the Princess and each of the nobility attending, the like opportunity to win each a gold ring, they were highly pleased." Again, in Stowe's "Surrey" we read how "Sir Miles Partridge play'd at dice with King Henry VIII. for Jesus' bells (so called), which were the greatest in England, and hung in a tower of St. Paul's Church, and won them, whereby he brought them to ring in his pocket; but the ropes afterwards catched about his neck, for, in Edward VI.'s days, he was hanged for some criminal offence." An Act of George IV., passed 1828, regulating the license of makers and the sale of dice. There is a very amusing game lately invented, which is likely to become very popular—viz., "Drawing-room curling." The rink is made of strong plate glass, with a prepared ice surface. By a simple but hitherto unknown liquid preparation the inventor and constructor, Mr. Gavin Young, of Edinburgh, has been enabled to make the surface of the rink remarkably smooth, so smooth, indeed, that the curling stones, when propelled by an expert and practised curler, move along as gracefully as if the rink was really ice and not polished glass. The rink is twenty-one feet long by four broad, which is a size admirably suited for the amusement of private parties; but they can be increased to any size. The curling stones are made of finely-polished Aberdeen and Peterhead granite, between three and four pounds in weight, with silver handles. They are the exact models of the stones used by curlers. During the summer months, or even at Christmas, when through a succession of thaws no opportunity is afforded either for the graceful exercise of skating, or for the still more spirited and exciting game of curling, the new model curling rink will be found a delightful in-door amusement for persons of both sexes.

Another game, that of "merelles," ought to be here mentioned. It was formerly called in England "nine men's morris," and is one of some antiquity. The form of the board is the same as that used in the fourteenth century; and the rustics of that age, in lieu of a board, were wont to cut lines in the same form upon the ground, and make a small hole at every angle, using stones of different forms and colours to play the game with. Shakspeare refers to this, in his "Midsummer Night's Dream," when "proud Titania replies to jealous Oberon":—

> The nine men's morris is fill'd up with mud;
> And the quaint mazes in the wanton green,
> For lack of tread, are undistinguishable."

The game is played in the following manner. Two persons, having each nine men, or pieces, lay them down alternately, one by one, on the spots placed at each angle or intersection of the lines, and the object of either player is to prevent his opponent so placing his men as to form a row of three. When such a row is formed, he whose men form it has the privilege of removing from the board any one of his adversary's men, except it be one of the row of three. When all the pieces are laid down, they are moved to the best spot adjacent in any direction the lines run, if not already occupied. Each player moves alternately, and he who takes off all his opponent's men wins. Drawing-room quoits is also a very good game, although it depends more upon skilfully throwing the small ivory discus than any mental power. At the late fête at Fontainebleau quoits made of caoutchouc were introduced, and furnished great amusement to the Emperor, Empress, and their distinguished circle. We have no doubt that ere long indiarubber quoits will form one of our popular indoor games.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

STRAWBERRY-HILL, which has for more than a century been historically associated with literature, taste, and genius will, on the 15th and 16th inst., by kind permission of Frances Countess Waldegrave be thrown open to the public in aid of the fund for the enlargement of Holy Trinity Church, Twickenham. In the grounds of Strawberry will be held a bazaar, reminding one of the "little plaything house" which Walpole bought of Mrs. Chevenix, the noted toywoman, and made the nucleus of the celebrated Strawberry Villa, "set in enamelled meadows, with phillagree hedges." We venture to suggest a stall inscribed "late Chevenix's." Strawberry-hill has a legion of celebrities, but never was its gaiety devoted to a holier purpose than the good work of next week.

The important collection of ancient Greek coins, in gold, silver, and bronze, formed by the Chevalier N. Ivanhoff, under favourable and advantageous circumstances, during a long official residence in Turkey, was disposed of by auction by Sotheby and Wilkinson last week. The collection comprised specimens of the coinage, both civic and regal, of numerous cities and kingdoms of the ancient world; the matchless series of the coins of the Lycian League, struck before the reign of Alexander—those of European Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt being included, many examples of which are so rare as to be wanting in the richest cabinet. The sale lasted throughout the whole week, and realised upwards of £3000.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for the present month appears a communication addressed to the Editor on "The Fraudulent Manufacture of Flint Implements" recently detected at Winchester. They were offered for sale by a poor labouring man, who stated that he had found them in a barrow about eight miles from Winchester. Upon being much pressed, however, the man confessed the forgery, and, for a small consideration, showed the Correspondent the art and mystery. "Pulling out of his pocket a small, dirty bag, he took from it a common carpenter's awl and the hasp which goes over the staple of a padlock, and then taking from another pocket some pieces of flint, he sat down, and holding the flint dexterously between his thumb and finger, and resting his hand upon his knee, he soon formed a beautiful specimen (which is engraved, with others, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.) The awl he used for making the angles at the base and rounding the barbs. The man's skill and quickness were remarkable, being, as he stated, the effect of several years' practice in this art. It should be added that the long portion of the hasp formed the handle, and the circular part the hammer on which he broke the flints." While upon this subject we may note that the *Journal of the Kilkenny Archæological Society*, vol. iv., part 1., just published, contains some lithographed illustrations of articles found in *cranoges*, or ancient lake habitations of Ireland, of the class to which Sir Charles Lyell's work on "The Antiquity of Man" has of late drawn so much interest. The most remarkable items represented are a piece of pottery, with the wavy pattern upon it; a paddle or oar 3 ft. 7 in. long; a wooden scoop, that might be used for baling out water from the boat with with which it was found, of similar form to that used by modern yachtsmen to sluice their sails in a match; a netting-needle; a battle-axe, of iron; sock of a plough, of iron; a knife with a goat's-horn handle; several iron and brass pins; a large button-like fastening, of brass, the eyes cast; a crucible, never used; and a bone comb.

In "Some Notes from French Towns," in the *Builder*, we read of the interesting results of the examination of the gravel-beds in the vicinity of Abbeville, which have provoked such intense discussion among geologists as to the antiquity of the formation and of the shaped flints which have been found there. M. Boucher de Perthes, resident in a handsome mansion in the Rue de Minimes, has for a considerable time collected all that the gravel-diggers have found, and has formed a museum of them. Visitors are freely admitted to view the contents. The number of the tooled flints, or *haches*, is about 1200, the whole of which M. de Perthes has offered to the Government, and his offer has been accepted.

The remains of a Roman hypocaust have been discovered on the site of the old Feathers Hotel, Bridge-street, Chester, which is now being taken down. The extent of the hypocaust is about 23 ft. square; height of the pillars, 32 in., quadrangular, with a cap of 12 in.; but few of the perforated tiles remained entire.

Coleridge oddly remarked, "You abuse snuff: perhaps it is the final cause of the human nose!" It is, however, against Samuel Taylor's argument to find that the custom of snufftaking has been traced in this country little beyond two centuries. Mr. O. Morgan, in recently exhibiting to the Society of Antiquaries some curious ivory snuffboxes of the last century, gave a short history of the introduction of snufftaking into this country, as exemplified by the boxes themselves. He said that the powder of tobacco having an agreeable smell, it became customary to use it as a scent about the year 1702; and, in the first instance, the snufftakers carried with them a small grater, with which they reduced the tobacco into powder. The grater was afterwards inclosed in a box; but the early snuffbox contained no reservoir, and the powder was consumed as soon as made. By the subsequent improvements a separate compartment was made in the box to hold the powder, and it was shut off from the snuff manufactory by a small pair of gates. By a further progress in the art of snuffmaking a sufficient quantity was manufactured to be contained in a separate box, which was carried in the pocket, whilst the manufactory itself was left at home. Some admirable specimens of the original portable manufactories of snuff were exhibited. Nevertheless, we have allusions to snufftaking of much earlier date than the above. Howell, who died in 1666, describes drawing smutchin into the nostrils with a quill; for, snuff was anciently taken in small spoons, whence, in old plays, we have a *spoonful*, not a *pinch*, of snuff. Two ancient snuffboxes, engraved in the "Archæologia," vol. xiii., resemble flat, circular smelling-bottles: the stopper screws in, and has a spoon fastened into it, resembling that of a cruet for cayenne pepper.

The tone and translucency so much extolled in ancient stained glass, in a lecture lately delivered by Mr. Edmundson to the Chester Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society, are argued to be "simply and solely the effect of age, and to be legitimately produced in no other way." We have long held this same opinion, but with this addition—that some of the effect is due to the *passage of light through the glass in a series of ages*. On mentioning this effect to a celebrated artist in glass a few years since, he admitted its reasonableness. Mr. Edmundson has shown, by experiment on some very old cathedral glass, that the translucency is all a myth, for that, when cleaned and polished, it was as transparent, if not more so, than the modern glass. With respect to the tone, or mellow crust, upon old glass, Mr. Edmundson proves, by experiment, that the normal condition of ancient windows is that of perfect freedom from that tone. As to the popular notion of *lost colours*, Mr. Edmundson maintains that, not only is there no colour of ancient times not reproduced in all its vigour now, but there are many colours now known to the glass-stainer which were never dreamt of by the older artists. Here, again, the "question of time," we think, should be considered. It was noticed at the Chester meeting that the ancient circular quarries (*vulgo*, "oyster-shell glass") is believed to have wholly disappeared; the window of the small domestic chapel attached to the Bishop's palace at Chester being, according to Mr. Albert Way, the last apartment in England which retained that ancient form of glazing.

The "magic crystal" which played so conspicuous a part on the recent "Zadkiel" trial reminds one of the famous convex crystal which Dr. Dee had in 1582, and which he pretended to have received from the angel Uriel. This crystal was believed to have the quality, when intently surveyed, of presenting apparitions, and even emitting sounds. The phenomena varied. Sometimes the crystal had to be turned about several ways before the right focus was obtained; sometimes the spirits appeared upon the crystal, sometimes reflected upon parts of the room, but only one person could see the figure or hear the sounds. Hence a medium was requisite, with whose testimony the inquirer was compelled to be satisfied, for he neither saw nor heard anything himself. Much was said of the rank of some of the persons who inspected Zadkiel's magic crystal, but Dee had a Queen among his visitors, for he records in his "Diary," published by the Camden Society—

> 15th March, 1596.—Her Majestie (Elizabeth) willed me to fetch my glass, so famous, and to show unto her some of the properties of it, which I did. Her Majestie, being taken down from her horse by the Earle of Leicester, did see some of the properties of that glass, to her Majestie's great contentment and delight.

Digitized by Google

DESIGN FOR THE

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

THE NATIONAL PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL.

We give in this week's Impression an important and carefully-executed view of the design recently adopted by her Majesty for the national memorial of her lamented Consort. Apart from the interest which attaches to its purpose, it has a special character as being the most important and elaborate work of monumental art in modern times. To make the project more intelligible to our readers it may be useful to recapitulate its history.

When the first impulse of grief was subsiding which the death of his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort had excited throughout the country, a common feeling seemed to suggest the adoption of some fitting mode of perpetuating the memory of a Prince whose life among us may be described in the most unaffected terms as one of eminent private virtue and public usefulness. Accordingly, a committee of influential men met for this purpose, under the presidency of the then Lord Mayor, Mr. Cubitt. From their deliberations, and the tone of the public press, the idea of erecting a monolithic obelisk in a conspicuous part of the metropolis seemed to find great favour, though public opinion was freely expressed as to the unfitness of adopting a pre-Christian form and type of monument as a memorial of an eminently Christian Prince. A Royal Commission, composed of the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Clarendon, Sir Charles Eastlake, President of the Royal Academy of Arts, and the Lord Mayor of London, was appointed by the Queen to investigate the obelisk scheme; and the result of their consultations was a report to her Majesty in which such a form of monument was recommended to be abandoned in consequence of the insuperable difficulties which seemed to surround the project—the chief one being the hopelessness of procuring a monolith of sufficient size in a durable material. The commission appended a suggestion that her Majesty should appoint a council of the most eminent artists of the day to investigate the subject and report as to the most fitting and practicable form which the monument to the Prince Consort should assume. The ultimate result was a competition between seven of the architects who had composed the deliberative council; and in January last they accordingly completed their work, and a magnificent series of designs was laid before her Majesty, who, in conjunction with the members of the commission, selected the design which we now publish. The architect, as the public are aware, is Mr. George Gilbert Scott, R.A. The drawing we engrave has been prepared under his immediate supervision, by one of his draughtsmen, for illustration in our pages. The cost of the work is reckoned at about £120,000. The site is at the westernmost end of Rotten Row, near Kensington Gardens, and opposite the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society.

We understand that the practical execution of the design is to be commenced forthwith; and we can but reiterate the feeling of our contemporaries, as expressed at the time of the competition, that this magnificent design may be worthily and speedily realised, and that the Queen may find in that consummation, and in the interest felt by her loyal and attached people, some substantial consolation for her irreparable loss.

We extract from the *Builder* a technical description of the design:—"The leading idea is founded on what is of necessity its most important and central object—the statue of the Prince himself; and the great aim has been to add dignity to this statue, and to render the design expressive of the sentiment with which it is regarded. The statue—which is in a sitting posture, representing the Prince as clothed in the robes of the Order of the Garter, and is placed in an elevated position on a raised platform—is overshadowed by a vast and gorgeous canopy, not so much for physical protection as for the enhancement of its dignity. To carry out this view the canopy is treated almost with the richness of a shrine, or (one may say) of those imaginary structures of which ancient shrines took the form of the models. It is about 30ft. square, and is supported at the angles by groups of columns of polished granite. The material for the mass of the structure is not yet determined; but the aim is that it shall unite brilliancy with durability. Whatever the material may be, it will form but a groundwork for richer inlayings. The gables and spandrils will be filled in with mosaic pictures relating, probably, to scenes in the life of the Prince Consort; and other parts will be enriched by decorations in gilt and enamelled bronze, polished stones (such as crystals and cornelians), and other objects calculated to add to its brilliancy and beauty. The tabernacle-work, or flèche, rising from the roof of the canopy, as well as the covering of the roof itself and the cresting of the gables, will be wholly of gilt and enamelled metal-work, which, in the hands of Mr. Skidmore, may be expected worthily to exemplify this special branch of the art-progress of our day. The canopy rises from a lofty and solid basement or podium, which is surrounded with sculpture in high relief, representing, in figures of life-size, the history of the arts of painting, sculpture, architecture, and music; something after the manner of Delaroche's *hémicycle des beaux arts*. On pedestals projecting from the angles of this *podium* are groups illustrative of others of the arts and occupations of peace, as commerce, agriculture, manufactures, and engineering; and on larger pedestals, at the extreme angles of the flights of steps which surround the platform, are groups having reference to the contributions of the four quarters of the globe to the International Exhibitions. The detached figures which decorate the canopy itself represent the principal sciences and the Christian virtues; while the whole design is terminated by a richly-gemmed cross supported by angels. The square of the base of the platform will be between 130 and 140 ft., and the entire height of the monument about 150 ft."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

GENERAL SIR JAMES LILLYMAN CALDWELL, G.C.B.

Sir James L. Caldwell, G.C.B., of Beachlands, Isle of Wight, a General in the Army, and Colonel-Commandant, R.E., who died at Beachlands, Ryde, on the 28th ult., was the son of Major Arthur Caldwell, of the Bengal Engineers, and nephew of the late General Sir Alexander Caldwell, G.C.B. He was born on the 22nd of November, 1770, and married, on the 18th of February, 1794, Mrs. Johnston, daughter of M. Maliard, of Dôle, in France, and relict of Richard Johnston, Esq., by whom he had a son, Arthur, who died in 1843, and a daughter, Maria, widow of Edward Sullivan, Esq., third son of Sir Richard Sullivan, first Baronet, of Thames Ditton, Surrey. Sir James Caldwell was appointed to the Royal (Madras) Engineers in 1788, and went through a long and distinguished career. He served in the war against Tippoo in 1790, and was in the attack on Tippoo's camp, and in the storming and capture of Bangalore, and in two battles near Seringapatam. He subsequently captured several Indian fortresses, and shared in the glories of the first siege of Seringapatam, the battle of Mallavelly, and in the final capture of Seringapatam, when he was severely wounded on the breach where Tippoo Sultaun himself was slain. Caldwell subsequently, as Commanding Engineer, took part in the capture of the Mauritius. He became a General in 1854, and a Colonel-Commandant of Engineers in 1862.

JAMES HANS HAMILTON, ESQ.

James Hans Hamilton, Esq., of Abbotstown and Holmpatrick, in the county of Dublin, D.L., J.P., and late M.P. for that county, was the only son of Hans Hamilton, Esq., M.P. for the county of Dublin for thirty years, by his second wife, Anne, daughter of Hugh Henry Mitchell, Esq., of Dublin. He was born in 1810, and was educated at Eton and Christchurch, Oxford. He was first elected to represent the county of Dublin in Parliament in 1841, and he continued in that representation with undiminished credit from that time until ill health compelled him to resign his seat only a few months ago. In politics Mr. Hamilton was a stanch Conservative; but, while he maintained his political principles with unwavering constancy and firmness, he won the respect and gratitude even of his opponents by his kind and conciliatory demeanour, and by his numerous acts of practical benevolence. Mr. Hamilton married, in 1833, Caroline, daughter of John F. Trant, Esq., of Dovea, in the county of Tipperary, and niece, maternally, of Sir Henry Brooke, first Baronet, of Cole Brooke, in the county of Fermanagh, by whom, who died in 1845, he had issue. Mr. Hamilton's demise occurred in London on the 29th ult. His son and successor, Ion Trant Hamilton, Esq., is one of the present member of Parliament for the county of Dublin, having been so elected lately, on his father's retirement. This family of Hamilton springs from a brother of Sir James Hamilton, Serjeant-at-Law, who was created Viscount Claneboye, and with whose grandson that viscountcy and the earldom of Clanbrassil became extinct, in 1675. In the female line, however, Claneboye has been restored as a barony, and is one of the titles of the present Lord Dufferin and Claneboye, the kinsman of Mr. Hans Hamilton just deceased. Mr. Hans Hamilton's ancestors have been for centuries of high note and political importance in the counties of Carlow and Dublin. His grandfather, James Hamilton, Esq., Deputy Prothonotary of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, married thrice and had thirty-six children. His eldest son was Mr. Hans Hamilton's father, and one of his granddaughters, Harriette Catherine, is the wife of the eminent Indian Commissioner Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B.

The new duty of £3 3s., with 5 per cent thereon, on beer licenses to retailers keeping victualling-houses, but not selling spirits, took effect yesterday.

ICE: ITS PRODUCTION AND APPLICATION.

For a week or more the thermometer has stood at 75 deg. in the shade. When it stands at 80 deg. then it is that the great demand is made upon the ice-stores. Measured by the mercury in the tube, for every additional degree of heat in the temperature of the air the business of the ice-dealer increases tenfold. The last three years have been most unfavourable to this anti-thermal trade. The population has stood in greater need of seasonable sun than of the gelid gifts of winter; while rain flooded and cold winds blew, little disposition was felt to visit the ice-wells. Stores that have been long laid up have been kept from year to year; and many who think they are cooling themselves with the ice of last winter are in fact indebted to frosts of 1861 and 1862.

In America the trade in ice has always been much more extensive than in this country. It is said that in Boston alone more block ice is consumed than in the whole of this kingdom. The fact is, that it is there employed in winter as well as in summer, it being the fashion with our American cousins to quaff their beverages cold. Boston first started in the ice trade, in 1806. In 1854, 156,540 tons of ice were shipped from Boston, and 20,000 tons from New York, the home consumption of New York being last year about 270,000 tons. A splendid market was open in the South, of course, for the intense heat of those parts made ice an article of the first necessity. A multitude of speculators sprung up, and companies were formed to ship ice to Europe, to India, and China from lakes occupying an elevated situation about eighteen miles from Boston, of which Wenham Lake is one. The sale of ice and snow preserved in the caverns of Vesuvius, and on the more elevated parts of Etna, has long been a considerable branch of trade in Naples and Catania; and its use in the delicious confections of Italy in no small degree conduced to the same practice which has now overspread the West. In the absence of statistics from icebound Russia, we may suppose that during the short period of heat sustained by the inhabitants of the north, they compensate themselves by the use of ice as a luxury, for an unwilling submission to its frigid rule six or eight months out of the twelve. The tale told of certain sportive tendencies shown by the people of St. Petersburg during the severe winter of 1740 show that they can be merry with their fetters even while they wear them. At that date a house was built from the ice of the Neva, 52½ ft. long, 16½ feet wide, and 20 ft. high. The roof was of ice, and, notwithstanding its immense weight, the foundations sustained the burden without perceptible sign of crushing. Before this veritable ice-house, or palace, as it was called, stood six cannons of ice, resting upon carriages and wheels of ice, together with mortars of the same material. These six-pounder pieces were charged with three pounds of powder, and threw iron shot clean through two-inch boards at sixty paces. In this singular case ice not more than 4 in. thick was found to resist the force of the explosion.

We have never heard of any expedition being fitted out from Russia for the capture of icebergs, but we have certainly heard of such a case as this occurring at Boston. One burning summer, when the ice stores were empty and the hearts of the Yankees were melting within them, a ship was sent forth, at the public behest, to seize one of these monsters of the Arctic regions on its passage to the south. The birth and history of these wonderful transparent floating mountains is now a subject of common talk. The snow, which falls thickly on the Arctic islands and continents, being melted in summer, forms collections of fresh water, which soon freezes and increases yearly, until the mass becomes mountainous and rises to the elevation of the surrounding cliffs. The melting of the snow deposited on these elevations adds to their growth, and, by filling up the interstices, renders the whole solid. When such a mass has reached the height of 1000 or 1200 feet, the accumulated weight, assisted by the action of the ocean at its base, plunges into the sea, and by winds and currents is carried southwards, and finally disappears before the influence of the Gulph Stream, which throws an isothermal line from Newfoundland to the coast of Iceland, deflecting it upwards very nearly through twenty degrees of north latitude. Frequently these ponderous crystals hide as much of their proportions below the water as they expose above it, and float, grinding the rocks of the sea bottom as they go, with a force that may perhaps be visible to some future geologists when they shall be exalted to be the proud promontories of a now nameless continent. They carry huge boulders from the Arctic rocks and disperse them over the bed of the North Atlantic, and for the whaler they bear rich provision of fresh water, of which he spoils them. Well, it was for such a prize as this that the little vessel set sail from Boston, nor, if the narrative is to be depended upon, did it sail in vain, for a berg was attacked in high latitudes, hewn in pieces, and carried home with rejoicing.

Our ice comes not from America, as formerly, but from Norway. That which is not imported is, of course, procured from the rivers, ponds, and canals. Every dirty horsepond and stagnant pool near London is laid under tribute during the bitter reign of the winter blast, and, so soon as there is a little "cat's ice" to be seen, collectors set to work with rakes, poles, and scoops to prepare it for those who convey it in all sorts of vehicles to the various wells and stores. No matter how foul the water, ice is ice—dark, manurial water yields transparent ice; and, since no questions are asked, down go these various sorts of portable water into the ice-well to fraternise together. It is perfectly true that the upper stratum of water which is turned to ice may be regarded as distilled; but it is not so far distilled as that, when produced from foul water, it shall be perfectly pure. Although quite transparent, it will still contain a considerable portion of its impurity.

This, together with the refuse of foreign ice, is known as rough ice, and is rather used by fishmongers and in refrigerators than in direct contact with our beverages, for which purposes block ice is reserved. This rough ice is generally sold at 2s. or 3s. a hundredweight. Formerly it was customary for us to depend upon America for the block ice; but of late years our supply has come from Norway, which, though less clear, is less expensive. Certain fiords possessing water of known purity and wholesomeness are leased to such as may be engaged in this trade, and the ice produced may be said to be cultivated, since the inhabitants on the margin of the fiord are engaged to keep the ice free of snow, to watch its formation, and to cut it, when 12 in. or 15 in. thick, into blocks 22 in. square, weighing about 2 cwt. There are large stores on the coast to which these blocks are conveyed, and from these the ships receive their cargoes, the ice being packed neatly, but without any separating media. There is one company which confines itself to this trade—namely, the Wenham Lake Company. They pride themselves on vending a most superlative quality, for which the price charged is uniformly 1d. per lb. This seems a very cheap rate for the pure portable water of a Norwegian fiord, considering the expense incurred in obtaining it, and considering, too, that for every ton sold two tons are imported. We have recently paid a visit to their ice stores under Waterloo Bridge. They occupy five large arches on the Surrey side, and can stow away, in sawdust, some 2000 tons. During the hot weather a busy scene is thus presented at six o'clock in the morning, when the carts are packed and dispatched with supplies for town customers. Declining, as they do, to deal in rough ice, their trade is confined principally amongst the wealthy.

In the afternoon the railway vans arrive, and the packing is resumed for the country trade, at which time each block is put into a bag, with a thick layer of sawdust immediately surrounding it to absorb the liquid and act as a nonconductor. Perhaps the busiest time is when a ship arrives, not that foreign ships are allowed so high up as Waterloo Bridge, though it would be a great convenience to the company if they were. They get no further than the docks, whence they discharge into lighters, which conduct their frigid cargoes nearly to the mouths of the dark caves fitted for their reception. The blocks are received by attendants armed with huge grappling-irons, slid along a platform to a weighing-machine, there estimated in pounds avoirdupoise, and banished to realms of darkness which, for the time being, are illumined by scores of candles. We were shown one arch half full of ice eighteen months' old, the produce not of last winter, but of the previous one. When an arch is filled it is boarded up, and kept as impervious as possible to air; and the entire store is so drained that as fast as water is formed it is carried away.

The consumption of London is something like 50,000 to 60,000 tons of ice, and this trade is divided—unequally, of course—amongst ten or twelve firms. There have recently sprung up in this country important rivals to the natural ice-dealers, which are the artificial ice manufacturers. The former, when they are questioned about the matter, say that they entertain no fear. In the first place, being made so rapidly, it is clouded and less liked for those purposes to which block-ice is usually put, and, in the next, it cannot be made at less than ¾d. 5-14ths, according to the lowest estimate.

For our colonies, and India especially, this invention will prove a saving of at least fifty per cent on the miserable ice which the natives of the hill country contrive to scrape together during cool nights, when the process of evaporation or absorption chances to be vigorous; but in England it is not supposed by the best authorities that it will supersede the Norwegian supplies. The old method of getting ice in India was as follows:—Ice committees were organised for the different cantonments, and these superintended the production of the ice crop upon a large space of ground divided into compartments, and containing innumerable holes fitted with shallow dishes filled with water and covered with wet straw to assist the operation. A clear night and a sharpish breeze are propitious to the formation of a thin coating of ice, the appearance of which is no sooner discovered by the watchers than a cry is given which arouses the sleeping natives, who hurry to seize upon the fickle production before the sun's rays shall come to resolve it again to liquid. Such a mode of making this material has long proved thoroughly inefficient in a climate like that of India, where a constant supply is essential to life, let alone comfort. It is not improbable that the Indian Government may, as a public measure, help to establish ice machines at different large stations in the presidencies; for whilst this invention promises ice four times cheaper than that formed by radiation, it does more, for it produces it at stations where it could not otherwise be obtained. The value of ice for the sick man of India cannot be estimated, while for those in health it is an important preservative. In the hospitals it is used much, but far less than it will be when the supply is increased.

Briefly considered, the invention consists in the evaporation of volatile fluids *in vacuo* at a low temperature, and condensing at a higher temperature by pressure, and water at an ordinary temperature. In the absence of an illustration which was given during the exposition at Kensington, we give a summary of the *modus operandi* in very nearly the words of the manufacturers. Ether, being the only element used (besides brine), is placed in an air-tight vessel, called a refrigerator, and evaporated *in vacuo*. The vacuum is formed and sustained by a double-action pump, which extracts the vapour as it rises and forces it onwards into a large vessel or "condenser," where, under the influence of water at an ordinary temperature and pressure, it gives off its surplus heat and returns again to its fluid state, when it flows back to the refrigerator to be re-evaporated. The ether forms a complete circuit, passing from left to right in a vaporous state, and from right to left in a fluid state. In order that the supply of ether may be regular and neither too much nor too little, a self-regulating valve is placed in connection with the return-pipe from the condenser, which discreetly retards or accelerates its supply to the refrigerator. Thus, on the side where the ether is continually undergoing evaporation a large degree of caloric is absorbed, which is carried off in vapour. The temperature can thus be lowered in the refrigerator to 50 deg. Fah. below freezing-point, while the condenser becomes hot. This excessive amount of cold, being unprofitable in the production of ice, an uncongealable fluid medium—namely, brine—is made to pass over the surface of the refrigerator in a continuous stream, and allowed time to part with its caloric. When it has reached the required temperature it is admitted to a long trough, where it passes completely round moulds made of gun-metal, which are full of the pure water to be solidified. This solidification takes place most quickly at the end of the trough where the brine enters. As it does so the moulds are removed, emptied, refilled with water, and replaced at the opposite end, the others having been forced up by the turn of a screw to make room for them. Some recent ingenious arrangements have been made to quicken the operation and economise the ether; but there is no space now to particularise them. It may, however, be proper to add that the novelty of the process does not consist in the use of ether, which has been known to experimentalists for a long time, but in its economical use. In the machine which makes one ton of ice an hour, and which costs £520, 80 lb. of ether are in circulation, at 1s. 6d. per pound; and the loss is only about 1s. on every ton turned out.

The French showed a machine for icemaking in last year's exhibition, in which they produced the same results with ammonia under pressure as Siebe does with ether *in vacuo*. A great degree of cold is produced also by a mixture of saltpetre and Glauber salts, and there are now manufactured and exported to India, &c., in large quantities, chemical mixtures known as freezing powder, by means of which rough ice can be produced in fifteen minutes, at a cost of 1s. 9d., or about 4d. per lb. This powder, introduced into a little machine, invented by the same person, may be used upon the table to ice wine or water with the greatest celerity. A bottle of champagne may be iced in ten minutes for 3d. So great is the intensity of the cold produced that the sparkling contents of the bottle may be actually transformed into a spongy mass.

Ice is much used in medical practice to reduce fever and stop the flow of blood. Many lives are annually saved by it which are jeopardised by brain fever. In Bartholomew's Hospital about one ton is used every year in fever and other cases. The best block ice is also used by photographers and chemists, as giving them the most purely-distilled water they can obtain. The most novel application of ice of which we have heard, however, is for the preservation of salmon ova. It is supposed that by means of this medium it will be possible to convey the ova of the salmon to Australian waters, there to be hatched.

The manager of the Wenham Lake Company allowed a quantity of these ova to be buried in the ice vault on the 17th of January last. At the end of ninety days—the time taken for the passage to Tasmania—the packet was brought to light, a proportion of the ova, in a perfectly sound condition, were removed, and two thirds of them were successfully hatched. The remainder were taken on the 12th of June (the 144th day), and were shortly afterwards hatched with but small loss. This experiment quite contradicts the old theory that salmon ova, from the time of their emission to that of their being hatched, must be kept in running water. The action of the ice, in fact, is to check development, and we quite expect soon to hear the praises of Tasmanian salmon.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

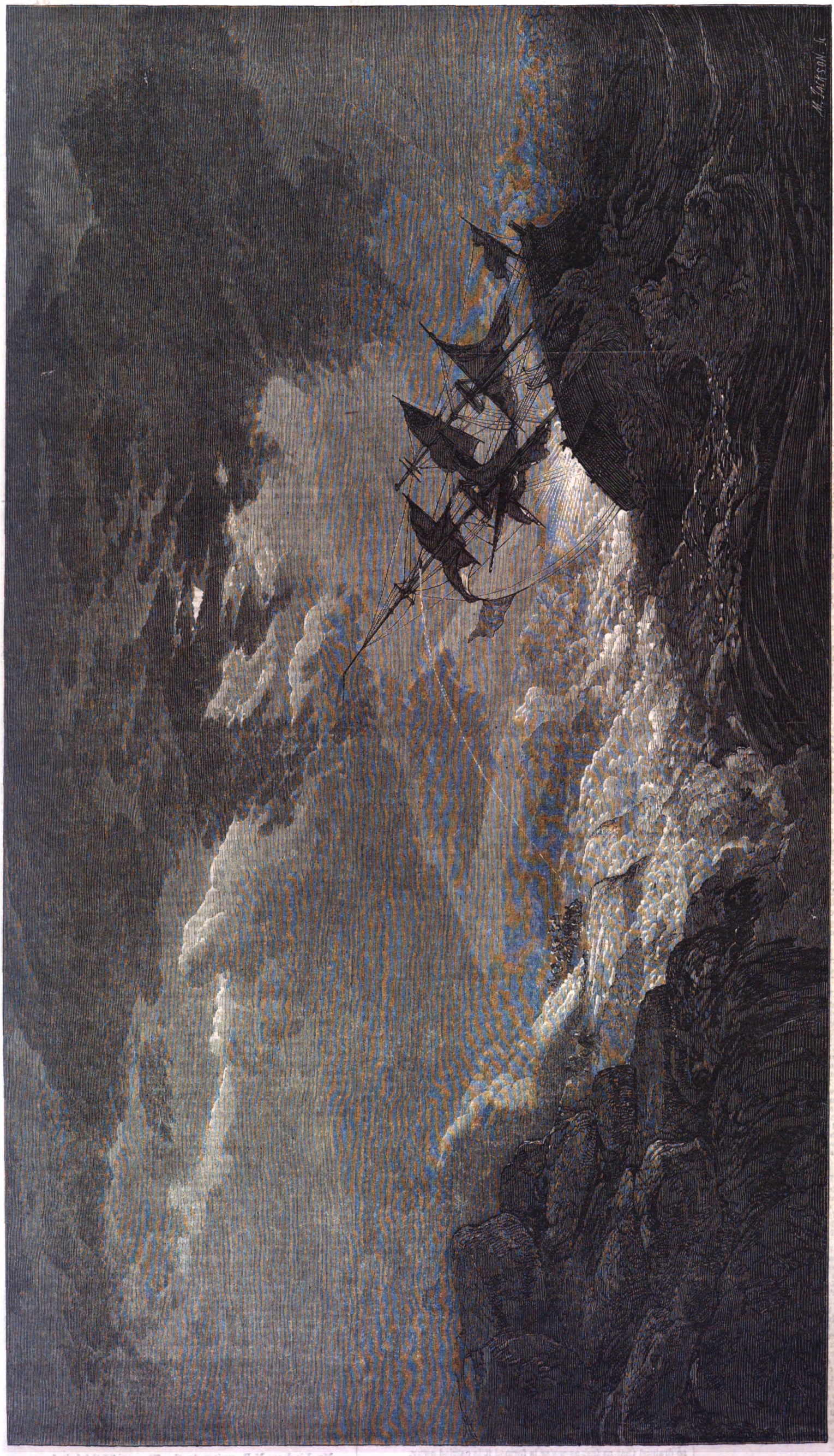
The will of the Right Hon Caroline, Dowager Lady Poltimore, of Upper Brook-street, was proved in London on the 2nd inst. by her son, the Right Hon. Augustus Frederick George Warwick Bampfylde, Baron Poltimore, and William Henry Domville, Esq., the executors. The personalty was sworn under £35,000. The will, with two codicils, was executed in May last, the month in which she died. It contains many specific bequests to the members of her own and her late husband's family, including her brother, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Buller, K.C.B.; a complimentary legacy to the Earl of Abingdon, one of the trustees, and to Mr. Domville, her executor; to the poor of North Molton, Devon, £500; the poor of Poltimore, £200; and to the Exeter Hospital, £500, appointing her son, Lord Poltimore, residuary legatee.

The will of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Lascelles Wraxall, Bart., of Wraxall, Somerset, was proved in London by his nephew, Sir Charles Frederick Lascelles Wraxall, Bart., the sole executor. The testator, Sir William, who attained the age of seventy-two, died at Passy, near Paris, on the 2nd of May last; and, though a British subject, and received his military education at Woolwich, was an officer in the Spanish service. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1831. His heir and successor is his nephew, Sir Charles Frederick Lascelles Wraxall, Bart., to whom he has bequeathed the whole of his property, real and personal, and all other property over which he had the power of disposition. The will was executed in France, on the 23rd of April, 1863.

The will of Captain Charles Rayley, Esq., R.N., of Southwold, Suffolk, was proved in London by the executors—Mrs. Rayley, the relict; John Blacket, Esq., of Balleen, Kilkenny; and Robert Cunninghame Taylor, Esq., M.A., of Christ Church. The personalty sworn under £35,000. To his relict he has left his property and estates in Southwold absolutely, and a life interest in other estates in Suffolk, which, upon her decease, will be divided into certain portions amongst his nieces and their issue, appointing his relict residuary legatee for life. There are several pecuniary legacies, which are to be paid free of legacy duty.

Mr. Lindsay, M.P., writes to the *Times*:—"I think it due to Mr. Roebuck to say that what he has stated is true, and shall be confirmed by me in Parliament with time, place, and circumstances, when the debate is resumed."

Digitized by Google



"A SHIP IN DISTRESS BURNING A BLUE LIGHT," BY E. DUNCAN, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

(*Continued from page* 41.)

eminently picturesque. Seen from a distance, its embattled walls, large ruined castle, and numerous towers and spires present great variety of form. Nearer, the Byzantine Duomo, constructed of coloured marbles, the great square, and its fine marble fountain, are splendid objects. The castle and ghetto are romantic in the extreme. It has, besides, a townhall, hospital, several monasteries, silkmills, and distilleries. Down many of the streets run canals of pure water, while the sluggish Adige, with its boats and cattle, add items invaluable to the painter, the rugged peaks of the Tyrolese mountains forming a glorious background to the whole. This is just the subject for this excellent water-colour painter, and he has brought to it the best resources of his art, judiciously heightening the effect of the many towers and spires by representing them flushed with the rays of the declining sun.

Our next Engraving is from a drawing by Mr. S. P. Jackson, a painter in water colours whose works are always commendable for careful fidelity to nature. *Staithe*, the subject of this drawing, is a fishing village in Yorkshire, ten miles north-west of Whitby. The word "staythe" was formerly applied to a quay, or wharf, especially in the old topographies of York, and may explain the origin of the name of this village. The chief natural feature of the place is the headland, seen in the view, and which is somewhat remarkable for its boldness. The village derives another kind of interest from its association with the name of Captain Cook. The great navigator was sent from his native place in the neighbourhood and apprenticed at an early age to a haberdasher of Staiths. A passion for the sea was, however, awakened in him among the humble fishermen, and, to indulge his bent, a discharge from his master was procured, and he was apprenticed to a firm engaged in the coal trade at Whitby. Mr. Jackson proves that he is also infected with a love of the sea. He has represented with evident relish all the picturesque objects and incidents of the sea-coast and fishing life—the vessels and boats, the anchoring and beaching of the same, the little smoky hamlet screened from the wind by the cliff, the low waves breaking and playfully running up the soft sand, with nothing to remind us of the terror and treachery of that cruel northern ocean, save the threat of a passing rain-cloud.

It is difficult for persons in this country—perhaps the more so, if actually engaged in the pastoral employment—to realise the full force and meaning of the text given by Mr. W. J. Webb, in illustration of his carefully painted and remarkable picture, *A Shepherd of Jerusalem*, engraved page 44. The artist quotes the verse from, St. John x. 4:—"And when he putteth forth his own sheep, he goeth before them, and the sheep follow him: for they know his voice." Similar passages, containing images drawn from the relationship of the shepherd and his flock, occur constantly in both the Old and New Testaments. Indeed, all the poetry of Holy Writ, if not actually in the form of an eclogue or idyl, is more essentially pastoral than we can readily apprehend. In memory of the Good Shepherd who "laid down his life for the sheep," our ministers are still "pastors of the flock;" but to whom will this suggest that, in ancient Judea, the shepherd was sometimes actually slain by wild beasts in defending his charge? We drive and worry our sheep with dogs; but, as Mr. Webb represents, to this day in the East the shepherd *leads* his flock. Something like this may, it is true, be witnessed in the management of the great merino flocks of Spain; in France also, and even in Scotland. But it is only among the great Oriental pastoral

Digitized by Google

"THE REST," BY G. CHESTER, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

nations, who derive nearly all their sustenance from their flocks and herds, and who spend their whole lives in tending them, that the relationship so often alluded to in the Bible, the habits thus induced, and the influence they have on the very forms of speech and the imagery of the language, can be fully appreciated. The shepherd of the East not only leads his flock, but he teaches them to answer to names he gives to each when lambs, and thus, individually as well as collectively, they "know" and follow his voice. The shepherd gains the most wonderful influence over them by his constant attention and kindness, and, like this shepherd, by carrying the lambs, especially if weakly, literally "in his bosom." A very remarkable instance of the docility of sheep under this management occurs in a passage of "Philo-Judæus," where they are represented submitting themselves willingly to the hand of the shearer, standing before him in a silent, inclining posture, perfectly unconstrained. What a con-

"THE WANDERER RETURNED," BY HARRISON WEIR, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

Digitized by Google

trast this to the noire, confusion, and brutality often witnessed in our modern sheep-shearing! We trust we have said enough to indicate the deep religious suggestiveness of this picture. The artist apparently inclines to the realistic treatment of sacred subjects. The accurate representation of the peculiar lop-eared and long-tailed Syrian breed of sheep, and the view of Jerusalem in the background, seem to prove that he has actually visited the Holy Land, like Mr. Holman Hunt, who with more than a crusader's courage performed a solitary pilgrimage to the shores of the Dead Sea to paint his picture of "The Scapegoat." We have some æsthetic objections to this mode of rendering the historical incidents of the Bible, though we heartily commend the earnestness it implies. Even in regard to the question of fact we believe that the Canaan of the Old Testament or the Romanised Judea of the Gospels cannot be recalled by representing the Palestine of the nineteenth century. However, these objections should not be urged against Mr. Webb's present picture, because he represents no historical incident, but gives a scene the suggestiveness of which is legitimately associated with its literalness.

Mr. Gullick, in his picture illustrating the words from St. Luke, "*And Peter went out and wept bitterly*," engraved on page 44, seems to have discovered a subject in the Gospel narrative which, as far as we are aware, had never been painted. The trial scene and the moment when, at the third crowing of the cock, Christ turned that "look" on Peter which recalled the fulfilment of our Lord's prophecy of his unfaithfulness have been frequently represented, but not the Apostle weeping outside the high priest's palace. That memorable "look" of the Saviour, to which we have just referred, the painter seems to invite us to recall by the steps leading in the background of his picture to a half-opened door communicating, it is no doubt intended, with the "upper room," where the mock trial of our Lord is proceeding. Down these steps the conscience-smitten Apostle has descended. He has had to suppress his feelings as best he may, for in the hall are some of the rabble who went out with "swords and staves" to take Jesus. Among those warming themselves round the "fire they lit in the midst" we catch a glimpse of a Jew fiercely gesticulating to a puzzled Roman soldier; his thumb pointing over his shoulder towards the upper room sufficiently indicates the subject of his malicious tongue. Considerably nearer the door stands a woman with a key. A key in a picture of St. Peter is suggestive and not out of place here, for women have been doorkeepers from time immemorial in the East. But there is evidently a further allusion intended. She is surely the "maid," or "damsel" to whom St. Peter denied Christ, for she still points after him the finger of scorn. Seeing the disciple passing out with a look of convicted guiltiness, her suspicion would naturally be strengthened that he was "also one of them." Out from the doorway and round the angle of the projecting wall the Apostle has, however, passed, and seems to have arrested himself momentarily on the first impression of being alone. Still, even here, everything that might meet his eye is terribly calculated to deepen his remorse. Here the cross is placed in readiness, and against the doorpost and lintel is sprinkled the blood of the Passover—as enjoined in Leviticus. This was the very night of the Passover—that great type of our Lord's sacrifice—and, although the observance of this ceremony was not then general among the Jews, the sprinkling the blood on the walls of the high priest's palace would legitimately indicate his pretension to greater strictness and sanctity. The parchment also relates to the Passover, and likewise identifies the time and place, for it is headed with the words, in old Hebrew (i.e., without the vowel points) "The Passover—Caiaphas the High Priest." The initial letters—on the right of course, Hebrew reading from right to left—are painted red, like the minium initials of old Greek MSS. The introduction of the cross was a bold conception; but the instrument of shame and torture must have been in readiness, for our Saviour was crucified very shortly after. It is recorded that he bore it part of the road to Calvary; and where so likely that it should be placed as outside the palace of his most rancorous enemy and most bigotted judge. It will be noticed that the cross is inverted—in allusion, we presume to the tradition which represents St. Peter to have chosen to be crucified head downwards. The bramble growing near may have supplied the crown of thorns. The aloe is the favourite Eastern emblem of mental bitterness. Early morning is indicated by the lamp still burning under the keystone of the portal and by the low tone throughout, which also suits the scene in other respects. The introduction of the cock was essential to the narrative. All Mr. Gullick's critics unite in commending the expression of repentant anguish in the face, the bowed head, and clasped hands of the principal figure. The tear is just brimming over the eye; but the attitude is not that of prayer, nor does the disciple look heavenwards, for he had not yet apprehended the true nature of Christ's mission.

Mrs. E. M. Ward has selected one of the most touching incidents in the life of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots for the subject of the very admirable picture engraved on page 45. In *Mary Queen of Scots' Last Visit to Stirling Castle* the unfortunate Queen, as if feeling a presentiment that she was taking her last farewell of her babe, extracted a solemn pledge from the Earl of Mar (to whose care she had confided him) that he would guard his precious charge from every peril, and never give him up under any pretext without her consent. It was then the custom of the Sovereigns of Scotland to place the heir of the realm, for nurture and education, in the care of some nobleman of high rank. The weeping figure leaning over the cot is the Countess of Mar, Mary's confidential friend, governess or lady-mistress to the Royal infant. It may be interesting to know that the cot was painted from the original, which is still preserved. The ancient embroidered coverlet is a masterpiece of textural imitation. We have more than usual gratification in engraving this picture. We heartily congratulate Mrs. Ward upon her great success in a work the subject of which entitles it to rank as, in the best sense, an historical painting, which yet has afforded full scope for the artist's womanly and domestic feeling, and which are displayed without the slightest exaggeration. A more graceful subject for a female pencil could not have been chosen; and in treating it we believe Mrs. Ward has produced the most important picture yet painted by an English lady. It has unity and completeness as a whole, while parts—and those most important—such as the face of Mary, with its pathetic, appealing expression, and the chubby head of the infant Prince are admirable in the extreme. The colour and other technicalities are hardly less successful than the expression. A contemporary justly remarked in a notice of this picture that Mrs. Ward should, with other of our paintresses, write R.A. after her name, if the academy were as catholic now as it was in the last century, when it opened its ranks to Angelica Kauffmann and Mary Moser. Some of our readers may not remember that Mrs. Ward is granddaughter, daughter, and wife of artists; and, as another rare coincidence, that her married is the same as her maiden name. Mrs. Ward is married to Mr. E. M. Ward, the eminent historical painter, and is the daughter of Mr. George Raphael Ward, the distinguished engraver and miniature-painter, and the granddaughter of Mr. James Ward, the excellent animal-painter whose great bull picture was bought the other day for the National Gallery. Besides this, her aunt was the wife of Jackson, the portrait-painter, and her great-aunt the wife of the unhappy Morland.

The drawing of *A Ship in Distress* by the well-known marine painter Mr. E. Duncan, engraved on page 52, is remarkable for vigorous conception and powerful execution, but still more for the successful though very difficult combination of effects. We should, however, in the first place, endeavour to realise how the vessel drifted in the perilous position Mr. Duncan has represented. It seems, then, from the ragged but not massive character of the clouds crossing the moon that the vessel has been overtaken by bad weather, though not a gale, and to have, as it is called in nautical language, "missed stays," and then, her sails "clued up," to have drifted on to the rocks. In this hopeless extremity she burns "a blue light" as a signal of distress and to show her position to the people assembled on shore. These are evidently supposed to have made a fire with some wreck of tar-barrels, and are firing a rocket across the vessel with a line attached to it for the purpose of enabling the crew, by fixing this to the sinking ship, to establish a communication with the shore and thus save their lives. The yellow, fiery track of the rocket, and the less brilliant but broad red glare of the blazing barrels, with the pale though rather warm light of the rising moon, and the very cold colour of the blue light, form the contrast and variety of natural and artificial coloured light at night to which we have already alluded. The harmonious combination of all these effects is, we repeat—on account of its interest—the peculiar artistic merit of the picture over and above the nautical knowledge and artistic skill displayed in the truth and force with which the terrible situation of the vessel is represented.

Mr. Chester's landscape, *The Rest* (see p. 53), is the most artistic work by this painter we have seen. It is solidly painted, forcible, and rich in colour. It has a freshness and local character which sufficiently indicates study "on the spot," and satisfies the spectator of its fidelity; yet it is wholly free from imitative servility and photographic hardness. It has also—what is becoming more and more rare in our landscape school—the human element of interest, the expression of the artist's sympathy with his subject, that colouring which nature derives from transmission through the individual heart and mind, when these are frankly opened to her influence and the avenues to them are not barred by theory or choked with pride. The first impression conveyed by this landscape is that it is remarkably like Constable, than whom a more genuine lover of nature never lived. There is the same thoroughly rustic unconventional picturesqueness, the same showery English sky. The resemblance is, however, more in subject than style. There is no trace of imitation of the manner of any master; but we understand the scene represented is in the neighbourhood of Petworth—a picturesque district, which Constable actually visited, and where he painted, residing with a namesake, a brewer and an amateur artist, still living. It is the sentiment, however, more than the locality of this picture upon which one would fain linger longest. The title most aptly serves as text. There is dewy repose in the summer cloud-shadows; we fancy we hear the drowsy rustle of the umbrageous trees—all the more audible because the birds are hushed, listening for the coming shower; the lowly cottages nestle among the trees, types of quiet content, true sanctuaries of labour; the sheep take their afternoon "rest" near the still brooklet and up the sheltered avenue; the shepherd-boy lolls over the rail; the foxglove, unswayed by the wind, bows to its own sweet image in the unruffled water. All nature is lulled in transient reverie and repose, soon to awake with new life and vigour, joy, and song.

Our Continental neighbours say that one of the most salient characteristics of the English is the love of animals. The men have their horses and their dogs, and the maids—we will not say "old" ones—have their birds and their cats. To cater for the national taste we have a large class of animal painters, and in no country are so many really excellent artists in this department to be found. Among this large class few names are better known than that of Mr. Harrison Weir, and among the many drawings we have seen by this water-colour painter few have struck us as equal in merit to *The Wanderer Returned*, engraved on page 53. The cat is universally known to be one of the most difficult creatures to paint in the animal world—far more so than the robin and other birds so charmingly represented by Mr. Weir in other drawings from the same exhibition in which this finds a place; and the artist has succeeded perfectly in describing the general character as well as the coat of the cat, and also in the added difficulty of expressing master Tom's mewing for admission to the home he had forsaken.

FINE ARTS.

THE London Stereoscopic Company has just published, by permission of the Prince of Wales, two series of views—twelve large and twelve stereoscopic—of and about Sandringham, his Royal Highness's Norfolk seat. The public feel a very natural interest in everything relating to the Prince and his beautiful young partner, and the gratification of this feeling, even so far as to allow us, as it were, to follow the Royal pair into their domestic retirement from the ceaseless round of public festivity in London, is a gracious and graceful act. In these photographs we see the Prince and Princess and members of their suite in the shooting-jackets and wideawakes, the pork-pie hats and linsey-woolsey petticoats worn in ordinary English country life; we see the preparations for the morning drive, and the unostentatious drawing-room where the quiet evenings are passed. The same company has also issued a set of portraits of the Prince and Princess, together and separate, seated and standing. In point of photographic merit these are scarcely equal to the larger series brought out some time since by Mr. Mayall, chiefly on account of the objectionable pattern on a column in the background and the too obvious arrangement of the drapery about it, which draw off the attention to these accessories. The portraits of the Princess are, nevertheless, especially welcome from the novelty of the attitudes and walking equipment and the very becoming elegance of her indoor dress. The company have also published a series of twenty-five photographs from the wedding presents recently exhibited at South Kensington.

Mr. Marshall Wood, whose colossal bust of the Prince of Wales we lately engraved, has recently finished the model for a bust of the Princess, for which her Royal Highness has given a number of sittings at Marlborough House. We must give to this model similar praise to that we bestowed on the former. Mr. Wood has evidently endeavoured to obtain a scrupulously faithful and exact likeness of the Princess, and he has succeeded in reproducing the contours and proportions of the head, together with those minute and almost evanescent details of form in the features which in this instance alone give individual character. Only great exactitude and delicacy of modelling in the individual parts would have secured resemblance in the whole, for only in these, when examined separately, are the facial angle and the relative spaces of the features and forehead found to differ in the slightest degree from the ideal of modern sculpture since Flaxman—and we take the ideal female head of modern sculpture to be a higher standard of comparison than that of the Greeks, because it gives fuller recognition to the frontal manifestations of intelligence. The head has still a degree of classic character rarely found in nature, and this has suggested the treatment of the hair and drapery. The hair recedes from the forehead in flowing waves rather than ripples; is bound with the Greek fillet, and the knot behind inclosed in the Greek net; the drapery is clasped over one shoulder, as in antique statues. The only part which to us seemed not entirely successful was the mouth—not its general form, but its expression. The play of the muscles at and near the angle of the lip hardly conveys the frankness and sweetness which appear to be—judging ever from the photographs—the prevailing characteristic. As this is only the preparatory model, a hint may be of service in the execution of the work in marble, and, if entitled to consideration, will not be unwelcome to so conscientious an artist. The bust will, we believe, be executed colossal size, and given by the Lord Mayor as a companion to the same sculptor's bust of the Prince for the Mansion House. We may add that a cast of the bust of the Princess, by the celebrated Danish sculptor, M. Jerichau, has been placed in the gallery of the French Exhibition, Pall-mall. Though rather tame and heavy, and wanting in the general delicacy of modelling of Mr. Wood's bust—for which, however, we must make some allowance on account of the plaster material—the sculptor seems to have caught the expression in the lips, which Mr. Wood has at present partly missed.

The mention of the French Gallery reminds us that Mr. Gambart, its enterprising manager, and the well-known print-publisher, who has been of late so energetically prosecuting the piratical photographers who had infringed his copyrights in several popular engravings, has just published a pamphlet on "Piracy of Artistic Copyright," in which he fully exposes the grievance, of which not only publishers but engravers and artists have justly to complain. It is an anomaly of the recent legislation on artistic copyright that while there is a ready and stringent remedy for the piracy of copyright in pictures, other works of art, and photographs, the infringement by photographers of copyright in engravings—which is most easily effected, and should therefore be rendered most easily punishable—is left without easy means of prevention, and with only the old, cumbrous, and expensive means of repression. Mr. Gambart treats the subject very ably and forcibly; and we regret our space does not permit making quotations which would show the great injustice at present suffered. The Society of Arts is, we are glad to know, moving in this matter; and we trust that some efficient means of redress will be devised by Parliament before the close of the present Session. Meanwhile, we would commend Mr. Gambart's pamphlet (which is published by Tegg) to all interested in this important question.

The great picture, the "Martyrdom of Huss," by Lessing, brought from the Dusseldorf Gallery, New York, exhibited in London last year, and reviewed at length in these columns, has found its way back to Germany. It has been purchased by the King of Prussia for 15,000 thalers.

Mr. Frederick Goodall has been elected from the ranks of the Associates to the full honour of Academician. The Royal Academy could not have made a better choice.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ADMIRALTY.

Admiral of the Blue F. E. Loch has been appointed to receive a pension of £150 a year, as provided by her Majesty's Order in Council of the 26th of June, 1861, vacant by the death of Admiral the Hon. Sir G. Elliott, K.C.B.; and the name of Admiral Loch has been removed to the reserved Half-pay List accordingly, and, in consequence of this removal, the following promotions, to date the 25th ult., have taken place:—

Vice-Admiral of the Red the Hon. H J. Rous to be Admiral of the Blue.
Vice-Admiral of the White Sir M. Seymour, G.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red.
Vice-Admiral of the Blue F. T. Michell, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White.
Rear-Admiral of the Red the Hon. G. Grey to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.
Rear-Admiral of the White Sir A. Milne, K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.
Rear-Admiral of the Blue the Hon. J. Denman to be Rear-Admiral of the White.
Captain H. Lyster to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.
Retired Vice-Admirals H. T. B. Collier, H. Stanhope, and J. T. Coffin to be retired Admirals, but without increase of pay.

The screw steam-vessel Wolverine of twenty-one guns, is ordered to be launched at Woolwich on the 29th of August next.

The Hydra, paddle steam-vessel, is ordered to be commissioned for surveying service on the coast of Africa.

Colonel E. W. Crofton, C.B., commanding the Royal Artillery in Malta garrison, died, on the 26th ult., at his residence in Valletta.

The second battalion of the 20th Regiment of Foot and the 5th Hussars are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate embarkation at Portsmouth for foreign service.

The Captain's good-service pension placed at the disposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty by the promotion of Capt. Lyster to the rank of Rear-Admiral has been conferred upon Capt. E. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt.

The arrivals at Aldershott during last week were almost continuous. The division comprises an army of something like 712 officers, 16,000 sergeants, drummers, rank and file, and 4200 horses—being a total of close upon 17,000 well-trained and splendidly-equipped troops of all arms.

The officers of the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, in quarters at Gosport, and recently returned to England from Indian service, have presented to Captain Cammell, Royal Naval Reserve, of the ship Middlesex (the vessel which brought home the head-quarters of the regiment), a silver tankard.

A divisional order has been issued by Colonel W. Nedham, commanding the Royal Artillery in the Chatham district, in which Major-General J. Bloomfield, Inspector-General of the Royal Artillery, conveys to the troops his entire approbation of what he saw during his recent inspection of the first division of the depôt brigade.

On Saturday a detachment of the second battalion of the 19th Regiment, numbering 144 men of all ranks, left Chatham garrison and embarked on board the Leder, at Gravesend, for Dublin, to join the service companies of the 19th Regiment, which corps has been placed under orders to embark for India. The officers who proceeded from Chatham in charge of the detachment were Captain G. Clay and Ensign A. E. F. Brown.

A handsome service of plate has been presented by the officers of the Royal County of Down Regiment to Sergeant Patrick Currin, on his obtaining his discharge. Sergeant Currin served for a period of twenty-five years, during sixteen of which he filled the responsible situation of Mess-Sergeant to the regiment. He is in possession of a medal and clasp for Central India, together with a medal for meritorious service.

The following vessels have been chartered by the Government for the conveyance of troops and stores to India and the colonies—viz., the Conflict, 1170 tons, for Calcutta; the Queen of the North, 824 tons, and the Stamboul, 890 tons, for Bombay; the Albion, 478 tons, for Kurrachee; the Empress, 454 tons, for Mauritius; the Cambrian, 868 tons, for St. Helena; the Victory, 595 tons, for Shanghai; and the Enthusiast, 283 tons, for St. Helena and Ascension.

A notification has been received at Chatham garrison that the following troops will be dispatched to Calcutta during the present season—viz., 1000 officers and men of the second battalion of the 20th Regiment, to embark at Portsmouth; 1000 officers and men of the 36th Regiment, to embark at Cork; and 620 officers and men of the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, to embark at Portsmouth. Orders have also been issued at the Horse Guards for reinforcements of the Royal Artillery to be dispatched with these draughts to the number of upwards of 600 officers and men of all ranks.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

The meeting for 1863 commenced at one o'clock on Tuesday, with every prospect of a success exceeding that of any previous year. Taking the entries for the Queen's prize as the test, there are this year 1300, against 1100 last year, of whom only 901 went to the butts. There is also much better preparation for them. The number of targets has been increased to sixty, at from forty to fifty of which the marking will be on the Swiss or circular disc principle, the recommendations of which are that it insures increased accuracy of marking, and greatly economises time in cleaning the targets. Last year there was only one target of this kind in operation at Wimbledon; and, as the construction of each entails an expenditure of nearly £6, it follows that in the interval, upon this item alone, the association has spent some hundreds of pounds. The aggregate value of the prize list amounts to £4300 this year, or double the sum total which the association was in a position to offer at its last meeting. There is also a new running-deer target, cast from a sketch by Sir E. Landseer, and a "running man," the figure being that of a volunteer at the double. The camp accommodation is improved, one of the improvements being a good supply of water, the deficiency of which was much felt last year. On Monday 115 officers and 320 privates had intimated their intention to go into camp; last year the numbers were 66 officers and 146 non-commissioned officers and privates. On Monday and Tuesday the volunteers who mean to go into camp were arriving in great numbers, and the camp was alive with the bustle of preparation.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales rode to the ground on Monday afternoon, accompanied by Captain Grey, and was received by Lord Ducie, Lord Elcho, and other members of the council, who explained to his Royal Highness the intended proceedings. The Prince then visited the 200-yard range, where he fired several shots from a Whitworth rifle belonging to Lord Elcho. The marking was according to the Swiss system, and the first shot brought out a "centre" from the marker's butt. In every case save one, when the Prince fired an experimental shot from a different rifle, the bullets were, in the marksman's phrase, well "on" the target. But the fact that such crack shots as Lord Bury, Lord Elcho, and Major Holford, who fired at the same range, only succeeded in making "centres" and "outers," showed that there must have been a partial mirage, attributable to the glare of the sun and the swampiness of the intervening hollow. The final bull's-eye made by the Prince of Wales was the only one obtained at this target. The next trial was at a shorter range, but at a moving instead of a stationary target, and here the Highland experiences of the Prince stood him in good stead. Those who have not actually fired at the "running deer" can form no conception of the difficulty of hitting the mark. Appearing to move very slowly, it really travels with the velocity of a railway carriage, and as in its course it describes an arc of a circle, the rate of speed at different points is necessarily various. The artist has made the deer of the dun instead of the red tribe, and there is, consequently, little by which it can be distinguished from the bank behind; but for all that it rarely succeeded in crossing its "corrie" scatheless. At one time the Prince succeeded in planting four bullets successively in the portion of the body forming the centre of the target. The members of the association who were present concurred in declaring that the practice which had been made at this range, if not better, was at least equal, taking the general average of the shots, to that recorded of any single rifle at the meeting of 1862. His Royal Highness used a double-barrelled rifle, made by Mr. Smith, the armourer to the National Rifle Association, and was so well satisfied with its performance that before leaving the ground he gave orders that one should be manufactured specially for him. He further caused it to be understood that he hoped to be present, with the Princess of Wales, on the 13th inst., to witness the match between the Lords and Commons and the contest for the "Alexandra" prize given by the association.

The rival eights, to represent England and Scotland in the match for the St. George's Challenge Vase, have been selected. The Scottish eight are—Captain Horatio Ross, Lord Elcho, Captain Edward Ross, Mr. Hercules Ross, Mr. Colin Ross, the Master of Lovat, Mr. H. Maxwell, and Mr. Ferguson; reserve candidate, Mr. Henry. The English eight are—Viscount Bury (ex officio), Earl Ducie, Captain Heaton, Mr. Martin Ridley Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel Halford; Captain Hawker, South Middlesex Rifle Volunteers; Mr. A. Ashton, and Captain Rowland, 55th Regiment; reserve candidate, Mr. Anthony Salvin.

A field day, under the command of Colonel M'Murdo, in which the Hon. Artillery Company, the London Rifle Brigade, the St. George's, and the Queen's (Westminster) Volunteer Rifles joined, took place last Saturday evening within the inclosure belonging to the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon. The corps first mustered at Wimbledon-green, and consisted of several troops of light horse and four battalions of artillery belonging to the Hon. Artillery Company, under the command of Major Robinson; the London Brigade, numbering about 300, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wardle; the Queen's, about 450, under Lieutenant-Colonel Earl Grosvenor; and the St. George's, mustering over 150, commanded by Colonel Lindsay, Colonel M'Murdo, attended by Lord Colville and Colonel Ibbetson as Aides-de-Camp, came upon the ground a little after seven, and marched the different corps, the artillery preceding, into the inclosure. An enemy was supposed to be advancing on

Digitized by Google

Wimbledon by the Putney and London roads. The St. George's, under Colonel Lindsay, and a field battery of artillery went out as a reconnoitring party. Skirmishers were thrown out, but the enemy being too strong for them, they retired on their supports, who immediately engaged the foe, the artillery opening on him from the left flank. The supports being gradually driven back, the reserves, consisting of the London Brigade, the Queen's, the Light Horse, and the second battery of the Hon. Artillery Company, advanced to their assistance, and succeeded in turning the right flank of the enemy, who made a long détour to the left by the Roehampton-road. The London Brigade, with the St. George's, were then thrown out to intercept him in this direction, the Queen's still acting as supports. The enemy, however, engaged them so hotly that a retreat in excellent order was made through the ranks of the Queen's, who then advanced on the coming foe, keeping up a withering fire with splendid precision, the artillery joining on the right flank. The St. George's and the London Brigade then pushing on, the action became general, and the right flank of the enemy was successfully turned, and he was driven back to his original position. Front was then changed, and the Queen's thrown out as skirmishers, but had to retire, the whole of the supports victoriously charging the imaginary enemy at the double. Colonel M'Murdo then addressed the men, explaining to them the objects of the different evolutions they had gone through, and complimented them on the manner in which they had been performed.

The annual inspection of the 1st Middlesex Volunteer Engineers in infantry drill, under their Lieutenant-Colonel, McLeod of MacLeod, took place in Hyde Park last Saturday. The inspecting officer was Colonel Erskine. The muster was somewhat small, being only about 350; they, however, went through all the battalion movements in a most creditable manner. After the manœuvres were over the men formed square, and were addressed by Colonel Erskine. He said they had performed their work in a very creditable manner.

Last Saturday evening was fixed for the official inspection of the 1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteers, and the place selected for the purpose was the parade-ground of the Wellington Barracks. There was a very good muster of men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Creed. Colonel Smyth, R.A., was the inspecting officer of the day, and the proceedings were commenced by putting the corps through the battalion movements, after which followed the manual and platoon exercises. In all the various movements the men performed their part admirably. But satisfactory as was their performance of these operations, their gun-drill was even more perfect. The manner in which they handled the 18-pounders, the rapidity, steadiness, and certainty of their action, showed that they had not neglected their drill in the past twelve months. The inspection being at an end, Colonel Smyth briefly addressed the corps. He complimented the officers for the efficiency to which they had brought the men, and the men on the attention that he was sure, from what he had seen during the inspection, they must have paid to the instruction and drill they had undergone. He assured them he was highly satisfied with what he had seen, and it would be his duty to report accordingly.

The 2nd Norfolk Administrative Battalion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir T. P. Beauchamp, assembled on Thursday and Friday, last week, in Langley Park, the seat of the gallant Baronet, for two days' training and inspection, and were placed under canvas on the occasion. On Friday the battalion was inspected by Colonel M'Murdo. The companies composing the battalion were the Harleston, Captain Holmes commanding; the Diss, Lieutenant Salmon; the Loddon, Lieutenant Gilbert; the Stalham, Lieutenant Burroughes; the Blofield, Lieutenant Jary; the Attleborough, Captain Sir R. J. Buxton; the Wymondham, Captain Gardon; and the Thetford, Lieutenant Davey. Altogether the assembled force comprised twenty-two officers, thirty sergeants, and 260 rank and file. Fifty camp-tents were borrowed from the War Office for the occasion, and in these the volunteers encamped on Thursday night. The whole battalion were entertained at dinner by Sir T. P. Beauchamp, who had also for his guests Lord and Lady Radstock, Lieutenant-General Sir H. Bentinck, Lord Suffield, the Hon. Major and Mrs. Walpole, Lieutenant-Colonel Ibbetson, Mr. R. J. H. Harvey, &c. In the course of a number of speeches in connection with various toasts, Colonel M'Murdo expressed his satisfaction at the prosperous position of the volunteer service; it had now turned the ebb to which it appeared to have receded, and, so far as he could judge, the tide was again flowing. The volunteer service now comprised 160,000 men, of whom 130,000 were riflemen, 80,000 of whom, again, belonged to detached companies seldom able to meet in battalion. If war came to-morrow, the country would have to depend on the 80,000 men composing the scattered corps which formed so large a portion of the volunteer force; and therefore he had come into Norfolk to see the manner in which the volunteers of this part of the country performed their duties. If they understood company drill, and had that cohesion in company which showed that they had paid attention to it, he should be quite satisfied; and he considered them perfect according to their degree, because he could not expect volunteers who could only meet two or three times a year in battalion to attain the position of those who had the advantage of turning out almost at their own doors and forming battalions of 500 or 600 strong. One battalion in London—the Inns of Court—was exceedingly well up in its work; but, under the different circumstances which obtained in Norfolk, he only expected that the men of the county battalions should understand company drill, and that the officers and non-commissioned officers should know their places. In such an event as the invasion of England it was not impossible that the northern coast of Norfolk might be selected as the point for landing. He had come into Norfolk to mark the thews and sinews of the volunteers who would have to oppose such a landing, and he was delighted to see so fine a body of men.

The annual inspection of the 1st Hants Artillery Volunteers, consisting of two batteries, took place on the 29th ult., at their platform on Hamble Common, the inspecting officer being Colonel Domville, of the Royal Artillery. Prizes were awarded to the successful competitors at the end of the day's proceedings. The guns are 24-pounders, the range being 1250 yards, and the precision of the firing was such as to elicit the highest commendation of the inspecting officer. There were forty-four shots fired, and of this number only one went wide of the mark, the others having been so well directed that not one would have missed a vessel moored in the position of the target. One shot fired by Gunner Reed carried away the flagstaff, a second hit the target, and a third fell within a yard of it. The men were afterwards inspected at company drill, and were then marched to Netley, where a dinner was provided for them by Captain Freeman and the officers of the corps. The batteries were under the command of Captain Freeman, the other officers present being Lieutenants Jackson, Smith, and Phillips, and the assistant-surgeon of the brigade, Dr. Orsborn. The whole of the proceedings passed off most satisfactorily, without a casualty of any kind.

A short time ago a challenge was received in England from an Australian battalion of volunteers to shoot an equal number of volunteers in this country—the latter to be selected from the best shooting company of enrolled volunteers for the year ending 1862, the firing to take place at any range not being the range of the respective corps. This challenge was addressed to the council of the National Rifle Association, and it appears that the best shooting company of volunteer rifles in England for the year 1862 was the No. 1 of the Nottingham Robin Hoods. This company has declared its readiness to accept the challenge, and on Saturday morning Lieutenant-Colonel Wright received a letter from the council of the National Rifle Association stating that an answer accepting the challenge had been sent to Australia. The contest will take place in September. The distances are 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, and 800 yards; five shots at each range. The shooting will take place at the same time in England and Australia—ten men from each corps.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

The weekly meeting of the Central Executive Committee took place at Manchester on Monday—Sir J. K. Shuttleworth in the chair.

Mr. Maguire, hon. secretary, reported the week's receipts at £6356; balance in the bank, £348,809. He also presented the monthly report, which stated:—"The very great increase of employment which has been afforded in the mills during the past month has enabled no less than forty-seven local committees to suspend operations for the present. From this circumstance I have been unable to obtain returns from their district, but, from reliable information which I have received, I am led to believe that out of 55,362 operatives resident in the districts in which committees acted, about 25,690 are working full time, and 16,801 are on short time. This improvement alone would have been a most satisfactory report; but I am also happy to state that in the districts in which local committees are still continuing their labours there are 2874 more operatives working full time than there were last month. It must not be forgotten that this is in addition to the 13,451 operatives who were reported to have obtained full work during the month of May; and it is now certain that, of those persons usually employed in the mills in the cotton districts, about 234,642 are in full work, 125,097 short time, and 180,729 out of work, against 192,527 full time, 129,741 short time, and 215,512 out of work in the last week of April. No further very great improvement can be anticipated in the state of employment before this time next year, as already it has reached the equivalent of an average of three days' employment a week for the operative population; and as at present there are 256,230 persons in receipt of relief, there is reasonable ground for apprehension that at least an additional 100,000 will have to be supported when the season arrives during which out-door labour will be considerably reduced."

Mr. Parnall presented his weekly report, by which it appeared that, on the 27th ult., there had been a further decrease in the number of persons receiving relief in twenty-seven unions of 3661 persons, making a total decrease, since the 6th of December, of 112,761 persons, and leaving 159,222 chargeable, independent of those receiving relief from the local committees.

Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, in a letter to a contemporary, says that the supply of cotton for the year may be expected to amount to half the old imports; and adds that the difficulties of manufacturing the Indian staple are actually overcome. It is only the price that kills. Of £40,000 now taken in weekly wages he thinks £22,000 may be due to the cotton trade, and £18,000 to casual employment. The latter must naturally be considered as in some degree temporary or precarious; but Sir James then proceeds to inform us that the factory work itself rests on no better basis. It is not a genuine revival of trade. It is only a little "spurt" put on by the energy of a few manufacturers who have adapted their mills to Indian cotton, and who have ventured, even at present prices, to replenish the stocks of goods, which, owing to the stoppage of production, had become very low indeed. But that demand must obviously be limited. The autumn would see it satisfied; and then the factory hands, the field hands, and the vagrants together would all come back upon the relief lists and swell the total of claimants to last year's figures.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WEE PAWN, L. M., and Others.—The key moves of Mr. Kling's instructive "Study" are as follows:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K B 8th (ch)	R interposes.	6. R to Q 8 3rd	B to Kt 5th (best)
2. R to K B 3rd	R to Kt 5th (best)	7. Kt to Q 7th	B to R 5th (ch)
3. R to Q B 3rd	R to Kt 8th (best)	8. K to Kt 6th	B to R 3rd (ch)
4. R to Q B 4th	R to Kt 5th (best)	9. K to B 7th, &c.	
5. R to Q B sq	R to Kt 8th (best)		

His beautiful Enigma, No. 1330, is solved by 1. R to Q Kt 4th; 2. R to Kt 6th; 3. K to R sq; 4. K to Kt sq, &c.

NORTHERN.—Mate cannot be given in Problem 1008 as you suggest.

C. M., Warrington.—BLINDFOLD CHESSPLAYING.—In ordinary chess play little if any progress beyond a better knowledge of the opening has been made during the last quarter of a century, but in the art of playing *sans voir* the improvement is very remarkable. In the time of Philidor, and down, indeed, to a comparatively recent period, it was thought an almost miraculous achievement for any one to conduct three games simultaneously without the assistance of a chess equipage. In the present day we have seen Mr. Murphy play eight games in this way; and even this performance, astonishing as it seems, has been surpassed by the exploits of Mr. Blackburne and Mr. Paulsen, each of whom has more than once played twelve games blindfold at the same time.

F. R. S.—A list of the members belonging to each of the leading European chess-clubs, from its foundation, would certainly be interesting, but is not very easy of attainment. On the roll of the chess-club formed in St. James-street in 1774, Professor Allen, in his "Life of Philidor," tells us:—"One noble lady (Dr. Franklin's Mrs. Howe) stood by the side of a Church dignitary (the Bishop of Durham), at the head of a list," comprising, "besides unnamed Dukes, Marquises, and Earls, the historical names of Gibbon, Charles James Fox, Lord Mansfield, Erskine, Wedderburne, and the Marquis of Rockingham—of Elliot, the defender of Gibraltar—of Fraser, who met a soldier's death—and Burgoyne, who underwent a soldier's last humiliation at American Saratoga."

P. J., of Paris.—The June number of the Magazine has not yet come to hand; and the Journal, we are sorry to add, is at least two months in arrear.

R. A.—A charming composition, but no novelty. It is found in chess treatises a century old.

R. W. R.—We have received a prospectus of the new Chess periodical you mention, but have no faith in its stability. A well managed English Chess Magazine, edited by an Englishman of competent literary ability and knowledge of the game, would supply an admitted want. A Chess Magazine, professing to be "the organ of English Chess," edited by a foreigner and produced under foreign auspices, has, however, been already tried, and the result was not such as to warrant a repetition of the experiment.

IGNORAMUS.—The expression, *coup de Jarnac*, used by Philidor in his treatise on Chess, is a French phrase, denoting a subtle and unforeseen attack. It had its origin in the memorable duel which was fought in 1547 between François de Vivonne, Lord of La Chataigneraie, and Guy De Chabot, Lord of Jarnac. In this combat De Jarnac, overpowered by the blows of his vigorous opponent, covered his head with his shield, and assuming a crouching attitude contrived to wound La Chataigneraie in the leg, and thus obtained the victory.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1010.

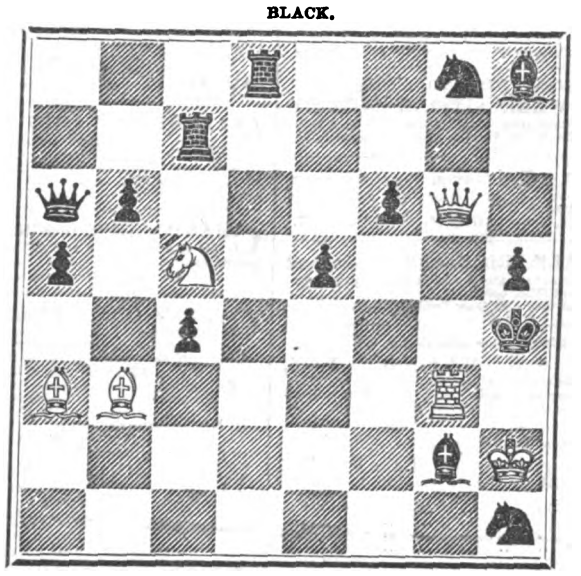
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K R 4th (ch)	R takes B (best)	3. Kt to K 6th (dis. ch)	K to Kt sq, or R sq, or B 3rd, Kt 3rd, or R 3rd
2. Q to Q R 7th	K takes R, or (*a*)	4. Q to K Kt 7th.	Mate.
(*a*) 2. If any other move then—			
3. Kt to K 8th (ch)	R takes Kt
4. Q to K B 7th.	Mate.

PROBLEM NO. 1011.

By Sig. PLACHUTTA.

One of the Prize Problems of the late Competition.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A good Game in last Year's Tourney, between Messrs. PAULSEN and DUBOIS.

(*K Bishop's Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Q to K B 2nd	P to K B 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	18. R to K B 3rd	R to K B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	19. R to K sq	P to K B 5th
(This is a very old though little used defence. It may be adopted safely, but the result is generally a dull game.)		20. R to Q 3rd	
4. Kt to Q B 3rd		(The intention of Black, apparently, was to follow this move with Rook to K 6th.)	
(He may also play 4. P to K 5th, but in that case the second player can preserve the Gambit Pawn.)		20.	K to B sq
4.	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. K to R sq	P to Q Kt 3rd
5. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th	22. Q to K B 3rd	Q R to K sq
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd	23. R takes R (ch)	B takes R
7. Kt to Q 5th	Kt takes Kt	24. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to K 4th
8. P takes Kt	Kt to K 4th	25. K to Kt sq	B to K R 4th
9. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	26. Q to K B 2nd	B to K 7th
10. P to Q 4th	Q to K 2nd	27. R to Q 4th	P to K B 6th
11. P to Q B 3rd		(White plays this portion of the game very cleverly.)	
(This appears to be better than taking the K B Pawn with Bishop, though that move has its merits, if correctly followed up.)		28. B to Q 3rd	B takes B
11.	B to Q 3rd	29. R takes B	P takes K Kt P
12. P takes K P	B takes P	30. R to K B 3rd	K to K 2nd
13. B takes K B P	B takes B	31. R takes R	P takes R
14. R takes B	Castles	32. P to Q B 4th	P to K R 4th
15. Q to Q 4th	B to Q 2nd	33. K takes P	Q to K 5th (ch)
16. Q R to K B sq	Q to Q 3rd	34. Q to K B 3rd	Q takes Q B P
(Threatening to play P to Q 6th, and then to take the K B Pawn.		35. Q to K 3rd (ch)	K to Q sq
		36. Q to Q 2nd	K to Q 2nd
		37. P to K R 3rd	K to Q 3rd
		38. Q to Q Kt 2nd	Q takes Q P (ch)

and White ultimately won the game.

CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

The following Game, which illustrates a variation in the Scotch Opening much in vogue a few years back, is well entitled to consideration. It was played some time since between Mr. STANLEY and Mr. BLACKBURNE.

(*Scotch Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11.	K takes Kt
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	12. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	Kt takes Kt
3. P to Q 4th	P takes B	13. B to K Kt 4th	Q takes B (ch)
4. Kt takes P	Q to K R 5th	14. K takes Q, &c.)	
(For an analysis of this interesting variation the student is referred to the "Chess Player's Handbook," pp. 171-172. He should see also a game at the same opening, published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Dec. 7, 1861.)		12. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 4th
5. Kt to Q Kt 5th	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	13. Kt takes Q R	Kt to K Kt 5th
6. B to Q 2nd	Q takes K P (ch)	14. B takes Kt	P takes B
7. B to K 2nd	K to Q sq	15. B to K R 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd
8. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	16. Kt to K 2nd	R takes B
9. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K R 5th	17. P takes R	P to K Kt 6th
10. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to K R 6th	18. B P takes P	Kt to K Kt 5th
11. Kt takes Q B P		19. R to K B 2nd	B to Q B 4th
(In the game referred to above White now played—	11. B to K Kt 5th.)	20. Kt to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 2nd
11.	Kt to K 4th	21. P to Q B 3rd	Kt takes K R P
(Had he taken the Kt with his King the game would probably have been continued thus:—		22. R takes Kt	Q takes P (ch)
		23. K to B sq	Q takes R
		24. K to K sq	Q takes P (ch)
		25. K to Q 2nd	Q to K B 5th (ch)
		26. K to Q B 2nd	B to K 5th (ch)
		27. K to Kt 3rd	B to Q 4th (ch)
		28. K to B 2nd	

The game was abandoned as a drawn battle.

CHESS ENIGMA.

No. 1338.—By Mr. C. BAYER. (*La Régence.*)

White: K at Q B sq, Q at K B 2nd, B at K R 4th, Kts at Q 4th and Q R 3rd, Ps at Q B 2nd and Q Kt 6th.

Black: K at Q B 6th, Rs at K B 2nd and Q B 5th, Kts at K Kt 5th and K B 8th; Ps at K B 5th, K 3rd, Q B 3rd, and Q R 3rd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

ACCLIMATISATION.—In the *Annals of Natural History* Dr. J. E. Gray has inserted a copy of the circular on this subject prepared by Mr. Wallace, approved of by a committee formed at the British Association meeting at Cambridge (consisting of Dr. Sclater, Mr. Alfred Newton, Mr. Wallace, and Dr. Gray), and now in course of distribution. The following are some of the points of inquiry to which the attention of persons resident in extra-European countries is especially requested:—1. As to the domesticated animals indigenous to the country, their differences from the wild races, the possibility of domesticating the latter, &c. 2. As to the domesticated animals which have been introduced from other countries, the date of their introduction, food, habits, longevity, fecundity, diseases, &c. 3. Special inquiries relating to the more common domestic animals—viz., sheep, horses, cattle, dogs, ducks, and geese; the capability of forming hybrids, &c.

NITROGEN IN BREAD.—A short time ago M. Barral laid before the French Academy of Sciences a memoir, in which he not only stated that, when in the same state of dryness, there is more nitrogen in the crust of bread than in the crumb, but that crust is more soluble than crumb in water. This last fact was imputed by M. Payen to the transformation of dextrine into starch during baking. M. Barral, in a note to his memoir, reports another important result, established by his researches. From the same weight of dried crust and dried crumb placed in water he has found that the soluble part of the crust gives from 7 to 8 per cent of nitrogen, while that of the crumb gives only from 2 to 3 per cent. The greater solubility of the crust no doubt proceeds from the gluten of the crust having undergone a remarkable transformation through exposure to the temperature of from 392 to 428 deg. Fahr. in the oven during baking. He says that the soluble part of crust possesses more nitrogen than there is in the juice of meat. By way of confirmation, M. Barral introduced some gluten into strong closed glass tubes, and submitted them to a bath of oil, of the temperature of 428 Fahr. In a few seconds the gluten liquefied. This liquefaction, effected under the influence of steam and pressure, gave rise to a disengagement of carbonic acid; for when the tube which contained the liquefied gluten was broken, a slight explosion took place. When the gas causing this explosion was collected, it was found to be carbonic acid, without any trace of nitrogen. The brown liquefied gluten was remarkably alkaline, and endowed with a peculiar odour. After filtration, a yellow precipitate was formed by treatment with acids, and none was produced by treatment with alkalies and alcohol. M. Barral states that he is still pursuing his interesting studies on the chemistry of bread-making.

THE PRESERVATION OF BUILDING MATERIALS is still the subject of the experimental researches of M. Kuhlmann, so well known for his memoirs on the applications of silicates of potash, or water-glass, for the hardening of stone, &c. The efficacy of this material having been found incomplete when applied to old buildings, under the influence of ammoniacal emanations and constant humidity, M. Kuhlmann has tried, in the case of brick walls, a mixture of tar obtained from the distillation of coal, laid on as hot as possible, the wall having been previously heated by placing near it a portable coke fire. This having been found successful, he was induced to experiment with several combinations of coal tar with various mineral substances, such as oxide of iron, obtained from the combustion of iron pyrites; this latter, united with one fourth of its weight of coal-tar, gives a plaster, which, when cold, possesses remarkable hardness and sonorousness. The application of silicious solutions is not suitable for moulded plaster, because, even at the moment of contact, there is an exchange of acids, and a gelatinous solution is produced, which forms on the surface of the plaster an impermeable layer, and thus prevents the silica from penetrating into the centre. In regard to the application of bituminous substances for the preservation of plaster, M. Kuhlmann states that the chemical properties of the plaster, instead of being an obstacle to its hardening and unalterability, as in the case of silicatisation, is, on the contrary, very favourable to these effects. In a recent communication to the French Academy of Sciences, he gives many details, and expresses great hopes of the preservation of many public buildings and monuments from the injurious action of frost and damp by means of the combination of gas-tar with plaster and other substances. He thinks also that the phenomena attending these combinations well deserve the study of geologists in relation to the history of many of the transformations which have taken place on the crust of the earth.

THE ELECTRIC THERMOMETER has been recently employed by M. Becquerel in determining the temperature of the earth at great depths, and the details of his experiments are given in the *Comptes Rendus* of the French Academy. The electric thermometer in its simplest form is a closed circuit composed of an iron wire and a copper wire soldered at their points of junction, and in which is found either a galvanometer keeping zero perfectly, or, better still, a magnetometer solidly fixed, with divers accessories, such as apparatus for heating or cooling the free solder, thermometers, lenses, &c. When the temperature is the same at the two solderings the magnetised needle rests at zero; when there is a change of temperature there is a deviation. If one of the solderings is placed in a spot where the temperature cannot be observed with a thermometer, then, by raising or lowering that of the other soldering, until the needle shall arrive at zero, the observer will be assured that this temperature is the same as that which was unknown. Thus, by giving to the metallic wires sufficient diameters, the temperature at great depths may be observed. Care must be taken that the temperatures given by the solderings are the same as those of the thermometers placed beside them. The operation requires a deep-bored well, a thermo-electric cable, a galvanometer, and other apparatus; in all which M. Becquerel was liberally aided by M. Rouland, the late French Minister of Public Instruction. On examining the earth at Paris M. Becquerel found—1, That, without going out of the tertiary basin of Paris, the invariable stratum is not of the same thickness; 2, That we can rigorously determine the march of the propagation of heat in the soil and the position of the invariable stratum; and, 3, That at the Jardin des Plantes, from the depth of 26 to 36 metres, the temperature is constant, as it is also from 16 to 21 metres. He states that in passing from one stratum to another the temperature seemed to change, and thinks that, consequently, it will be possible to determine with great exactness the propagation of solar heat in the earth. Since this new mode of observation indicates changes of temperatures less than the tenth of a degree, M. Becquerel considers it to be highly desirable that experiments should be made at depths of 100 or even of 200 metres, in order to learn the nature of the strata, the infiltration of waters, chemical reactions, and other causes which influence the distribution of heat in the crust of the earth, and what are the modifications which it undergoes with the weather—a distribution, the effects of which may react on the temperature of the soil, and, consequently, on the climate. This is one of the grandest questions in terrestrial physics which a philosopher can propose to himself to solve, and well worthy of fixing his attention.

THE HERRING.—Some extracts from the report of the Royal Commission (consisting of Professors Lyon Playfair and Huxley, and Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell) appear in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, and contain some interesting particulars respecting the natural history of this valuable fish. It is found in four conditions:—1, Fry or sill; 2, Maties or fat herring; 3, Full herring; 4, Shotten, or spent herring. Adult full herrings generally vary in length from ten to fifteen inches; they may vary, it is said, from seven to seventeen inches. Their food consists of small crustacea and fish, and particularly sand eels, while in the matie condition they feed voraciously. Their enemies are fish (cod, ling, &c.); birds (gulls and gannets); marine mammals (porpoise, and other cetacea); and man. In 1861 there were in Scotland, and that part of England over which the Fishery Board have jurisdiction, 42,751 fishermen and boys engaged in the herring fishery. The total take of the year would give about 20,000 herrings for each of these persons, or nearly 900,000,000 for the whole! This vast number sinks into insignificance if compared with the total destruction effected by agencies over which man has no control. Consider the destruction of large herring by cod and ling alone. It is a very common thing to find a codfish with six or seven large herrings in his stomach, of which not one has remained long enough to be digested. If, in order to be safe, we allow a codfish only two herrings per diem, and let him feed on herrings for only seven months of the year, then—2 herrings × 210 days = 420 herrings—his allowance during that time; and fifty codfish will equal one fisherman in destructive power. But the quantity of cod and ling taken in 1861, and registered by the Fishery Board, was over 80,000 cwt. On an average thirty codfish go to 1 cwt. of the dried fish. Hence, at least 2,400,000 codfish were caught in 1861. But, if fifty codfish equal one fisherman, 2,400,000 will equal 48,000 fishermen. In other words, the cod and ling caught on the Scotch coasts in 1861, if they had been left in the water, would have caught as many herrings as a number of fishermen equal to all those in Scotland, and six thousand more, in the same year.

A NEW GAS FURNACE for scientific purposes has been constructed by Mr. G. Gore, with the view of employing only ordinary coal gas and atmospheric air, dispensing with the use of bellows, blowing apparatus, tall chimney, or valves requiring frequent attention. It is figured and described by Mr. Gore in the *Philosophical Magazine*. It consists of a cylinder of fire-clay, about 9 in. high and 6 in. diameter, open at both ends, with a hole in its side near the bottom to lead into the chimney. It is covered with a movable plate of fire-clay with a hole in its centre for the introduction of the crucible or of substances to be melted. This hole is closed by a perforated plug of fire-clay for access to the contents of the crucible, and that again is closed by another stopper of clay. A chimney of sheet iron, about five or six feet high, kept upright by a ring of iron, is attached to the top of the furnace. The fire-clay cylinder is inclosed in a sheet-iron casing with a bottom of iron, to which are fixed three iron legs. Inside the larger cylinder is another fire-clay cylinder or cupola with open ends and with three projections of fire-clay for supporting a crucible, which is kept steady by means of three marbles. The gas-burner is a thin metal cylinder deeply corrugated at its upper end, with the corrugations diminishing to nothing at its lower end. For details of the management of this furnace we must refer our readers to Mr. Gore's description. He says that the chief conditions for its successful use are "sufficient gas, proper regulation of gas to air, and a suitable degree of draught." Mr. Gore states that it will readily melt half a pound of copper or six ounces of iron. It requires from twenty to thirty minutes to acquire its highest temperature, and then the entrance part of the chimney exhibits a faint red heat in daylight. If it exhibit much more than this the draught is too powerful. This furnace is protected by patent, and may be obtained of the maker, E. W. Ball, Islington, Birmingham.

Digitized by Google

NEW BOOKS.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

HURST and BLACKETT'S NEW WORKS.

DR. MOUAT'S ADVENTURES AND RESEARCHES AMONG THE ANDAMAN ISLANDERS. With Illustrations. 16s.
MR. FLEMING'S TRAVELS ON HORSEBACK IN MANTCHU TARTARY. With Map and 50 Illustrations.
LORD WILLIAM LENNOX'S FIFTY YEARS' BIOGRAPHICAL REMINISCENCES. 2 v.
THE WANDERER IN WESTERN FRANCE. By G. T. LOWTH, Esq. Illustrated by the Hon. T. Eliot Yorke, M.P.
MISTRESS AND MAID. By the Author of "John Halifax." Illustrated by Millais. 5s bound.
THE NEW AND POPULAR NOVELS.
MARY LINDSAY. By the Lady EMILY PONSONBY.
CHURCH AND CHAPEL. By the Author of "No Church." "Owen, a Waif," &c. 3 v.
LOST AND SAVED. By the Hon. Mrs. NORTON. Fourth Edition, with a letter from the Author. 3 v.
RESPECTABLE SINNERS. By Mrs. BROTHERTON.
VICISSITUDES OF A GENTLEWOMAN. 3 v.

Now ready, three volumes, post 8vo,

ROMOLA. By GEORGE ELIOT, Author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," "Scenes of Clerical Life," and "Silas Marner."
SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

Now ready, with Six Portraits, engraved on Steel, 2 vols., demy 8vo, 32s.,

QUEENS OF SONG. Being Memoirs of some of the most celebrated Female Vocalists who have appeared on the lyric stage from the earliest days of the Opera to the present time. To which is added a chronological list of all the operas that have been performed in Europe. By ELLEN CREATHORNE CLAYTON.
SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

Just published, 1 vol. 4to, half morocco, 9s.,

TRANSLATIONS. By LORD LYTTELTON and the Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE. Second Edition, VI., and 206 pp.
BERNARD QUARITCH, 15, Piccadilly, London.

Price 1s.; per post, 1s. 2d.; or abridged copy, 2 stamps,

MILES ON ARTIFICIAL TEETH, as best adapted for Mastication, Speech, Appearance, and on Stopping Teeth. To be had of the Author, EDWD. MILES, Surgeon-Dentist, 15, Liverpool-street Bishopsgate-church, City, London.

DECALCOMANIE—The new and elegant Art of Instantly Transferring Designs to China, Silk, Wood, &c. Instructions, post-free, 6d. Designs in every variety from 1s. per sheet. STAINED WINDOWS (Diaphanie). Instructions post-free, 8d.—WM. BARNARD, Artistic Repository, 59, Connaught-terrace, London, W.

50,000 BIBLES, Prayer-books, and Church Services, Altars, Juvenile Books, and Standard Authors on Sale, in every variety of binding, at JOHN FIELD'S Great Bible Warehouse, 65, Regent's-quadrant.

A GUINEA PRAYER-BOOK for 6s. 6d. The PICTORIAL BOOK of COMMON PRAYER, large type, with 600 beautiful engravings, and bound in antique style, only 6s. 6d.; or post-free for 7s. This splendid volume only to be had at JOHN FIELD'S, 65, Regent's-quadrant.

THREE HUNDRED BIBLE STORIES, with nearly 300 Bible Pictures, a Pictorial Sunday Book for the Young, handsomely bound, price 4s. 6d., published at 12s., post-free from FIELD'S Great Bible Warehouse, 65, Regent's-quadrant.

FIELD'S GUINEA FAMILY BIBLE.—Large type, best binding, beautiful plates, and 50,000 references—a Matchless Volume. The Largest Stock in the World, from 4s. to 10 guineas. Field's Great Bible Warehouse, 65, Regent's-quadrant.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR STAMPING PAPER and ENVELOPES with Arms, Crest, or Monograms plain. Rodrigues' Cream-laid Envelopes, 4d. per 100; Cream-laid Note, full size, five quires for 6d. At HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS. Dressing-cases, Travelling-bags, Despatch-boxes, Writing-cases, Jewel-cases, Mounted and Ormoulu Suites for the Writing-table; and a choice variety of useful Elegancies suitable for presents, at RODRIGUES'S well-known Establishment, 42, Piccadilly.

WEDDING CARDS and ENVELOPES Printed and Stamped in Silver, with Arms or Crest, in the latest fashion. Card Plate elegantly engraved and 100 Superfine Cards printed for 4s. 6d. At HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly.

CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAIT ALBUMS from 5s. to 10 guineas. Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and Distinguished Persons of all nations. Single Portraits, 1s. 6d.—At RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly. Catalogues post-free.

ONE HUNDRED PHOTOGRAPHIC SCRAPS (all different), for Albums and Scrapbooks, sent post-free for 7s. 9d. in postage-stamps; or 300 (all different) for 14s. post-free. Address JOHN JERRARD, 172, Fleet-street, E.C. N.B. These packets will contain many photographs that have never been included in the parcels at the same price before. The trade supplied.

BINDING THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Subscribers and Purchasers can have their VOLUMES BOUND in the appropriate Covers, with gilt edges, at 5s. per volume, by sending them, carriage-paid, with Post Office order payable to LEIGHTON, SON, and HODGE, 13, Shoe-lane, London. The only Binders authorised by the Proprietors.

LARGE PICTURES, presented by the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, framed in BOLD GILT FRAME, with Glass and Backboard, complete. Price 3s.
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC and PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, 54, Cheapside, and 110, Regent-street.
A SET of 12 SANDRINGHAM STEREOGRAPHS, with portraits of T.R.H. the Prince and Princess. Price 20s.
See Review, "Times," June 5.
P. O. Orders payable to JOHN JENNINGS, Cashier.

PENCILS, BLACK LEAD, and COLOURED CHALKS.
A. W. FABER'S POLYGRADE LEAD PENCILS, sold by all Stationers and Artists' Colourmen.
Sole Agents, HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN, 9, Friday-street, E.C.

SPECIAL PRIZE MEDAL for the BEST SEWING-MACHINE awarded to W. F. THOMAS.—These celebrated Machines are adapted for both manufacturing and family use, and will stitch, hem, bind, gather, &c. Catalogues and samples of the work may be had on application to W. F. Thomas and Co., 66, Newgate-street, and Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London.

GUNS.—E. M. REILLY and CO. invite attention to their extensive stock of double guns and double rifles, breech and muzzle loading. Secondhand guns at reduced prices, &c.—315 and 502, Oxford-street, London.

"RECONNOITERER" GLASS, 9s. 6d.! Weighs 8 oz., is achromatic, and so strong that ships, houses, trees, &c., ten miles off; Jupiter's Moons, &c., are distinctly seen by it; and when used as a landscape glass is valuable on a twenty-five mile radius. "I think the Reconnoiterer very good."—The Marquis of Carmarthen. "I never before met an article that so completely answered its maker's recommendation."—F. H. Fawkes, Esq., Farnley, Otley. "Regarding the glasses supplied by Messrs. Salom, I am well pleased with them."—From a report by the Head Gamekeeper of the Marquis of Breadalbane. "The economy of price is not secured at the cost of efficiency. We have carefully tried it at an 800-yard rifle-range against all the glasses possessed by the members of the corps, and found it fully equal to any, although they had cost more than four times its price."—The Field. Post-free, 10s. 10d. The Hythe Glass, showing bullet marks at 1200 yards, 31s. 6d. These Glasses are only to be had direct from SALOM and CO., 98, Princes-street, Edinburgh, who have no agents.

DEERSTALKING and YACHTING TELESCOPES, one to five guineas.—W. and J. BURROW, Malvern; London: Arnold, 72, Baker-street; and Wales and Co., 55, Cheapside.

TO LADIES.—RICHLY-PERFORATED TISSUE, for Stove Aprons, 3 stamps per packet. Green Tissue Ivy Leaves, for ornamenting Chimney-glasses, 18 stamps per set of 72 slips, post-free.—R. PETERS, Tovil, Maidstone.

NEW MUSIC.

HARVEST HOME. BY G. B. ALLEN.

MY OWN DEAR NATIVE FIELDS. Contralto Song, from this successful Cantata. Price 3s.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

HARVEST HOME VALSE. By DE GASPARD. Beautifully Illustrated. Price 4s. Played by all the bands.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

HARVEST HOME QUADRILLE. By COOTE. Illustrated. Price 4s. Played by Coote's Band with great success.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

KUHE'S HARVEST HOME. Transcription for the Piano of Airs from this successful Cantata. Price 4s.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

KUHE'S SLUMBER, MINE OWN. Transcription for the Piano of this popular Song. Price 2s.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

VIRGINIA GABRIEL'S "DREAMLAND."

SLUMBER, MINE OWN. This popular Song may be had in C or in E flat. Price 2s. 6d.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

MDME. OURY'S "PURITANI." Fantasia for the Piano, as played by the Composer. Price 5s.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

THE POPULAR CONTRALTO SONG,

A WILD, WET NIGHT. Composed by IGNACE GIBSONE. Price 2s. 6d.
W. METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-st., W.

BALFE'S NEW SONG.

I HAVE BEEN WITH THE ROSE. Sung by Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington with the greatest success. Price 2s.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

HATTON'S NEW SONG.

CHILDREN. Words by LONGFELLOW. Sung by Miss Palmer. Price 2s. 6d.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

H. SMART'S NEW SONG.

WHEN WE WERE SITTING SIDE BY SIDE. Suited to most voices—highest note E flat. Price 2s. 6d.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

DREAMLAND. The favourite Airs from this successful Cantata, arranged in one book for the Piano, by H. W. GOODBAN. Price 5s.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

NOTICE.—HALF-PRICE.—All Music, and the best Editions, at half the published price, sent post-free for postage-stamps or Post Office order.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street, W.

The prettiest drawing-room piece is

GANZ'S SOUVIENS TOI, Mélodie chantante. Price 3s. 6d.
"A most pleasing morceau, equally simple and elegant."—Illustrated News.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

Performed by Command at the

GRAND BALL given by H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, at Marlborough House, June 29th, by Coote and Tinney's Band.

Cologne Quadrilles, by	..	..	..	..	Coote.
Lancers', New ..	..	..	..	..	Tinney.
Roulette Galop	..	..	..	..	Coote.
Lancers, The Cure	..	..	..	..	Coote.
Weiner Kinder Valse	..	..	..	..	Strauss.
Domino Galop..	..	..	..	..	Coote.
Village Rose Valse	..	..	..	..	Coote.

HOPWOOD and CREW, Music Publishers, 42, New Bond-street.

INTRODUCING THE DANISH NATIONAL AIR,

COOTE'S PRINCESS ALEXANDRA VALSES. Price 4s. Illustrated with a splendid Portrait in Colours, respectfully inscribed to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

THE LATEST EXCITEMENT.

COOTE'S FAIRY VISIONS. Illustrated. Price 4s., Solo or Duet. One of this Composer's happiest ideas, sparkling and dansante.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-st.

THE BEST SET OF LANCERS ARE

COOTE'S CURE LANCERS. Price 4s. Introducing "The Pilgrim of Love," "My Pretty Page," "So Early in the Morning," "The Cure," and other popular Airs. A real merry set. No dance programme complete without the Cure. Always redemanded.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

COOTE'S VILLAGE-BELLS POLKA. Price 2s. One of the very best published, and will excell in popularity the celebrated "Great Eastern," by the same Composer.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

CONTINUED SUCCESS.

COOTE'S PASSION FLOWER VALSE. Price 4s., Solo or Duet. Performed by all the Bands in the United Kingdom.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

SUNG BY WAMBOLD, ALWAYS REDEMANDED.

I WAIT TO HEAR THY SWEET GOOD-NIGHT. Serenade. (Jenny Lind's Song.) Price 2s. 6d.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

BUCKLEY'S BEAUTIFUL BALLAD,

I'D RATHER BE A VIOLET. Price 2s. 6d. The melody is simple and beautiful, and bids fair to rival in popularity "Come where the moonbeams linger," by the same Composer. Price 2s. 6d.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

FRED. BUCKLEY'S NEW SONG FOR CONTRALTO,

LEAF BY LEAF THE ROSES FALL. Price 2s. 6d. "A really beautiful melody."—Review.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

NEW DRAWING-ROOM MUSIC.

KUHE'S I'D CHOOSE TO BE A DAISY, price 2s. 6d. Also, by the same Composer, VIOLETS; and OH, IF I HAD SOME ONE TO LOVE ME, price 3s. 6d. each.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

C. M. E. OLIVER'S NEW BALLAD,

OH! BLOW ME A KISS ON THE WIND. Price 2s. 6d. One of the best of this Composer's pretty songs.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

WORDS BY LONGFELLOW.

THE RIVER. By C. M. E. OLIVER. Price 2s. 6d. A very pleasing ballad, beautifully illustrated.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

PRINCESS ALICE MAZURKA and WALTZ. By Miss OLIVER. 3s.
All Among the Barley. Waltz, 3s. 6d.; Galop, 2s. 6d.
Sydney Smith's Tarantella, Mountain Stream, Lily of the Valley, Frelschütz, Cascade, Village Festival, and Mazurka des Ulans, ea. 4s.
AUGENER and Co., 86, Newgate-street.

AUGENER and CO.'S CIRCULATING MUSICAL LIBRARY. Annual Subscription, Two guineas.
London: 86, Newgate-street, and 4A, Tottenham-court-road. Brighton: 6, New-road. Prospectuses on application.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS, by LACHENAL, Full Compass, with all the latest Improvements, warranted for Hot Climates, and to keep well in Tune, from Two guineas, with Case, Lock and Key, &c.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.
TOURIST TICKETS at Cheap Fares, available for One Calendar Month, are ISSUED at the Midland Booking Office, King's-cross, and other principal stations, to
SCOTLAND—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, &c.
IRELAND—Belfast, Portrush, for Giant's Causeway.
LAKE DISTRICT—Windermere, Furness Abbey, Ulverstone, Coniston, Penrith, Morecambe, Ingleton, &c.
SEASIDE and BATHING-PLACES—Scarborough, Whitby, Filey, Bridlington, Harrogate, Matlock, Buxton, &c.
Programmes and full particulars may be obtained at all the Company's Stations and Receiving Offices.
Inquire at King's-cross for Tickets viâ Midland Railway.
Derby, 1863. JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.
TOURIST TICKETS, at Cheap Fares, available for one calendar month, are issued from King's-cross, and other principal stations, to EDINBURGH, Glasgow, Stirling, Dunkeld, Perth, Dundee, Forfar, Brechin, Montrose, Arbroath, and Aberdeen; and also
To SCARBOROUGH, Whitby, Redcar, Filey, Bridlington, Withernsea, Harrogate, and the Isle of Man.
For further particulars see programmes, to be obtained at King's-cross Station, at all the receiving offices in London, and at the stations in the country. SEYMOUR CLARKE, General Manager.
London, King's-cross Station, June, 1863.

HIGHLAND SHOOTING-QUARTERS economically and expeditiously furnished with every necessary article of (new and used) Furniture suitable for any size of lodge or residence. One of the largest stocks in Great Britain to select from at T. and F. SMITH'S immense Furnishing Warehouses, 10 to 24, Great Clyde-street, Glasgow.

AGRICULTURAL PUPIL.—An English Gentleman, farming in Ireland, has a Vacancy for a YOUNG GENTLEMAN, who would have every opportunity of thoroughly learning his business. References given and required.—Address, AGRICOLA, Messrs. Boyd, William-street Limerick.

MONEY ADVANCED by Mr. LUXMOORE, Silversmith, &c., of 92, St. Martin's-lane, W.C. (opposite New-st., Covent-garden), on plate and jewellery, at much less interest than is usually charged.—N.B. Jewels and plate bought.

GARDNERS' £2 2s. DINNER SERVICES. A large assortment of patterns of the choicest description. Breakfast, dessert, tea, and toilet services in equal variety, at the lowest possible prices; table glass of the utmost brilliancy of colour; cut wines, from 2s. 6d. per dozen. Illustrated Catalogue post-free. H. and J. GARDNER, Strand, Charing-cross, four doors from Trafalgar-square; 4 and 5, Duncannon-street (adjoining). Established 1752.

DINNER, DESSERT, BREAKFAST, TEA, and TOILET SERVICES.—A large assortment of new and good patterns. Also a beautiful variety of every description of Cut Table Glass. The stock is well selected, and admirably suited for parties furnishing to choose from.
First-class quality—superior taste—low prices.
ALFRED B. PEARCE, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C. Established 1760.

GARDNERS' LAMPS are the Best.—The largest, most recherché, and cheapest assortment in London. Moderator Lamps from 5s 6d. each. Engravings free by post. Finest Colza Oil, 5s. per gallon.—H. and J. Gardner (by appointment to her Majesty), Strand, Charing-cross (four doors from Trafalgar-sq.); 4 and 5, Duncannon-st. (adjoining), London. Established 1752.

CHANDELIERS in BRONZE and ORMOLU for DINING-ROOM and LIBRARY, Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormoulu, China, and Glass. Statuettes in Parian, Vases, and other ornaments.—OSLER, 45, Oxford-street, W.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS, WALL LIGHTS, and Lustres, for Gas and Candles. Table Glass, &c. Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7 15s.
Glass Dessert Services for 12 persons, from £3.
All articles marked in plain figures.
Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for presents.
Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.
London—Showrooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.
Birmingham—Manufactory and Showrooms, Broad-street. Established 1807.

WINE.—COCKBURN'S PORT, 40s. SHERRIES, 18s. to 60s.; and CLARETS, 14s. to 80s.
To be obtained pure and cheap of the IMPERIAL WINE COMPANY, which imports the choicest Wines and sells to the Public at reasonable prices.
Cellars—Marylebone Court House, W.;
Stores and Offices—314, Oxford-street, W.;
Export and Bottling Vaults—15, John-street, Crutchedfriars, E.C., London.

GOOD SOUND CLARET, 14s. per Dozen; ditto, 1858 vintage, 18s.; bottles and railway carriage included.—HENRY BRETT and CO., Importers, Holborn-bars, and 20, Regent-street. Established 1839. Prices current on application.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA CHEAPER. Full benefit of reduced duty obtained by purchasing Horniman's Tea in packets; very choice at 3s. 6d. and 4s. "High Standard" at 4s. 4d. (formerly 4s. 8d.) is the best imported.

Prize Medal awarded to Fry and Sons, 1862.

FRY'S COCOA.
FRY'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.
Fry's Pearl Cocoa.
Fry's Iceland Moss Cocoa.
J. S. FRY and SONS, Bristol and London.

MAIZENA, of all competing articles, obtained Two, and the only, Prize Medals in its Class, with the superlative recommendation of the jury, "Exceedingly excellent for food." Maizena forms not only a cheap and substantial diet for the strong, but a most nourishing regimen for the sick. Dr. Lankester says, "I can confidently recommend maizena as an article of diet for children and invalids." Obtainable of all first-class Grocers, with directions for making a score of exquisite dishes. 1 lb. 8d., ½lb. 4d.

BROWN and POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR.
Packets 8d.
Its superiority to all other kinds is well known.
The second quality is confidently recommended, and is labelled
INDIAN CORN FLOUR,
which may be obtained as cheap as the American qualities, none of which are sold in America for more than 6d.

LETTERS PATENT 1822. PRIZE MEDAL 1862.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS is the most valuable preparation for making pure and delicate Gruel. Modern chemistry has shown that this food is easy of digestion and rich in nutriment.
ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY makes a delicious custard pudding, directions for which have been given by Mons. C. E. Francatelli. It is appreciated as a non-inflammatory drink, is excellent for mothers nursing, and has been used with great success for rearing children by hand.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE and CO.
Garlick-hill, London.

KEEN'S GENUINE MUSTARD,
There are many qualities of Mustard sold.
Obtain Keen's Genuine Mustard and full approval is guaranteed.
FIRST MANUFACTURED, 1742.
Sold by the Trade from the Cask, and in 1 lb. and ½ lb. canisters.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO.,
Garlick-hill, Cannon-street, London.

OSWEGO

PREPARED CORN,
for
Puddings, Custards, Blanc-Manges, &c.
Manufactured and Perfected by
T. KINGSFORD and SON,
of Oswego, State of New York.
It is the original preparation from the farina of maize, established 1848, commands the highest price from the trade, and offers the best value to the consumer.
It is a quarter stronger than any of the imitations, has a finer grain, and is more delicate.
The Oswego has the natural golden tinge, and not the chalk white produced by artificial process.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO.,
Garlick Hill, London.

BORWICK'S is the BAKING POWDER for Bread, Pastry, and Puddings. Sold everywhere in Packets, 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d.; and in patent Boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used in the Royal Laundry, and awarded the Prize Medal for its Superiority.

COALS.—COCKERELL'S COALS, price 23s., cash. Central Office, No. 13 Cornhill, E.C.

END OF SEASON.—KING and CO., Silkmercers, &c., 243, Regent-street, beg to announce that, during this month, they intend SELLING OFF their remaining Stock of Silks, Grenadines, Barèges, Muslins, Mantles, &c., at less than half the usual prices.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.

RICHEST SILKS, at HALF PRICE. Chênés, Brochés, Moire Antiques, and other costly Silks, 3½ guineas the Robe, usually sold at 10 guineas.
Address to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

PLAIN

SILKS, £1 1s. a DRESS, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

STRIPED AND CHECKED

SILKS, £1 5s. a DRESS, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

BLACK SILKS, £1 a DRESS, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
Black Brochés Silks, £1 10s.
Patterns sent post-free.

BLACK BROCHÉ

SILKS, £1 10s. a DRESS, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
Black Moire Antiques, £1 19s. 6d.
Patterns sent post-free.

JACONET

MUSLINS, 2s. 11d. a DRESS, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
Cambrics, 3s. 6d.
Patterns sent post-free.

END OF SEASON.

GRENADINES, 10s. 6d. a Dress, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON IN LONDON. SEWELL and CO. are now making their annual reduction of stock, and invite the attention of Ladies to many great Bargains in PLAIN and FANCY SILKS,
GRENADINES, BAREGES, and MUSLINS,
SEASIDE, TRAVELLING, and YACHTING DRESSES,
All at prices considerably below their value.
Compton House, Frith-street, Soho, W.

10000 GREBE PLUMES, at 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each; 5000 Pairs of Cuffs, at 6s. 9d.; 3000 Muffs, at 10s. 6d.; 2000 at 15s. 6d. and 25s 6d.; 1500 at 30s. 6d., 35s. Trimming, 13s. 9d. a yard; the very best quality, 16s. 9d. The Skins from which the above articles are made having been imported direct, are of the finest Quality. Dealer and Importer of all kinds of Foreign and English Skins. Furs taken in exchange. Skins dressed and mounted.
W. P. LILLICRAPP, 19A, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.

TWEED CLOAKS and JACKETS.
Full-size Waterproof Tweed Cloaks, 1 guinea.
Ditto, ditto, with Sleeves and Hood, 1½ guinea.
Yachting and Boating Jackets, in Waterproof Tweeds and Cloths 1 guinea.
Promenade Cloaks in Tussor, Grenadine, Kabyl, &c., 1 guinea and upwards.
SEWELL and CO.,
Compton House, Frith-street, Soho.

MOIRES ANTIQUES.
SEWELL and CO.
have the largest selection of Moires Antiques, in White, Black, and all the new Colours, at 4½ guineas the Dress.
Compton House, Frith-street, Soho, W.

MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX and INDIA OUTFITS—CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE respectfully solicit and inspection of their extensive and recherché STOCK, combining Parisian taste with the excellence and durability of material for which their house has been noted for upwards of seventy years.
Christian and Rathbone, 11, Wigmore-street, W.

CRINOLINES.—The Patent Ondina Jupon allows the dress to fall into graceful folds. Illustrations, with Pamphlet, post-free.
R. PHILPOTT, 37, Piccadilly.

SHIRTS.—Morning and Evening Shirts of every description, fitting with precision and ease, at moderate prices. Directions for self-measurement and patterns sent on application.—CAPPER and WATERS, 98, Regent-street, London.

NOTICE.—Messrs. SAUNDERS, OTLEY, and MORGAN, Bankers, and Army, Ind'a, and Colonial Agents, beg to inform their constituents that they have REMOVED to 9, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, where their Agency Business will in future be conducted, and where all letters, &c., for Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Morgan, must in future be addressed.—9, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

ROUND SHOULDERS, Stooping Habits, and Deformities are cured by CHANDLER'S IMPROVED CHEST-EXPANDING BRACES, for both sexes. They are especially recommended to children for assisting the growth and producing a symmetrical figure.—66, Berners-street, W. Pamphlets forwarded.

THE ALEXANDRA HAIR-WAVER, patronised by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, is the invention of UNWIN and ALBERT, Court Hairdressers, 24, Piccadilly, of whom only they can be obtained at 1s. the pair; by post, 14 stamps.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—G. HOOPER, ARTIST IN HAIR. Solid Gold Revolving Brooches, for hair and portrait, from 35 shillings each. Hair Rings from 6s. 6d. each, &c. Illustrated Catalogues sent free.—213, Regent-street, London, W.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S HUNGARY WATER. Orators, Clergymen, Lecturers, Authors, and Poets give it the preference, for it refreshes the memory through the olfactory nerve. Six-Bottle Case, 10s. 6d.—New Bond-street (No. 2), London.

PISTACHIO-NUT OILET-POWDER imparts to the skin a natural whiteness, youthful delicacy, and softness attainable by no other means. 2s. 6d. per Box. Sold everywhere.—PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street, London.

BULLY'S TOILET VINEGAR, manufactured by JEAN VINCENT BULLY, Paris, acknowledged to be superior to Eau de Cologne as a toilet water and perfume, as well as for its hygienique properties. To be had at the principal Chemists and Perfumers. Sole wholesale Agents for Great Britain and Colonies, R. Hovenden and Sons, London.

NAPOLEON PRICE'S GOLDEN OIL for RESTORING the HAIR. The fact of its being in constant use in the Royal Nursery and in the families of the nobility stamps its superior excellence. 3s. 6d., 5s., 7s., and 10s. per bottle.—Manufactory, 158, New Bond-street, first floor.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR LADIES. 6d. per bottle. Any one can use them. Ten brilliant colours. May be had of all Chemists.

BENZINE COLLAS removes grease, oil, or paint from silks, gloves, and every description of wearing apparel and furniture, without the least injury to the colour or texture. In bottles, 1s. 6d. each.—At J. SANGER'S, 150, Oxford-street, W. In constant use at Buckingham Palace.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Jewellery, Miscellaneous Property, &c., of every description Purchased to any amount by Mr. and Mrs. DAVIS, 5, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W. Ladies and gentlemen waited on, or, parcels sent P. O. orders remitted. Established 60 years.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 16, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1830.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1863.

Digitized by Google

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1213.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

WORKING MEN'S CLUBS.

WISDOM and philanthropy do not always go hand in hand. The best impulses of the heart are too frequently frustrated by the mistakes of the head. Many a social reform, the object of which commands general approbation, has utterly failed—some have even done more harm than good, owing to a singular want of adaptation of the means to the end. Human nature can never be successfully treated, especially with a view to refine and elevate it, unless the complex motives by which it is governed are consulted as well as understood. The idea, once almost universally prevalent, but now, happily, passing away, that man might be fashioned into any conceivable pattern of intellectual and moral beauty by a kind of millwork process, the machinery of which is driven by a sufficient central power, for a long time pervaded and vitiated the greater number of the plans which philanthropists set on foot for the regeneration of society. They forgot that character is a growth, not a manufacture; and, forgetting the radical, we may say the essential, difference between the one and the other, they naturally relied upon the formative effects of pressure rather than upon the influences which stimulate development. Even to this day the error is not wholly and everywhere corrected, and one occasionally sees projects for the benefit of what are called "the working classes" which overlook two very important elements necessary to be considered in the solution of every social problem; the first, that classes, whether they be designated upper, middle, or lower, are made up of individuals alike only so far as their condition is concerned, while in all other respects—in taste, in temper, in capacity, in tendency—they differ from each other as widely as if they belonged to no special class whatever; and the second, that all durable reforms affecting human character must result from the expansion, exercise, and consolidation of what is *within* a man, and cannot be secured by any perfection of *outside* contrivance or force.

These observations are favourably illustrated, and, indeed, have been suggested, by an item in the news of the week to which we venture to bespeak the attention of our readers. On the 11th inst., under the presidency of Lord Brougham, one of the most sagacious as well as disinterested and venerable of the social reformers of the present age, the first annual meeting of "The Working Men's Club and Institute Union" was held in the large room belonging to the Royal Society at Burlington House. The report of the union, read by Mr. H. Solly, its indefatigable secretary, constituted the groundwork of the speeches afterwards delivered by Lord Lyttelton, Mr. J. Heywood, the Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., the Rev. P. D. Maurice, Mr. T. Hughes, the noble chairman, and others, among whom we may make honourable mention of a Mr. Brady, a working man from Pimlico. It is not to the manly

"BRICK COURT, MIDDLE TEMPLE, APRIL, 1774," BY EYRE CROWE, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE PAGE 60.

Digitized by Google

eloquence of the speakers but to the principal features of the scheme to the furtherance of which it was devoted that we ask a moment's notice; and we do so chiefly with a view to commend to public consideration and suffrage the principles of wise philanthropic action which it embodies.

The want which the Union has been organised to meet, or, more correctly speaking, to stimulate, guide, and assist those to meet who are the special subjects of it, is as urgent as it is notorious. All who know anything of the social condition and habits of the working men of this country know that they suffer incalculable disadvantage from the fact that in their walk of life one of the most powerful cravings of human nature, and one which might minister quite as much to their improvement as to their gratification—namely, easy and daily recreative intercourse with their fellows—can only be indulged under circumstances which expose them to baneful temptations. Recreation of some sort they must have. Their homes, for the most part, cannot supply it. Cramped for room, deficient in most of the accommodations necessary to comfort, ill ventilated, ill lighted, intolerably close in summer, inadequately warmed in winter, fit neither for solitary reading nor for cheerful converse with friends, the abodes of those whom severe toil throughout the livelong day has already predisposed to self-indulgence and lively companionship offer them but few attractions. There are needed for the better men of this class places of resort within easy distance, in which they may obtain, away from the demoralising influences of the public-house, precisely the same kind of advantages as gentlemen usually find in their clubs. Working men not less than others require to meet each other, sometimes for business, sometimes for conversation, sometimes for refreshment, or amusement, or mental improvement. And, until quite lately, such meetings could nowhere be arranged but in connection with a certain amount of expenditure in intoxicating beverages. This Union, we are told, has been organised for the purpose of rescuing workpeople from this special disadvantage of their position—an object which few will deny to be both pressing and praiseworthy.

We learn from the year's report of operations, and from the speeches based upon it, that the Union undertakes to do nothing for the class whose benefit it seeks, which they can more properly do for themselves. It does not assume the responsibility of starting clubs such as we have briefly described; it does not support them when started; it does not pretend to manage them. In a few cases it has given a money contribution towards the outfit, but even this is felt by many members to be of very questionable utility. Its business is to put working men themselves in the way of securing to their use all the social appliances required by their position. It leaves it to them to find the necessary means, to prescribe the rules and conditions, and to govern the interests of these institutions. It acts chiefly with the view of awakening local attention to the desirableness of establishing such clubs, of assisting them, when formed, by personal visits, correspondence, and the counsels of experience, and of developing the capacities for usefulness of all the clubs throughout the kingdom, by co-operating one with another and with a common central establishment. This is just the kind of aid which the working classes will most readily recognise and appreciate—aid which is stimulative and regulative of their own self-reliant exertions. They do not like to be treated, as Mr. Brady remarked, "as mere children in leading-strings." They are thankful for such guidance as may be vouchsafed to them; but they are little inclined to surrender their interests to the management of others, particularly of others who but imperfectly understand them. Show them how they can help themselves, and you confer upon them a boon far more valuable than any amount of assistance which supersedes their own efforts.

"Philanthropists," said the Hon. W. Cowper, "were beginning to discover that they must not only attend to the religious requirements of the age, but also to its amusements." This is true; but it does not express the whole truth. To have done that it should have been added, "and philosophers are at last discerning that the manner in which people set about doing good to others is even more important than the substance of it." To carry the weakly is not always, not often, the best service you can render them; to induce and assist them to walk alone is the fittest blessing they are capable of receiving. Too much fussiness has been the besetting sin of philanthropists—too strong a disposition to meddle and govern. Even in ministering to man's want of amusement it would be quite possible to undermine his independence; and we are not sure that the tendencies of the age in that direction have not increased the mischiefs they sought to cure. We have been sometimes fearful lest there should be fostered in the spirit of our people a feeling akin to that which prompted the degenerate Roman populace to demand *panem et circenses*. Anything which helps to dispel that fear by showing that it is groundless will receive our welcome. For this reason, even more than for the important object it seeks to accomplish, we have drawn the notice of our readers to this attempt to establish "working men's clubs." The mode in which its promoters have planned and have hitherto conducted their enterprise presents a favourable example, we think, of that modest reticence which men who aim at the welfare of their fellow-men by means of a scheme of benevolence are too apt to forget.

The Union, we are informed, has met with a fair measure of success. It has been but a year in existence, and only nine months in working order, but it has already accomplished quite enough to prove its qualifications for doing much more. We sincerely wish it a prosperous career. It would conduce to a far more desirable social revolution than can be precisely anticipated were every operative, handicraftsman, mechanic, or skilled labourer of any sort, wherever his work might lie, able, as Lord Brougham phrased it, "to find, not only social intercourse and improvement, but rational recreation, without the evils of the public-house." "I believe," said Mr. Cowper, "the amusements of a people do more to influence their character than the sermons to which they listen." "Workmen," he subsequently added, "may be divided into two classes—thinkers and drinkers. These clubs, he felt assured, would enlarge the former and greatly diminish the latter." We hope his prediction will be verified.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor is living quietly at Vichy. M. Fould is with him.

The Empress drove into Paris on Sunday to visit Princess Clotilda, at the Palais Royal, on her return from Egypt. On Monday her Majesty presided over a Council of Ministers held at St. Cloud.

The Duke of Hamilton died on Wednesday at Paris. His Grace left England only a few days ago in his usual health, but he had scarcely arrived in Paris when he was seized with congestion of the brain, which proved fatal. He was in his fifty-second year.

The bakers of Paris have been informed by the authorities that they may withdraw all their remaining stock of flour from the Grenier de Réserve, with the exception of twenty sacks each, which will not be given up till after the 1st of September next, when all restrictions on the baking trade will cease.

The welcome intelligence of the surrender of Mexico reached the Emperor at Vichy at about eight o'clock yesterday se'nnight, and was by his orders immediately published in the town. On the following night, in Paris, the public buildings and theatres were brilliantly illuminated, and even several private houses were also lighted up. The Mexican garrison evacuated the city on the 30th of May, and thereupon the principal leaders of the Church party sent a deputation to General Forey, offering their allegiance to the Emperor Napoleon. Accordingly, on the 5th, a division of the French army entered and occupied the city, and the whole army was to follow in a few days. The Queen of Spain and the Kings of Prussia, Holland, and Portugal have sent their congratulations to the Emperor on the taking of Mexico.

PRUSSIA.

The King will, it is said, leave Carlsbad on the 18th (to-day), and reach Gastein after an easy journey of about three days' duration. His Majesty intends residing there about three weeks, and will then visit the Queen of Prussia at Baden-Baden, remaining till the end of August. The King will then return to Berlin to be present at the autumnal military manœuvres.

On Thursday week the Queen arrived at Brussels on a visit to the King of the Belgians. Her Majesty, who was received at the railway station by the Duke of Brabant, paid a short visit to Laeken, and proceeded to Germany on the same evening.

The provisional committee of the Statistical Congress, about to meet in Berlin, has resolved to request the Crown Prince to become patron of the Congress, and to open its session.

Some of the German journals have published versions of a remarkable correspondence which has passed between the King of Prussia and his son, the Crown Prince. In this correspondence the Crown Prince urges his father not to break the laws, and declares that the spirit of the Constitution has been violated; and, in a letter to Count Bismarck, he protests against the decree respecting the press, which he considers illegal and prejudicial to the interests of the country and the Royal family. After the Crown Prince's speech at Dantzic, the King—who had previously remonstrated with his son, and urged him to show "coolness towards our pretended men of progress," and to "extol the doctrine of the Conservatives"—warmly censured his son's language, and required him to pledge himself to refrain from such declarations in future, under pain of a recall to Berlin, with a possible removal from his command. In his reply the Crown Prince declares that he cannot conscientiously retract or qualify his utterances respecting "resolutions which compromise his future and that of his children;" but he is willing to maintain silence, and to live wherever his father pleases as a stranger to politics, while his military and political employments are at his father's disposal. To this answer the King rejoined that he did not wish his son to abstain from speaking frankly to his father, but only to preserve silence towards every one else.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The English, Austrian, and French notes to Russia on the Polish question have been published.

In the opinion of her Majesty's Government the Poles will not be satisfied by mere declarations of good intentions or even the enactment of some wise laws; and Russia is asked to concede the following measures as "the bases of pacification:"—1. Complete and general amnesty. 2. National representation, with powers similar to those which are fixed by the charter of the 15th (27th) of November, 1815. 3. Poles to be named to public offices in such a manner as to form a distinct national administration, having the confidence of the country. 4. Full and entire liberty of conscience; repeal of the restrictions imposed on Catholic worship. 5. The Polish language recognised in the kingdom as the official language, and used as such in the administration of the law and in education. 6. The establishment of a regular and legal system of recruiting. Her Majesty's Government further recommend a provisional suspension of arms to be proclaimed by the Czar; and a conference of the eight Powers—England, France, Austria, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Sweden, and Portugal—who signed the Treaty of Vienna.

The Austrian note recommends the "six points" proposed by England, and declares that Austria does not object to a congress of the eight Powers which signed the Treaty of Vienna.

In all the despatches the "six points" may be said to be absolutely identical. But the reference to the treaties of 1815 appears to be more direct in the French despatch than has been hitherto supposed. Speaking of the six points, M. Drouyn de Lhuys says that "they are only in strict conformity with the stipulations which bind the Russian Government with respect to Poland." And, again, the words of Prince Gortschakoff are quoted, which admit that "the present troubles may affect the tranquillity of the States between whom the separate treaties of the 3rd of May, 1815, were concluded, as well as all those who signed the general transaction of the 9th of June." *La France* says of the French note that it has all the firmness of the English despatch without its stiffness, and all the moderation of the Austrian despatch without its weakness.

A protest against the arrest of Archbishop Felinski was read on the 12th inst. in all the churches of Warsaw. Monsignor Rzewski, the Archbishop's representative, has voluntarily resigned his office. Orders have been issued that all the churches throughout the kingdom are to be draped with black and that no bells are to be rung. Arrests of several clergymen took place on the 12th. The Bishop of Wilna, Monsignor Krazinski, having published a pastoral expressing sympathy with the insurrection, has been transported to Nijni-Novgorod, whence he will be sent to Wiatka. Intelligence received from Warsaw states that Marquis Wielopolski has been dismissed and replaced by General Berg.

Various engagements between the Poles and the Russians continue to be reported. The invasion of Volhynia by the Poles of Galicia turned out a miserable failure. The details given by the correspondents of the daily papers of the lives lost and blood shed in this mad attempt are distressing. A great part of the men composing Wysocki's expedition were vagabonds—the refuse of the Polish towns, who fled at the first onset. According to the *Times'* correspondent, the raid was as unjustifiable as it was impossible. Wierzbicki, by a manœuvre, whereby he deceived the Russians, has succeeded in penetrating into the interior of the government of Lublin, and has effected a junction with Rucki's insurgent corps. Czengery has left Kielce, whither considerable forces have been despatched against him. Etiquette is operating with a flying column of gendarmerie in Sandomir, Pogusz, and Stobnick.

General Mouravieff, the military Governor of Wilna, has issued a decree ordering that all moneys taken by the insurgents from the State or communal treasuries shall be refunded within ten days by the Polish land proprietors in each district. Forced sales are to take place on the estates of those who refuse to comply with the order. A despatch, dated yesterday, from Cracow, says:—"The Russians have arrested many landowners in the kingdom of Poland. They have also hung M. Gaczowski at Kielce and M. Wisniewski at Radom, with seven others. An order has been issued prohibiting persons from travelling from one village to another without a passport."

AUSTRIA

The solemn opening of the Transylvanian Diet took place on Thursday. The Imperial rescript, declaring the union of Hungary with Transylvania null and void, and confirming the new Constitution of Transylvania as suited to present circumstances, was most favourably received by the members. The Diet resolved upon sending an address of thanks to the Emperor.

AMERICA.

GREAT BATTLE AT GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

An engagement extending over several days has been fought in Pennsylvania between the picked armies of the rival federations. According to accounts previously received the Confederate Commander-in-Chief was reported to be massing his troops on the line of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, between Chambersburg and Carlisle, and at the same time the Northern army, under the leadership of its newly-appointed chief, General Meade (General Hooker having resigned), was known to be advancing by way of Frederick and Middleburg towards the Pennsylvanian frontier. From this intelligence it was apparent that the meeting between the two armies could not be far distant, and that it would probably take place on the confines of Pennsylvania. Such has proved to be the case. The divisions forming the advanced columns of the Federal army were met by a subdivision of the Confederate army on the morning of Wednesday, the 1st of July, on the western side of the small town of Gettysburg. An engagement followed, which resulted in the defeat of the Federal troops. So far as we can gather from the telegraphic summary but two divisions of the Northern army were engaged—one commanded by Reynolds and the other by Howard. The former, having taken up a position on a wooded ridge to the west of Gettysburg, was, whilst thus placed, attacked by the Confederates. The Federal troops were in the first instance successful. But after a short time fortune changed sides. The right wing of the Federals was turned, and when, after two hours' fighting, Howard came to the aid of Reynolds, he found it impossible to regain the position on the right which had been taken by the Confederates. He, however, brought his troops to the front, when General Ewell came up with a force of 25,000 men, and succeeded in placing the Federals under a cross fire. Both flanks were then turned, and the Federal troops retired through Gettysburg after having sustained considerable loss. The Confederates took possession of the town, and so terminated the engagement of the 1st of July. It was, however, but the prelude to a far more terrible one on the succeeding day. It is described as having been one of the bloodiest battles of the war, and, even judging from the meagre details which have reached us, we can readily believe in the justice of the description.

On the morning of the 2nd the main body of the Federal army, under Meade, joined the divisions which, after the battle of the preceding day, had taken up a position to the south of Gettysburg. In the course of the forenoon of that day Meade arranged his troops for the battle which he knew to be imminent. His right wing rested on a cemetery to the south of the town, and was composed of the first and eleventh corps of his army. The left wing, which was commanded by Sickles, rested on the crest of a hill, and the battle front of the army had a north-western aspect. In the afternoon General Sickles made a reconnoissance in force, which brought his troops into collision with the Confederates, and shortly afterwards the engagement became general. The Southern forces rushed to the attack with their usual impetuosity. On the right the Federals were obliged to retire, but it was only for a time. They rallied and recovered their previous position. On the left the Confederates drove their opponents over the crest of the hill on which they were placed, and down the opposite side. But the left wing of the Federal army, like the right, again succeeded in regaining its previous position. When the sun set the battle-field was covered with slain; but the relative positions of the two armies remained unaltered. In the course of the night the Confederates renewed the engagement, but with little result. At eight o'clock on the evening of the 3rd the Federal General reported that the Confederates had opened a heavy fire against his left and centre, which they maintained for three hours without intermission; and that subsequently they had twice assaulted the Federal position, but with ill success. No later intelligence had been received in New York when the mail left.

THE NEW FEDERAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The *New York Tribune* gives some particulars of Major-General G. S. Meade, promoted to the chief command of the army of the Potomac, in room of General Hooker, who was relieved from the command at his own request, being "impressed with the belief that his usefulness as a commander was impaired":—

"General Meade was born in Spain in 1816; entered the Military Academy at West Point from the district of Columbia, and was graduated there in 1835, and appointed second Lieutenant in the 3rd Artillery; resigned his commission, October 26, 1836; was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Topographical Engineers, May 19, 1842; was brevetted First Lieutenant for gallantry at Monterey, in 1846; became First Lieutenant in August, 1851; Captain, May 19, 1856; and Brigadier-General of Volunteers, August 31, 1861. In June, 1862, he was promoted to a majority in the Engineer Corps, which rank he still holds in the newly-organised Engineer Corps of the regular army. Few officers have performed more arduous duties or rendered more distinguished and faithful service to the country since the commencement of the war. In the seven days' fight before Richmond General Meade was struck by a ball, which entered his side and passed through his body, making a severe and painful wound. Under tender and skilful treatment he rapidly recovered, and it was scarcely known that he had left his couch when he was in his saddle, ready to take part in the sanguinary battle of South Mountain and Antietam. In these engagements he commanded the Pennsylvania Reserves—a corps whose reputation for courage and discipline has been surpassed by none. He was with that corps in the battles at Drainsville, on the Chickahominy, and in Maryland. When General Hooker was wounded at Antietam General McClellan placed General Meade in command of the corps which had just been deprived of its heroic leader. During the action General Meade received a slight contusion from a spent grapeshot, and had two horses killed under him. He distinguished himself greatly during the battle, being in the thickest of the fight, encouraging his men by his deeds of daring and valour. At Fredericksburg he maintained his reputation for coolness, courage, and skill, winning the unstinted applause of the army and the hearty congratulations of a grateful and appreciative people."

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

General French has abandoned Maryland Heights, destroying all the fortifications, and has moved to co-operate with General Meade. The city of Carlisle, a few miles from Harrisburg, had been shelled by a small Confederate force. Business in Philadelphia is entirely suspended, and the Pennsylvanian collieries are closed. General Dana has issued a proclamation stating that the Confederate strategy was sufficiently understood to make it certain that Philadelphia was their object, and urging the people to arm for defence. The Mayor of Philadelphia has called upon the people no longer to close their eyes to the startling danger and disgrace hanging over the State and city. The defences of Baltimore are manned by 10,000 citizens, and all arms have been taken from private persons. Martial law has been proclaimed in Baltimore and Western Maryland. The Governor of New Jersey has again called out the militia to go to the aid of Pennsylvania.

The War Department issued an order on the 28th ult., offering a bounty of 400 dollars, and one month's pay of thirteen dollars in advance, to all the volunteers between the ages of eighteen and forty-five whose term of service has expired or is about to expire, and who will re-enlist for three years or the war.

The bridge across the Susquehannah at Columbia, burnt by the Federals to prevent the Confederate advance, is said to have cost 1,000,000 dollars.

General Dix, who had assumed the command of the Federal army on the peninsula, had taken possession of White House and sent out a cavalry force. This force had cut the railway bridge over the South Anna, and had penetrated to within nine miles of Richmond. They captured several prisoners, including General Fitzhugh Lee, who was lying ill at a private house.

Digitized by Google

In Kentucky and Ohio much alarm existed in consequence of the advance of Generals Pegram and Marshall, with 15,000 men, through Cumberland Gap.

In Tennessee General Rosecrantz had commenced a forward movement, and had driven the Confederates to Tullahoma. Bragg's forces had retreated in a demoralised condition from Tullahoma to Winchester, leaving behind them a large quantity of provisions and some guns.

The news from the Mississippi is of a doubtful character. The defenders of Vicksburg are said to be showing great activity, and General Johnston had advanced to within a short distance of Grant's army. Johnston is said to have received reinforcements from Bragg, and to be perfecting arrangements to attack General Grant. The bombardment of Port Hudson continues. The place, however, was considered impregnable; and it was believed that the siege would have to be raised. The Confederate Generals Marmaduke, Price, and Kirby Smith have got possession of several points along the banks of the Mississippi, and would probably attempt to seize Milliken's Bend and obstruct the navigation. The Confederates were very active in the neighbourhood of New Orleans, which was evidently in jeopardy. In Louisiana the Confederates were gradually reoccupying the places taken not long since by the Federals.

President Davis has called upon the Confederates for troops for home defences, to replace Lee's invading army.

The story of the Tacony and her crew is one of romance. Lieutenant Read was detailed early in May from the Confederate steamer Florida, formerly the Oreto, one of the Liverpool built war-steamers, to take command of the brig Tacony, with an armament of one howitzer and a crew of about twenty-five men. Sailing close along the northern coast, he captured and burnt vessel after vessel, many of them of value. He lured them sometimes to approach him by a signal of distress. The ravage he committed was great, and a fleet of war-vessels was in pursuit of him. At length he captured a schooner, which he thought would better answer his purpose, and, transferring his armament to her, burned the Tacony. Thus he hoped longer to elude his pursuers. But a still bolder project occurred to him, the seizure of a revenue cutter, the Caleb Cushing, which lay in the harbour of Portland, Maine. He accomplished this owing to a favouring accident on the night of the 20th ult., and put to sea. The loss of the Cushing being discovered the following morning, the citizens hastily manned two steamers, started in pursuit, and succeeded in overtaking her. After a few shots had been exchanged Lieutenant Reed set fire to the Cushing and returned to the Archer, which was afterwards captured by the steamers. All the ransom bonds of prizes released by the Tacony were found on board.

AUSTRALIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, May 26.

FULFILLAL almost to the hour, on Sunday, the 10th inst., the English March mail arrived, and with it the intelligence of the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The news having been anxiously expected, it had no sooner been received than it was posted from one end of Victoria to the other. Church bells were set a ringing in the evening, and on the following morning, in every town and hamlet and on every goldfield, with a unanimity and spontaneousness which indicate at once the depth and the extent of the loyalty of her Majesty's subjects in this part of the world, committees were formed, and active steps taken to testify in a becoming manner Victoria's appreciation of the happy event. It was at first decided that the celebration should take place on the following Thursday; but this decision had no sooner been arrived at than it became apparent, owing to the extent and nature of the preparations, that it would be quite impossible to have them completed by that day. Tuesday, the 19th inst., was accordingly fixed upon, and Government not only proclaimed it a holiday, but they sanctioned the vote of £1000 from the public funds to supplement the sum set apart by the City Council to promote the rejoicings. Everyone set to work in right earnest to make a creditable display on Tuesday. Gasfittings of all kinds rose to a fabulous price, until at last they were to be had for neither love nor money; and those citizens who are skilled in the work appertaining to public illuminations could make their own terms, £3 a day being the remuneration generally demanded. Bunting was collected from every quarter, and the extent and variety of our resources in this way were soon made apparent in the quantity of gay flags, with common and uncommon devices, which speedily flaunted in the breeze, spanning our leading thoroughfares and filling our streets from end to end. In Melbourne especially the illuminations were to be made the grand feature in Tuesday's rejoicings, and, if money and skill could secure the desired result, it was evident that Melbourne was determined to do something of which it need not feel ashamed. The banks were particularly lavish in their use of gas-piping, and the devices on some of those establishments were so comprehensive and brilliant that it is questionable whether they were excelled even in London. All the Government buildings were more or less decorated, but upon the Parliament Houses and the new Treasury were concentrated the greatest exertions to produce an effective illumination. On the Bourke-street front of the former were mounted the letters "A. E. A.," interlaced, surmounted by a crown of gigantic size, the letters being 16 ft. high and 30 ft. wide; while the crown was 16 ft. by 20 ft. The piping forming this device was perforated with 30,000 holes. The Treasury illuminations indicated the fine outlines of the building, with the circular heads of the window recesses; there were also a crown and a set of Prince of Wales's feathers in the centre. Mottoes, sometimes quaint, but always good-humoured, were exhibited on many public and private buildings. Transparencies, high-coloured and attractive, but in many instances evincing less taste than loyalty, appeared in windows, in front of buildings, and at street corners, and garlands of shrubs and flowers decorated every house. In fact, nothing but the time—one short week—seemed to limit the extent to which the Victorians were resolved to go in their rejoicings.

The weather previous to the 19th had been all that could be desired, but, unfortunately, on the morning of the grand day it commenced to rain, and so continuous and heavy was the wet that the postponement of the rejoicings was mooted. After due consultation among the authorities, however, it was resolved that a postponement was in every respect undesirable. The different programmes were accordingly proceeded with. A tent had been erected in the Government House Reserve for the accommodation of his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly; and to this point it was decided that the procession, headed by the Mayor and Corporation of Melbourne, should wend its way. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the procession was numerous and varied, consisting, as it did, of corporate bodies, friendly and benevolent societies, masons, watermen, workmen, and school children. Addresses of congratulation upon the auspicious event, and expressive of attachment to the Throne, were presented to his Excellency, to be forwarded by him for presentation to her Majesty and to the Prince of Wales. The rain prevented the fulfilment of that part of the programme which included the sports and games in the Reserve; but this omission was amply made up for by the heartiness with which the eating and drinking part of the business was performed. In many parts of the city and suburbs whole bullocks had been roasted, oceans of beer had been provided, with no end of bread and other substantials. The wet seemed but to add zest to the loyalty of the people, for never before in Australia was there such an exhibition of hilarious excitement and joyous goodwill. Cheer after cheer rose amidst drenching rain, and the wet and mud were taken to as heartily as if they were a necessary ingredient in the day's enjoyment. In the afternoon the rain subsided, and now the illuminations were looked forward to; but, unfortunately, they too were doomed to only a partial success, for with the cessation of the rain came a comparatively high wind, which would persist, during the earlier part of the evening at least, in extinguishing the gas. The streets were crowded with people on foot and in vehicles, and the greatest good humour—notwithstanding the mud—everywhere prevailed. Towards midnight the wind somewhat abated, and then it was that the brilliancy of the city was seen to advantage.

The illumination having been of such short duration, and the weather so disagreeable, it was agreed almost spontaneously to allow the gasfittings to remain and the flags to fly until after to-day, when the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday is to be celebrated. Yesterday was a holiday, and so is to-day; and at this moment there is as much merry-making as there was on the 19th inst., although the weather is very little better than it was then. As the mail closes in a few minutes (10 a.m.), I cannot speculate upon what sort of a night we shall have; but I submit that such intense and heartfelt loyalty should meet with a better meteorological acknowledgment than that with which it was rewarded on Tuesday last.

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly gave a grand banquet on Tuesday, to which were invited the Ministry, members of Parliament, and most of the leading citizens. In several of our places of worship sermons were preached appropriate to the occasion; and at all the benevolent and charitable institutions, as well as at the gaols and hulks, the inmates were made partakers of the general rejoicing.

The colony, however, is not to rest contented with the expressions of its loyalty by bunting and gaslights; committees have been already formed for the collection of subscriptions for the presentation of a bridal gift to Princess Alexandra. It has not yet been decided what form the present will assume; but it will be something worthy of the occasion and of the colony. The ladies, too, are organising means for the presentation of a gift exclusively from themselves.

The people of Sydney have fixed the 11th of June as the day upon which they are to celebrate the Royal marriage. This will enable them to get the benefit of our gaslittings and bunting.

War has again broken out in New Zealand. As might have been expected, the natives have recommenced hostilities. On the 4th inst. a party of ten of the 57th Regiment, while escorting stores to Tataraimaka, was fired upon by some Maoris in ambush, and eight of the poor fellows were killed. Sir George Grey had received timely notice that there would be a rising of the natives on that day; but the warning was disregarded and no precautionary measures were taken. A week after the massacre Sir George gave up, by proclamation, the land in dispute—the Waitara block—and, according to the latest advices, the troops were being withdrawn from it. General Cameron is said to have tendered his resignation in disgust; but it was not accepted, and he has been empowered by the Governor to act unfettered. Preparations were being made for a severe struggle, the militia and volunteers at Taranaki having been called out. The troops have gone to the spot where the murder was committed, and the land has since been confiscated. The following is a list of the officers and men thus so savagely butchered:—Assistant Surgeon Hope, M.B.; Lieutenant Tragett, 57th Regiment; Colour-Sergeant Ellers, ditto; Sergeant Hill, ditto; and Privates Kelly, Flynn, Macarthy, and Banks, ditto. They had been shot down without a moment's notice, and their bodies had been all horribly mutilated, and those of the officers stripped of nearly all their clothes. The tragedy has cast a gloom over the whole settlement. Dr. Hope was rising in his profession, and had lately received a Staff appointment. Lieutenant Tragett was a B.A., and the only son of the Rev. T. H. Tragett, of Romsey, Hampshire. It is probable that all the regular troops will be draughted from the different colonies to New Zealand.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Senor Frederico H. Hemming has been approved of as Consul-General in London for the Republic of Venezuela.

Dr. Henry Wylde has been elected to the chair of professor of music at Gresham College, in the room of Professor E. Taylor, deceased.

On Monday evening the members of the East India United Service Club entertained Captains Speke and Grant, the discoverers of the source of the Nile, at a sumptuous banquet—the first public dinner given by the club—at Willis's Rooms. One hundred and sixty gentlemen were present.

Last year there were in the metropolis 2637 known thieves at large. The highway robberies and personal attacks, including, it may be presumed, garottings, numbered last year more than double those of the previous year. There were 13,298 crimes committed, and 5415 persons apprehended.

Negotiations are, it is said, going on between the Alexandra Park Company and Messrs. Kelk and Lucas for the purchase of every part of the Exhibition building, except the picture-galleries, for a North London Crystal Palace at Muswell-hill. The work of demolition is therefore suspended.

The Royal Dramatic College Fête and Fancy Fair at the Crystal Palace will take place on Saturday next, and will be repeated on the following Monday. A special performance in aid of the funds of the college is announced at the Haymarket for Wednesday next, the 22nd inst.

The gold medal for swimming to be offered annually by Sir William Fraser (the committee of the Royal Humane Society to be the adjudicators of the prize) will be competed for, for the first time, at Hammersmith, on Wednesday evening next. No professional swimmers will be allowed to compete. A prize for the second man will be given by the London Swimming Club.

On Sunday forenoon a fire broke out in the German Fancy Fair, Langham-place. Mr. Whittaker's valuable and curious collection of foreign birds, reptiles, &c., has also been destroyed, and several valuable pictures. The fire extended to the neighbouring premises, where much valuable property also was destroyed, twelve horses being more or less damaged. The steam fire-engines rendered valuable service, and finally prevented the fire from extending further: it does not appear how it originated.

A meeting took place at the St. Giles Mission Hall, Five Dials, in connection with the Bloomsbury Chapel, on Tuesday, for the purpose of presenting the Rev. Mr. M'Cree with a testimonial from the congregation of that place and others. This reverend gentleman has for the last fourteen years been most unremitting in his zealous exertions to alleviate the sufferings of the poor in this locality. The testimonial consisted of a beautifully-designed bookcase, a suite of drawing room chairs, an elegantly bound book containing a testimonial, and a purse of money.

A conversazione was held on Wednesday night, at the rooms of the Royal Institute of British Architects, by the invitation of the president, Professor Donaldson, and the council. Among the numerous objects of art were a choice and extensive collection of architectural drawings, including the competition designs for the Prince Consort memorial, by Messrs. G. G. Scott, Professor Donaldson, F. C. Hardwick, James Pennethorne, Charles Barry, Edward M. Barry, and M. D. Wyatt; a portrait of C. R. Cockerell, Esq., R.A., past president, painted expressly for the Institute by W. Boxall, Esq., R.A., an exquisite bust of Venus, by John Gibson, R.A.; and various bronzes, ivories, tapestries, and other works of art.

A movement which has been for some time past in progress, with a view to establish a printers' orphan asylum, is, we are glad to learn, at length organised, and the arrangements to carry out that laudable object sufficiently matured to justify the commencement of operations. At a meeting of the committee which had been appointed, held on Monday, it was announced that Mr. T. Brettle had become a life subscriber at twenty-five guineas, and that there were also twenty-five life subscribers of two guineas, four annual subscribers of one guinea, and eighty-eight annual subscribers of five shillings. The report was adopted, and, other formal business having been disposed of, the meeting adjourned to the 10th of August.

Last Saturday evening three metropolitan corps—namely, the 20th, the 37th, and the 39th Middlesex—were officially inspected in Regent's Park; the two former corps, in combination, by Colonel M'Murdo, and the latter by Colonel Morris. The 20th, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Biggs and Major Bowyer, and the 37th, commanded by Major Corrie, took up their position in front of Holford House, in a space kept by the 19th Middlesex; whilst the 40th (Central London) kept the ground for the 39th, which corps was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Penton. There was an immense concourse of spectators, and the regiments having gone through their evolutions in a most satisfactory manner, Colonel M'Murdo expressed his satisfaction, as did also Colonel Morris, and both promised to make a favourable report to the War Office.

The foundation-stone of the Warehousemen and Clerks' new Schools at Caterham, in place of the old ones at New Cross, which were inadequate to the wants of the institution, was laid on Saturday by the Prince of Wales, the Bishop of Winchester officiating at the special service. At a collation which followed speeches were made by Earl Russell and Lord Brougham, the latter of whom was much cheered, and a list of subscriptions amounting to £3000 was announced, besides £5000 found in the 800 purses deposited on the foundation-stone. Among the names of the donors were those of the large City firms, Messrs. Bradbury, Greatorex, and Co., for £500; Messrs. Leaf and Co., for £500; Messrs. Copestake, Moore, and Co., £250; Mr. Morley, £250; Mr. Greatorex, £250; and many others of a character worthy of the merchant princes of the city of London.

The first annual meeting of the friends and promoters of the Working Men's Clubs and Institutes was held last Saturday at Burlington House—Lord Brougham in the chair. The meeting was also attended by Lord Lyttelton, the Hon. Mr. Cowper, M.P., Sir William Erskett, Rev. F. D. Maurice, and several ladies. The objects of this club—which are to furnish opportunities of rational recreation, amusement, and conversation; in fact, to do for the working classes what the club system does for the rich—were well set forth by the various speakers; and it was stated that it is considered an essential matter that wherever a club is instituted the committee shall consist of bona fide working men. The report was of a most satisfactory kind. The friends afterwards dined at the Whittington Club, under the presidency of Lord Lyttelton. The accounts for the year showed receipts amounting to £750, and a balance, after deducting the expenditure and liabilities, of £175.

Last week the births of 1983 children—989 boys and 994 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1777.——The deaths in London last week were 1257. This return exhibits an increase of 100 deaths on that of the previous week; and it is also higher than any weekly number returned since the end of May. The average number derived from corresponding weeks in 1853-62, and corrected for increase of population, is 1170. At the present time scarlatina is the most fatal of all the epidemic diseases, and the deaths from it in the week rose to 113, while those from diphtheria declined to seven. Smallpox was returned in 55 cases; seven of these deaths are stated to have occurred to persons who had been vaccinated, but it frequently happens in such cases that the evidence of successful performance of the operation is not much to be depended on. Diarrhœa has been increasing lately, as is usual in the summer months; and last week the deaths from it rose to 91. There were also ten from cholera, chiefly "cholera infantum." A widow died at the age of 99 years.

A general court of the governors of St. Thomas's Hospital was held on Wednesday afternoon—Alderman Sir John Musgrove in the chair. The principal business before the meeting was to consider the report of the grand committee of the 11th of July, which recommended that power should be given to them to purchase either the Stangate site for £100,000, or Bethlehem Hospital, as they in their discretion should decide, subject to the approval of the governors. The adoption of the report was moved by the chairman, and supported, in the course of a discussion which took place upon various amendments, by Mr. Tite, Mr. Alderman Phillips, Mr. Goldsmid, and other members. The principal of these amendments was moved by Mr. Adams, to the effect that the present temporary site should be purchased, and the building of a new hospital at once commenced. Another amendment was proposed by Mr. Alderman Lawrence, that the minutes be received but not adopted; and another by Major Lyon, giving power to the committee to purchase the land opposite the Houses of Parliament, provided the sum did not exceed £80,000. All the amendments were negatived by considerable majorities, and the original resolution (approving the grand committee's report) declared carried, thirty-nine governors holding up their hands in its favour.

LAW AND POLICE.—A cause was heard on Tuesday in the Westminster County Court, in which Miss Sibley sued the Hon. Mrs. Norton for salary, as the governess of the lady's grandchildren. Mrs. Norton conducted her own case, and there was considerable altercation between her and the plaintiff. The chief dispute was on a question of the housekeeping accounts, which the governess had to keep, but which an accountant said were in confusion. Mrs. Norton asserted that on one occasion she gave the governess £15; the latter maintained it was but £5. The verdict of the jury was that "they could not state whether the sum in dispute was paid or not," which was held by the Court to be a verdict for the plaintiff. Mrs. Norton gave notice of appeal.

The long-pending judicial investigation at the Middlesex Sessions into the riot at Clerkenwell Gardens terminated last Saturday in a verdict of "Guilty" against all the defendants. The sentence on Messrs. Herbert, Birkett, Saville, and Shawcross was that they pay a fine of £50 each, and provide sureties to keep the peace for the next twelve months; Mr. M'Dougall was fined £20, with smaller sureties; and Mr. Mott was mulcted in £10, and bound over in his own recognisances.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday, there were two trials for murder. Thomas Leadbitter was charged with the murder of his wife, in the Borough-road, Southwark, and acquitted on the ground of insanity. Mary Anne Payne was also charged with the murder of her child, a boy two years old; and she, too, was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

Two persons—Mr. John Cooper, a tradesman in Lambeth, and the Rev. Richard Hibbs, a clergyman of the Church of England, were taken up by the police for preaching in Waterloo-place on Sunday, and charged, next day, at the Bow-street Police Court, with obstructing the footpath. Mr. Cooper was cautioned and discharged. Mr. Hibbs said he wished to try the question of legal right, and his case was adjourned.

The death by fire of Miss Goff, of Cumberland-place, Hyde Park, led to a Coroner's inquest, and the verdict was "That the deceased was burnt to death through the accidental spilling on her light muslin dress of ignited brandy, and that the said death arose through misfortune." The Coroner said it was much to be regretted that the process for rendering the materials of ladies' dresses uninflammable was not generally understood and used by the public. Either of three substances—phosphate of ammonia, tungstate of soda, and sulphate of ammonia—could be mixed in the starch, and at the cost of 1d. a dress deaths from fire would be rendered, in point of fact, impossible. Articles of apparel subjected to the action of these agents would, if they burnt at all, only smoulder, and in no case could they blaze up in the sudden and terrible manner described in the present instance.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Dean and Chapter of Durham are taking steps to establish a meeting of choirs at their cathedral on the 10th of September.

Mr. Brown, who some time since retired from the firm of Longman and Co., of Paternoster-row, has given £1000 for a stained-glass window in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The paragraph in our last Number, copied from the daily papers, stating that Mr. Alcock, M.P., has promised £3000 towards the endowment of a new bishopric for Southwark, is incorrect.

The Bishop of Ripon consecrated, on Tuesday week, a new church at Startforth, in the room of the dilapidated old one. The cost is £1700, and the church will accommodate 226 persons in the nave and chancel, exclusive of a west gallery for school-children. His Lordship subsequently consecrated an addition to the churchyard.

Llysewen Church, Brecknockshire, was reopened last week, after being entirely rebuilt by Mr. Buckeridge, architect, at a cost of £1000. The Bishop of St. David's preached the sermon, which was followed by the Holy Eucharist, when upwards of fifty persons communicated. The church was very prettily decorated with evergreens and flowers.

Huntley Church, Gloucestershire, having been rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, on a scale of nearly double its former size, has been consecrated. The entire cost has been borne by the Incumbent, the Rev. Daniel Capper, Mr. Teulon being the architect. The building accommodates 700 persons, and is of a highly ornamental character within and without.

Testimonials have recently been presented as follows:—To the Bishop of Goulburn, from the Vicar, clergy, and laity of Islington, a silver epergne, inscribed, "From a few affectionate friends in England," together with a purse of £200. Rev. John Wilson, on leaving the curacy of Hindley, a silver inkstand, by the teachers and scholars of his Sunday-school.

A portion of the west window of Epsom College Chapel has been filled with glass by O'Conner, representing St. John the Baptist, St. John the Evangelist, Elijah, and Isaiah. The figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, Moses and David, are to follow. The whole is intended as a memorial of the late Prince Consort, and has received the gracious approval of her Majesty.

On Tuesday the annual festival of the choirs comprised in the Bakewell district of the Lichfield Diocesan Choral Association was held in the parish church of All Saints, Bakewell. A goodly company of the attendant clergy sat down to luncheon with Dr. Vaughan and Archdeacon Hill at the vicarage, and the choristers had a substantial repast supplied them in the girls' National Schoolroom, between morning and evening prayer.

The new church of St. Margaret, at Bramley, Leeds, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Vicar, Canon Athay, about two years ago, was consecrated on Thursday week. The architects are Messrs. Perkin and Backhouse, the style Geometrical Decorated, the accommodation for 1000 persons, and the present cost £4500, though £1500 more will be required to fully complete the work. The Bishop of Ripon preached.

The Bishop of St. David's lately consecrated the new memorial church of St. Barnabas, at Penboyr, in the county of Cardigan. It was built at the cost of the Earl of Cawdor, in furtherance of a wish expressed by the late Earl that a church should be erected on that part of the estates. It is intended to contain 250 sittings, and was designed by Mr. D. Brandon, of London, in the Early English period of architecture.

A meeting of Archæologists was held in the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great on Monday. The principal speakers were the Rev. Thomas Hugo, on the Records of the Monastery; Mr. J. H. Parker, on the Architectural Peculiarities of the Church; and Mr. Beresford Hope, on the Proposed Restoration of the same. More than eleven hundred pounds has been subscribed towards placing the ancient nave in a state of substantial repair. The entire cost is estimated at £1400.

On Monday week the foundation-stone of a new church was laid in Clearwell village, Gloucestershire, by the Dowager Countess of Dunraven, of Clearwell Court. The land has been given, and the whole cost of the structure will be defrayed, by the Countess; and it is the third time within the last six years that this lady has laid the foundation-stones, in this her native village, of institutions for its benefit—viz., the national schools, the parsonage, and now the new Church of St. Peter, each of which has been endowed or provided by the Countess.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. H. Owen, Rector of Llangefni, Anglesea, to be Rural Dean of Malltraeth. Rev. A. S. Wilde, Rector of Louth, to be Prebend of Nassington in Lincoln Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. W. Andrews to Postwick; Rev. J. Chalmers to Oxcombe; Rev. A. Fane to Fulbeck; Rev. C. W. Foster to Wickersley, Yorkshire; Rev. C. W. Ross to Gretcham. *Vicarage:* The Rev. G. H. Woodcock to North Willingham. *Incumbency:* The Rev. R. J. Bird to St. Bartholomew's, Gray's-inn-road. *Chaplaincies:* The Rev. A. Brook, Vicar of East Retford, to the Bishop of London; Rev. H. W. Tayler to H.M.S. Canopus; Rev. G. Warren to the Presidency of Madras; Rev. C. Woodward to the Freemasons' School, Battersea-rise. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. J. Jones to Llanarmon, Mynidd Mawr, Denbigh; Rev. L. R. Jacob to Llanllugan, Montgomeryshire; Rev. P. S. Wilson to West Pinchbeck. *Curacies:* The Rev. P. A. Amherst to Kettering; Rev. E. H. S. Bower to Cuckington with Stoke Trister; Rev. T. Clarke to St. Andrew's, Manchester; Rev. C. U. Dasent to Anderby with Cumbrworth; Rev. R. Daunt to Farnworth; Rev. H. B. Jones to St. Margaret, Whalley Range; Rev. H. P. Lazenby to Thistleton, Rutland; Rev. A. S. Mallett to St. Andrew's, Manchester; Rev. J. B. Mitchell to East Stoke with Syerston; Rev. G. Nash to St. Michael, Louth; Rev. N. Neville to Langar with Barnston; Rev. O. G. D. Perrott to St. Mary, Marlborough; Rev. G. W. Petherick to St. Bartholomew, Salford; Rev. E. F. Quarrington to Stoke; Rev. W. J. Randell to St. James's, Pentonville, London; Rev. W. Walsh to South Ormsby with Driby; Rev. G. F. Williamson to Thrussington; Rev. C. N. Wyld to Chilton Foliat. The Rev. G. W. Robinson to be Lecturer of Barnby Marsh, Howden, Yorkshire.—*Guardian.*

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—A benefaction of £1000 having been offered to Oxford University, the interest to be given as a prize for an English poem on a sacred subject, which shall be awarded once in every three years, the subject proposed for 1866 is "Sinai." The compositions must consist of not less than 60 nor more than 300 lines.

The examination of candidates at the Eton College election for the Foundation will commence on Thursday morning next.

The "Domum" at Winchester College is fixed for Monday, and the annual Wykehamic ball for the following day.

The Rev. T. H. Stokoe, M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford, Assistant Master of Clifton College, has been appointed to the head mastership of Richmond Grammar School, Yorkshire. There were nearly fifty candidates.

The annual speeches and distribution of prizes at Sir Roger Cholmeley's School, Highgate, took place on Wednesday week. According to the wording of many old Cholmeleians who were present, it was the best speech day within the memory of the oldest of them; and the Bishop of Lichfield, who presided in the absence of the Visitor, the Bishop of London, stated in his address that he had been at three others within the last fortnight, but that these excelled them all. The speeches being over, the Bishop of Lichfield announced Tatham to be the Exhibitioner, and also the winner of the gold medal for Latin hexameters. The Chaplain-General of the Forces presented Miss Gaunt's prize for mathematics. Lord Dartmouth presented his own prizes for general proficiency to Beaumont; for Greek iambics to Beaumont; for Latin prose to Tatham; French prize to Beaumont and Leach; German prize to Gaskell.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

THE NATIONAL PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL.

We give in this week's Impression an important and carefully-executed view of the design recently adopted by her Majesty for the national memorial of her lamented Consort. Apart from the interest which attaches to its purpose, it has a special character as being the most important and elaborate work of monumental art in modern times. To make the project more intelligible to our readers it may be useful to recapitulate its history.

When the first impulse of grief was subsiding which the death of his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort had excited throughout the country, a common feeling seemed to suggest the adoption of some fitting mode of perpetuating the memory of a Prince whose life among us may be described in the most unaffected terms as one of eminent private virtue and public usefulness. Accordingly, a committee of influential men met for this purpose, under the presidency of the then Lord Mayor, Mr. Cubitt. From their deliberations, and the tone of the public press, the idea of erecting a monolithic obelisk in a conspicuous part of the metropolis seemed to find great favour, though public opinion was freely expressed as to the unfitness of adopting a pre-Christian form and type of monument as a memorial of an eminently Christian Prince. A Royal Commission, composed of the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Clarendon, Sir Charles Eastlake, President of the Royal Academy of Arts, and the Lord Mayor of London, was appointed by the Queen to investigate the obelisk scheme; and the result of their consultations was a report to her Majesty in which such a form of monument was recommended to be abandoned in consequence of the insuperable difficulties which seemed to surround the project—the chief one being the hopelessness of procuring a monolith of sufficient size in a durable material. The commission appended a suggestion that her Majesty should appoint a council of the most eminent artists of the day to investigate the subject and report as to the most fitting and practicable form which the monument to the Prince Consort should assume. The ultimate result was a competition between seven of the architects who had composed the deliberative council; and in January last they accordingly completed their work, and a magnificent series of designs was laid before her Majesty, who, in conjunction with the members of the commission, selected the design which we now publish. The architect, as the public are aware, is Mr. George Gilbert Scott, R.A. The drawing we engrave has been prepared under his immediate supervision, by one of his draughtsmen, for illustration in our pages. The cost of the work is reckoned at about £120,000. The site is at the westernmost end of Rotten Row, near Kensington Gardens, and opposite the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society.

We understand that the practical execution of the design is to be commenced forthwith; and we can but reiterate the feeling of our contemporaries, as expressed at the time of the competition, that this magnificent design may be worthily and speedily realised, and that the Queen may find in that consummation, and in the interest felt by her loyal and attached people, some substantial consolation for her irreparable loss.

We extract from the *Builder* a technical description of the design:—"The leading idea is founded on what is of necessity its most important and central object—the statue of the Prince himself; and the great aim has been to add dignity to this statue, and to render the design expressive of the sentiment with which it is regarded. The statue—which is in a sitting posture, representing the Prince as clothed in the robes of the Order of the Garter, and is placed in an elevated position on a raised platform—is overshadowed by a vast and gorgeous canopy, not so much for physical protection as for the enhancement of its dignity. To carry out this view the canopy is treated almost with the richness of a shrine, or (one may say) of those imaginary structures of which ancient shrines took the form of the models. It is about 30ft. square, and is supported at the angles by groups of columns of polished granite. The material for the mass of the structure is not yet determined; but the aim is that it shall unite brilliancy with durability. Whatever the material may be, it will form but a groundwork for richer inlayings. The gables and spandrils will be filled in with mosaic pictures relating, probably, to scenes in the life of the Prince Consort; and other parts will be enriched by decorations in gilt and enamelled bronze, polished stones (such as crystals and cornelians), and other objects calculated to add to its brilliancy and beauty. The tabernacle-work, or flèche, rising from the roof of the canopy, as well as the covering of the roof itself and the cresting of the gables, will be wholly of gilt and enamelled metal-work, which, in the hands of Mr. Skidmore, may be expected worthily to exemplify this special branch of the art-progress of our day. The canopy rises from a lofty and solid basement or podium, which is surrounded with sculpture in high relief, representing, in figures of life-size, the history of the arts of painting, sculpture, architecture, and music; something after the manner of Delaroche's *hémicycle des beaux arts*. On pedestals projecting from the angles of this *podium* are groups illustrative of others of the arts and occupations of peace, as commerce, agriculture, manufactures, and engineering; and on larger pedestals, at the extreme angles of the flights of steps which surround the platform, are groups having reference to the contributions of the four quarters of the globe to the International Exhibitions. The detached figures which decorate the canopy itself represent the principal sciences and the Christian virtues; while the whole design is terminated by a richly-gemmed cross supported by angels. The square of the base of the platform will be between 130 and 140 ft., and the entire height of the monument about 150 ft."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

GENERAL SIR JAMES LILLYMAN CALDWELL, G.C.B.

Sir James L. Caldwell, G.C.B., of Beachlands, Isle of Wight, a General in the Army, and Colonel-Commandant, R.E., who died at Beachlands, Ryde, on the 28th ult., was the son of Major Arthur Caldwell, of the Bengal Engineers, and nephew of the late General Sir Alexander Caldwell, G.C.B. He was born on the 22nd of November, 1770, and married, on the 18th of February, 1794, Mrs. Johnston, daughter of M. Maliard, of Dôle, in France, and relict of Richard Johnston, Esq., by whom he had a son, Arthur, who died in 1843, and a daughter, Maria, widow of Edward Sullivan, Esq., third son of Sir Richard Sullivan, first Baronet, of Thames Ditton, Surrey. Sir James Caldwell was appointed to the Royal (Madras) Engineers in 1788, and went through a long and distinguished career. He served in the war against Tippoo in 1790, and was in the attack on Tippoo's camp, and in the storming and capture of Bangalore, and in two battles near Seringapatam. He subsequently captured several Indian fortresses, and shared in the glories of the first siege of Seringapatam, the battle of Mallavelly, and in the final capture of Seringapatam, when he was severely wounded on the breach where Tippoo Sultaun himself was slain. Caldwell subsequently, as Commanding Engineer, took part in the capture of the Mauritius. He became a General in 1854, and a Colonel-Commandant of Engineers in 1862.

JAMES HANS HAMILTON, ESQ.

James Hans Hamilton, Esq., of Abbotstown and Holmpatrick, in the county of Dublin, D.L., J.P., and late M.P. for that county, was the only son of Hans Hamilton, Esq., M.P. for the county of Dublin for thirty years, by his second wife, Anne, daughter of Hugh Henry Mitchell, Esq., of Dublin. He was born in 1810, and was educated at Eton and Christchurch, Oxford. He was first elected to represent the county of Dublin in Parliament in 1841, and he continued in that representation with undiminished credit from that time until ill health compelled him to resign his seat only a few months ago. In politics Mr. Hamilton was a stanch Conservative; but, while he maintained his political principles with unwavering constancy and firmness, he won the respect and gratitude even of his opponents by his kind and conciliatory demeanour, and by his numerous acts of practical benevolence. Mr. Hamilton married, in 1833, Caroline, daughter of John F. Trant, Esq., of Dovea, in the county of Tipperary, and niece, maternally, of Sir Henry Brooke, first Baronet, of Cole Brooke, in the county of Fermanagh, by whom, who died in 1845, he had issue. Mr. Hamilton's demise occurred in London on the 29th ult. His son and successor, Ion Trant Hamilton, Esq., is one of the present member of Parliament for the county of Dublin, having been so elected lately, on his father's retirement. This family of Hamilton springs from a brother of Sir James Hamilton, Serjeant-at-Law, who was created Viscount Claneboye, and with whose grandson that viscountcy and the earldom of Clanbrassil became extinct, in 1675. In the female line, however, Claneboye has been restored as a barony, and is one of the titles of the present Lord Dufferin and Claneboye, the kinsman of Mr. Hans Hamilton just deceased. Mr. Hans Hamilton's ancestors have been for centuries of high note and political importance in the counties of Carlow and Dublin. His grandfather, James Hamilton, Esq., Deputy Prothonotary of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, married thrice and had thirty-six children. His eldest son was Mr. Hans Hamilton's father, and one of his granddaughters, Harriette Catherine, is the wife of the eminent Indian Commissioner Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B.

The new duty of £3 3s., with 5 per cent thereon, on beer licenses to retailers keeping victualling-houses, but not selling spirits, took effect yesterday.

ICE: ITS PRODUCTION AND APPLICATION.

For a week or more the thermometer has stood at 75 deg. in the shade. When it stands at 80 deg. then it is that the great demand is made upon the ice-stores. Measured by the mercury in the tube, for every additional degree of heat in the temperature of the air the business of the ice-dealer increases tenfold. The last three years have been most unfavourable to this anti-thermal trade. The population has stood in greater need of seasonable sun than of the gelid gifts of winter; while rain flooded and cold winds blew, little disposition was felt to visit the ice-wells. Stores that have been long laid up have been kept from year to year; and many who think they are cooling themselves with the ice of last winter are in fact indebted to frosts of 1861 and 1862.

In America the trade in ice has always been much more extensive than in this country. It is said that in Boston alone more block ice is consumed than in the whole of this kingdom. The fact is, that it is there employed in winter as well as in summer, it being the fashion with our American cousins to quaff their beverages cold. Boston first started in the ice trade, in 1806. In 1854, 156,540 tons of ice were shipped from Boston, and 20,000 tons from New York, the home consumption of New York being last year about 270,000 tons. A splendid market was open in the South, of course, for the intense heat of those parts made ice an article of the first necessity. A multitude of speculators sprung up, and companies were formed to ship ice to Europe, to India, and China from lakes occupying an elevated situation about eighteen miles from Boston, of which Wenham Lake is one. The sale of ice and snow preserved in the caverns of Vesuvius, and on the more elevated parts of Etna, has long been a considerable branch of trade in Naples and Catania; and its use in the delicious confections of Italy in no small degree conduced to the same practice which has now overspread the West. In the absence of statistics from icebound Russia, we may suppose that during the short period of heat sustained by the inhabitants of the north, they compensate themselves by the use of ice as a luxury, for an unwilling submission to its frigid rule six or eight months out of the twelve. The tale told of certain sportive tendencies shown by the people of St. Petersburg during the severe winter of 1740 show that they can be merry with their fetters even while they wear them. At that date a house was built from the ice of the Neva, 52½ ft. long, 16½ feet wide, and 20 ft. high. The roof was of ice, and, notwithstanding its immense weight, the foundations sustained the burden without perceptible sign of crushing. Before this veritable ice-house, or palace, as it was called, stood six cannons of ice, resting upon carriages and wheels of ice, together with mortars of the same material. These six-pounder pieces were charged with three pounds of powder, and threw iron shot clean through two-inch boards at sixty paces. In this singular case ice not more than 4 in. thick was found to resist the force of the explosion.

We have never heard of any expedition being fitted out from Russia for the capture of icebergs, but we have certainly heard of such a case as this occurring at Boston. One burning summer, when the ice stores were empty and the hearts of the Yankees were melting within them, a ship was sent forth, at the public behest, to seize one of these monsters of the Arctic regions on its passage to the south. The birth and history of these wonderful transparent floating mountains is now a subject of common talk. The snow, which falls thickly on the Arctic islands and continents, being melted in summer, forms collections of fresh water, which soon freezes and increases yearly, until the mass becomes mountainous and rises to the elevation of the surrounding cliffs. The melting of the snow deposited on these elevations adds to their growth, and, by filling up the interstices, renders the whole solid. When such a mass has reached the height of 1000 or 1200 feet, the accumulated weight, assisted by the action of the ocean at its base, plunges into the sea, and by winds and currents is carried southwards, and finally disappears before the influence of the Gulph Stream, which throws an isothermal line from Newfoundland to the coast of Iceland, deflecting it upwards very nearly through twenty degrees of north latitude. Frequently these ponderous crystals hide as much of their proportions below the water as they expose above it, and float, grinding the rocks of the sea bottom as they go, with a force that may perhaps be visible to some future geologists when they shall be exalted to be the proud promontories of a now nameless continent. They carry huge boulders from the Arctic rocks and disperse them over the bed of the North Atlantic, and for the whaler they bear rich provision of fresh water, of which he spoils them. Well, it was for such a prize as this that the little vessel set sail from Boston, nor, if the narrative is to be depended upon, did it sail in vain, for a berg was attacked in high latitudes, hewn in pieces, and carried home with rejoicing.

Our ice comes not from America, as formerly, but from Norway. That which is not imported is, of course, procured from the rivers, ponds, and canals. Every dirty horsepond and stagnant pool near London is laid under tribute during the bitter reign of the winter blast, and, so soon as there is a little "cat's ice" to be seen, collectors set to work with rakes, poles, and scoops to prepare it for those who convey it in all sorts of vehicles to the various wells and stores. No matter how foul the water, ice is ice—dark, manurial water yields transparent ice; and, since no questions are asked, down go these various sorts of portable water into the ice-well to fraternise together. It is perfectly true that the upper stratum of water which is turned to ice may be regarded as distilled; but it is not so far distilled as that, when produced from foul water, it shall be perfectly pure. Although quite transparent, it will still contain a considerable portion of its impurity.

This, together with the refuse of foreign ice, is known as rough ice, and is rather used by fishmongers and in refrigerators than in direct contact with our beverages, for which purposes block ice is reserved. This rough ice is generally sold at 2s. or 3s. a hundredweight. Formerly it was customary for us to depend upon America for the block ice; but of late years our supply has come from Norway, which, though less clear, is less expensive. Certain fiords possessing water of known purity and wholesomeness are leased to such as may be engaged in this trade, and the ice produced may be said to be cultivated, since the inhabitants on the margin of the fiord are engaged to keep the ice free of snow, to watch its formation, and to cut it, when 12 in. or 15 in. thick, into blocks 22 in. square, weighing about 2 cwt. There are large stores on the coast to which these blocks are conveyed, and from these the ships receive their cargoes, the ice being packed neatly, but without any separating media. There is one company which confines itself to this trade—namely, the Wenham Lake Company. They pride themselves on vending a most superlative quality, for which the price charged is uniformly 1d. per lb. This seems a very cheap rate for the pure portable water of a Norwegian fiord, considering the expense incurred in obtaining it, and considering, too, that for every ton sold two tons are imported. We have recently paid a visit to their ice stores under Waterloo Bridge. They occupy five large arches on the Surrey side, and can stow away, in sawdust, some 2000 tons. During the hot weather a busy scene is thus presented at six o'clock in the morning, when the carts are packed and dispatched with supplies for town customers. Declining, as they do, to deal in rough ice, their trade is confined principally amongst the wealthy.

In the afternoon the railway vans arrive, and the packing is resumed for the country trade, at which time each block is put into a bag, with a thick layer of sawdust immediately surrounding it to absorb the liquid and act as a nonconductor. Perhaps the busiest time is when a ship arrives, not that foreign ships are allowed so high up as Waterloo Bridge, though it would be a great convenience to the company if they were. They get no further than the docks, whence they discharge into lighters, which conduct their frigid cargoes nearly to the mouths of the dark caves fitted for their reception. The blocks are received by attendants armed with huge grappling-irons, slid along a platform to a weighing-machine, there estimated in pounds avoirdupoise, and banished to realms of darkness which, for the time being, are illumined by scores of candles. We were shown one arch half full of ice eighteen months' old, the produce not of last winter, but of the previous one. When an arch is filled it is boarded up, and kept as impervious as possible to air; and the entire store is so drained that as fast as water is formed it is carried away.

The consumption of London is something like 50,000 to 60,000 tons of ice, and this trade is divided—unequally, of course—amongst ten or twelve firms. There have recently sprung up in this country important rivals to the natural ice-dealers, which are the artificial ice manufacturers. The former, when they are questioned about the matter, say that they entertain no fear. In the first place, being made so rapidly, it is clouded and less liked for those purposes to which block-ice is usually put, and, in the next, it cannot be made at less than ¾d. 5-14ths, according to the lowest estimate.

For our colonies, and India especially, this invention will prove a saving of at least fifty per cent on the miserable ice which the natives of the hill country contrive to scrape together during cool nights, when the process of evaporation or absorption chances to be vigorous; but in England it is not supposed by the best authorities that it will supersede the Norwegian supplies. The old method of getting ice in India was as follows:—Ice committees were organised for the different cantonments, and these superintended the production of the ice crop upon a large space of ground divided into compartments, and containing innumerable holes fitted with shallow dishes filled with water and covered with wet straw to assist the operation. A clear night and a sharpish breeze are propitious to the formation of a thin coating of ice, the appearance of which is no sooner discovered by the watchers than a cry is given which arouses the sleeping natives, who hurry to seize upon the fickle production before the sun's rays shall come to resolve it again to liquid. Such a mode of making this material has long proved thoroughly inefficient in a climate like that of India, where a constant supply is essential to life, let alone comfort. It is not improbable that the Indian Government may, as a public measure, help to establish ice machines at different large stations in the presidencies; for whilst this invention promises ice four times cheaper than that formed by radiation, it does more, for it produces it at stations where it could not otherwise be obtained. The value of ice for the sick man of India cannot be estimated, while for those in health it is an important preservative. In the hospitals it is used much, but far less than it will be when the supply is increased.

Briefly considered, the invention consists in the evaporation of volatile fluids *in vacuo* at a low temperature, and condensing at a higher temperature by pressure, and water at an ordinary temperature. In the absence of an illustration which was given during the exposition at Kensington, we give a summary of the *modus operandi* in very nearly the words of the manufacturers. Ether, being the only element used (besides brine), is placed in an air-tight vessel, called a refrigerator, and evaporated *in vacuo*. The vacuum is formed and sustained by a double-action pump, which extracts the vapour as it rises and forces it onwards into a large vessel or "condenser," where, under the influence of water at an ordinary temperature and pressure, it gives off its surplus heat and returns again to its fluid state, when it flows back to the refrigerator to be re-evaporated. The ether forms a complete circuit, passing from left to right in a vaporous state, and from right to left in a fluid state. In order that the supply of ether may be regular and neither too much nor too little, a self-regulating valve is placed in connection with the return-pipe from the condenser, which discreetly retards or accelerates its supply to the refrigerator. Thus, on the side where the ether is continually undergoing evaporation a large degree of caloric is absorbed, which is carried off in vapour. The temperature can thus be lowered in the refrigerator to 50 deg. Fah. below freezing-point, while the condenser becomes hot. This excessive amount of cold, being unprofitable in the production of ice, an uncongealable fluid medium—namely, brine—is made to pass over the surface of the refrigerator in a continuous stream, and allowed time to part with its caloric. When it has reached the required temperature it is admitted to a long trough, where it passes completely round moulds made of gun-metal, which are full of the pure water to be solidified. This solidification takes place most quickly at the end of the trough where the brine enters. As it does so the moulds are removed, emptied, refilled with water, and replaced at the opposite end, the others having been forced up by the turn of a screw to make room for them. Some recent ingenious arrangements have been made to quicken the operation and economise the ether; but there is no space now to particularise them. It may, however, be proper to add that the novelty of the process does not consist in the use of ether, which has been known to experimentalists for a long time, but in its economical use. In the machine which makes one ton of ice an hour, and which costs £520, 80 lb. of ether are in circulation, at 1s. 6d. per pound; and the loss is only about 1s. on every ton turned out.

The French showed a machine for icemaking in last year's exhibition, in which they produced the same results with ammonia under pressure as Siebe does with ether *in vacuo*. A great degree of cold is produced also by a mixture of saltpetre and Glauber salts, and there are now manufactured and exported to India, &c., in large quantities, chemical mixtures known as freezing powder, by means of which rough ice can be produced in fifteen minutes, at a cost of 1s. 9d., or about 4d. per lb. This powder, introduced into a little machine, invented by the same person, may be used upon the table to ice wine or water with the greatest celerity. A bottle of champagne may be iced in ten minutes for 3d. So great is the intensity of the cold produced that the sparkling contents of the bottle may be actually transformed into a spongy mass.

Ice is much used in medical practice to reduce fever and stop the flow of blood. Many lives are annually saved by it which are jeopardised by brain fever. In Bartholomew's Hospital about one ton is used every year in fever and other cases. The best block ice is also used by photographers and chemists, as giving them the most purely-distilled water they can obtain. The most novel application of ice of which we have heard, however, is for the preservation of salmon ova. It is supposed that by means of this medium it will be possible to convey the ova of the salmon to Australian waters, there to be hatched.

The manager of the Wenham Lake Company allowed a quantity of these ova to be buried in the ice vault on the 17th of January last. At the end of ninety days—the time taken for the passage to Tasmania—the packet was brought to light, a proportion of the ova, in a perfectly sound condition, were removed, and two thirds of them were successfully hatched. The remainder were taken on the 12th of June (the 144th day), and were shortly afterwards hatched with but small loss. This experiment quite contradicts the old theory that salmon ova, from the time of their emission to that of their being hatched, must be kept in running water. The action of the ice, in fact, is to check development, and we quite expect soon to hear the praises of Tasmanian salmon.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

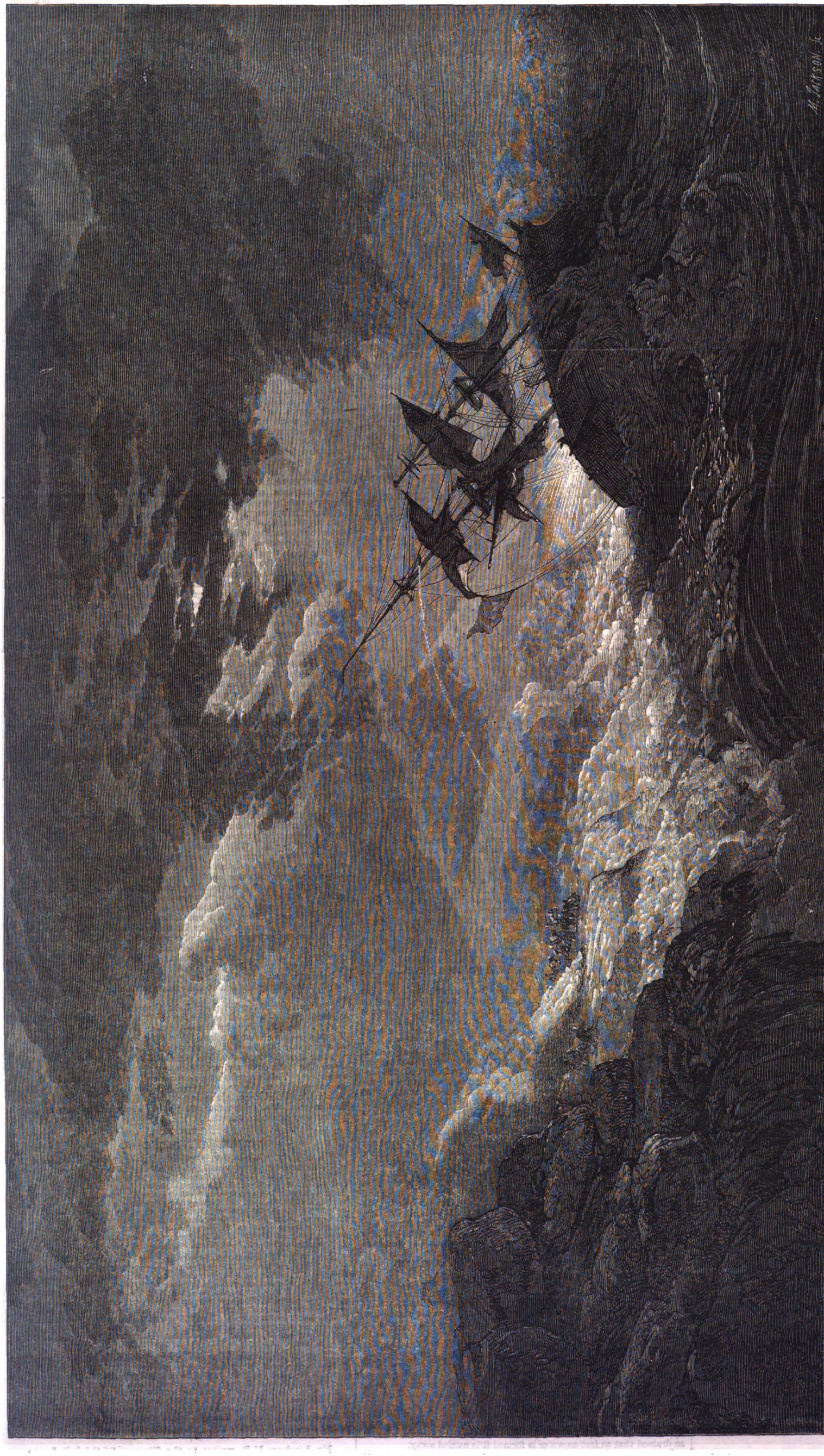
The will of the Right Hon Caroline, Dowager Lady Poltimore, of Upper Brook-street, was proved in London on the 2nd inst. by her son, the Right Hon. Augustus Frederick George Warwick Bampfylde, Baron Poltimore, and William Henry Domville, Esq., the executors. The personalty was sworn under £35,000. The will, with two codicils, was executed in May last, the month in which she died. It contains many specific bequests to the members of her own and her late husband's family, including her brother, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Buller, K.C.B.; a complimentary legacy to the Earl of Abingdon, one of the trustees, and to Mr. Domville, her executor; to the poor of North Molton, Devon, £500; the poor of Poltimore, £200; and to the Exeter Hospital, £500, appointing her son, Lord Poltimore, residuary legatee.

The will of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Lascelles Wraxall, Bart., of Wraxall, Somerset, was proved in London by his nephew, Sir Charles Frederick Lascelles Wraxall, Bart., the sole executor. The testator, Sir William, who attained the age of seventy-two, died at Passy, near Paris, on the 2nd of May last; and, though a British subject, and received his military education at Woolwich, was an officer in the Spanish service. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1831. His heir and successor is his nephew, Sir Charles Frederick Lascelles Wraxall, Bart., to whom he has bequeathed the whole of his property, real and personal, and all other property over which he had the power of disposition. The will was executed in France, on the 23rd of April, 1863.

The will of Captain Charles Rayley, Esq., R.N., of Southwold, Suffolk, was proved in London by the executors—Mrs. Rayley, the relict; John Blacket, Esq., of Balleen, Kilkenny; and Robert Cunninghame Taylor, Esq., M.A., of Christ Church. The personalty sworn under £35,000. To his relict he has left his property and estates in Southwold absolutely, and a life interest in other estates in Suffolk, which, upon her decease, will be divided into certain portions amongst his nieces and their issue, appointing his relict residuary legatee for life. There are several pecuniary legacies, which are to be paid free of legacy duty.

Mr. Lindsay, M.P., writes to the *Times*:—"I think it due to Mr. Roebuck to say that what he has stated is true, and shall be confirmed by me in Parliament with time, place, and circumstances, when the debate is resumed."

Digitized by Google



"A SHIP IN DISTRESS BURNING A BLUE LIGHT," BY E. DUNCAN, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

(*Continued from page 41.*)

eminently picturesque. Seen from a distance, its embattled walls, large ruined castle, and numerous towers and spires present great variety of form. Nearer, the Byzantine Duomo, constructed of coloured marbles, the great square, and its fine marble fountain, are splendid objects. The castle and ghetto are romantic in the extreme. It has, besides, a townhall, hospital, several monasteries, silkmills, and distilleries. Down many of the streets run canals of pure water, while the sluggish Adige, with its boats and cattle, add items invaluable to the painter, the rugged peaks of the Tyrolese mountains forming a glorious background to the whole. This is just the subject for this excellent water-colour painter, and he has brought to it the best resources of his art, judiciously heightening the effect of the many towers and spires by representing them flushed with the rays of the declining sun.

Our next Engraving is from a drawing by Mr. S. P. Jackson, a painter in water colours whose works are always commendable for careful fidelity to nature. *Staithe*, the subject of this drawing, is a fishing village in Yorkshire, ten miles north-west of Whitby. The word "staythe" was formerly applied to a quay, or wharf, especially in the old topographies of York, and may explain the origin of the name of this village. The chief natural feature of the place is the headland, seen in the view, and which is somewhat remarkable for its boldness. The village derives another kind of interest from its association with the name of Captain Cook. The great navigator was sent from his native place in the neighbourhood and apprenticed at an early age to a haberdasher of Staiths. A passion for the sea was, however, awakened in him among the humble fishermen, and, to indulge his bent, a discharge from his master was procured, and he was apprenticed to a firm engaged in the coal trade at Whitby. Mr. Jackson proves that he is also infected with a love of the sea. He has represented with evident relish all the picturesque objects and incidents of the sea-coast and fishing life—the vessels and boats, the anchoring and beaching of the same, the little smoky hamlet screened from the wind by the cliff, the low waves breaking and playfully running up the soft sand, with nothing to remind us of the terror and treachery of that cruel northern ocean, save the threat of a passing rain-cloud.

It is difficult for persons in this country—perhaps the more so, if actually engaged in the pastoral employment—to realise the full force and meaning of the text given by Mr. W. J. Webb, in illustration of his carefully painted and remarkable picture, *A Shepherd of Jerusalem*, engraved page 44. The artist quotes the verse from, St. John x. 4:—"And when he putteth forth his own sheep, he goeth before them, and the sheep follow him: for they know his voice." Similar passages, containing images drawn from the relationship of the shepherd and his flock, occur constantly in both the Old and New Testaments. Indeed, all the poetry of Holy Writ, if not actually in the form of an eclogue or idyl, is more essentially pastoral than we can readily apprehend. In memory of the Good Shepherd who "laid down his life for the sheep," our ministers are still "pastors of the flock;" but to whom will this suggest that, in ancient Judea, the shepherd was sometimes actually slain by wild beasts in defending his charge? We drive and worry our sheep with dogs; but, as Mr. Webb represents, to this day in the East the shepherd *leads* his flock. Something like this may, it is true, be witnessed in the management of the great merino flocks of Spain; in France also, and even in Scotland. But it is only among the great Oriental pastoral

Digitized by Google

"THE REST," BY G. CHESTER, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

nations, who derive nearly all their sustenance from their flocks and herds, and who spend their whole lives in tending them, that the relationship so often alluded to in the Bible, the habits thus induced, and the influence they have on the very forms of speech and the imagery of the language, can be fully appreciated. The shepherd of the East not only leads his flock, but he teaches them to answer to names he gives to each when lambs, and thus, individually as well as collectively, they "know" and follow his voice. The shepherd gains the most wonderful influence over them by his constant attention and kindness, and, like this shepherd, by carrying the lambs, especially if weakly, literally "in his bosom." A very remarkable instance of the docility of sheep under this management occurs in a passage of "Philo-Judæus," where they are represented submitting themselves willingly to the hand of the shearer, standing before him in a silent, inclining posture, perfectly unconstrained. What a con-

"THE WANDERER RETURNED," BY HARRISON WEIR, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

Digitized by Google

trast this to the noise, confusion, and brutality often witnessed in our modern sheep-shearing! We trust we have said enough to indicate the deep religious suggestiveness of this picture. The artist apparently inclines to the realistic treatment of sacred subjects. The accurate representation of the peculiar lop-eared and long-tailed Syrian breed of sheep, and the view of Jerusalem in the background, seem to prove that he has actually visited the Holy Land, like Mr. Holman Hunt, who with more than a crusader's courage performed a solitary pilgrimage to the shores of the Dead Sea to paint his picture of "The Scapegoat." We have some æsthetic objections to this mode of rendering the historical incidents of the Bible, though we heartily commend the earnestness it implies. Even in regard to the question of fact we believe that the Canaan of the Old Testament or the Romanised Judea of the Gospels cannot be recalled by representing the Palestine of the nineteenth century. However, these objections should not be urged against Mr. Webb's present picture, because he represents no historical incident, but gives a scene the suggestiveness of which is legitimately associated with its literalness.

Mr. Gullick, in his picture illustrating the words from St. Luke, "*And Peter went out and wept bitterly*," engraved on page 44, seems to have discovered a subject in the Gospel narrative which, as far as we are aware, had never been painted. The trial scene and the moment when, at the third crowing of the cock, Christ turned that "look" on Peter which recalled the fulfilment of our Lord's prophecy of his unfaithfulness have been frequently represented, but not the Apostle weeping outside the high priest's palace. That memorable "look" of the Saviour, to which we have just referred, the painter seems to invite us to recall by the steps leading in the background of his picture to a half-opened door communicating, it is no doubt intended, with the "upper room," where the mock trial of our Lord is proceeding. Down these steps the conscience-smitten Apostle has descended. He has had to suppress his feelings as best he may, for in the hall are some of the rabble who went out with "swords and staves" to take Jesus. Among those warming themselves round the "fire they lit in the midst" we catch a glimpse of a Jew fiercely gesticulating to a puzzled Roman soldier; his thumb pointing over his shoulder towards the upper room sufficiently indicates the subject of his malicious tongue. Considerably nearer the door stands a woman with a key. A key in a picture of St. Peter is suggestive and not out of place here, for women have been doorkeepers from time immemorial in the East. But there is evidently a further allusion intended. She is surely the "maid," or "damsel" to whom St. Peter denied Christ, for she still points after him the finger of scorn. Seeing the disciple passing out with a look of convicted guiltiness, her suspicion would naturally be strengthened that he was "also one of them." Out from the doorway and round the angle of the projecting wall the Apostle has, however, passed, and seems to have arrested himself momentarily on the first impression of being alone. Still, even here, everything that might meet his eye is terribly calculated to deepen his remorse. Here the cross is placed in readiness, and against the doorpost and lintel is sprinkled the blood of the Passover—as enjoined in Leviticus. This was the very night of the Passover—that great type of our Lord's sacrifice—and, although the observance of this ceremony was not then general among the Jews, the sprinkling the blood on the walls of the high priest's palace would legitimately indicate his pretension to greater strictness and sanctity. The parchment also relates to the Passover, and likewise identifies the time and place, for it is headed with the words, in old Hebrew (i.e., without the vowel points) "The Passover—Caiaphas the High Priest." The initial letters—on the right of course, Hebrew reading from right to left—are painted red, like the minium initials of old Greek MSS. The introduction of the cross was a bold conception; but the instrument of shame and torture must have been in readiness, for our Saviour was crucified very shortly after. It is recorded that he bore it part of the road to Calvary; and where so likely that it should be placed as outside the palace of his most rancorous enemy and most bigotted judge. It will be noticed that the cross is inverted—in allusion, we presume to the tradition which represents St. Peter to have chosen to be crucified head downwards. The bramble growing near may have supplied the crown of thorns. The aloe is the favourite Eastern emblem of mental bitterness. Early morning is indicated by the lamp still burning under the keystone of the portal and by the low tone throughout, which also suits the scene in other respects. The introduction of the cock was essential to the narrative. All Mr. Gullick's critics unite in commending the expression of repentant anguish in the face, the bowed head, and clasped hands of the principal figure. The tear is just brimming over the eye; but the attitude is not that of prayer, nor does the disciple look heavenwards, for he had not yet apprehended the true nature of Christ's mission.

Mrs. E. M. Ward has selected one of the most touching incidents in the life of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots for the subject of the very admirable picture engraved on page 45. In *Mary Queen of Scots' Last Visit to Stirling Castle* the unfortunate Queen, as if feeling a presentiment that she was taking her last farewell of her babe, extracted a solemn pledge from the Earl of Mar (to whose care she had confided him) that he would guard his precious charge from every peril, and never give him up under any pretext without her consent. It was then the custom of the Sovereigns of Scotland to place the heir of the realm, for nurture and education, in the care of some nobleman of high rank. The weeping figure leaning over the cot is the Countess of Mar, Mary's confidential friend, governess or lady-mistress to the Royal infant. It may be interesting to know that the cot was painted from the original, which is still preserved. The ancient embroidered coverlet is a masterpiece of textural imitation. We have more than usual gratification in engraving this picture. We heartily congratulate Mrs. Ward upon her great success in a work the subject of which entitles it to rank as, in the best sense, an historical painting, which yet has afforded full scope for the artist's womanly and domestic feeling, and which are displayed without the slightest exaggeration. A more graceful subject for a female pencil could not have been chosen; and in treating it we believe Mrs. Ward has produced the most important picture yet painted by an English lady. It has unity and completeness as a whole, while parts—and those most important—such as the face of Mary, with its pathetic, appealing expression, and the chubby head of the infant Prince are admirable in the extreme. The colour and other technicalities are hardly less successful than the expression. A contemporary justly remarked in a notice of this picture that Mrs. Ward should, with other of our paintresses, write R.A. after her name, if the academy were as catholic now as it was in the last century, when it opened its ranks to Angelica Kauffmann and Mary Moser. Some of our readers may not remember that Mrs. Ward is granddaughter, daughter, and wife of artists; and, as another rare coincidence, that her married is the same as her maiden name. Mrs. Ward is married to Mr. E. M. Ward, the eminent historical painter, and is the daughter of Mr. George Raphael Ward, the distinguished engraver and miniature-painter, and the granddaughter of Mr. James Ward, the excellent animal-painter whose great bull picture was bought the other day for the National Gallery. Besides this, her aunt was the wife of Jackson, the portrait-painter, and her great-aunt the wife of the unhappy Morland.

The drawing of *A Ship in Distress* by the well-known marine painter Mr. E. Duncan, engraved on page 52, is remarkable for vigorous conception and powerful execution, but still more for the successful though very difficult combination of effects. We should, however, in the first place, endeavour to realise how the vessel drifted in the perilous position Mr. Duncan has represented. It seems, then, from the ragged but not massive character of the clouds crossing the moon that the vessel has been overtaken by bad weather, though not a gale, and to have, as it is called in nautical language, "missed stays," and then, her sails "clued up," to have drifted on to the rocks. In this hopeless extremity she burns "a blue light" as a signal of distress and to show her position to the people assembled on shore. These are evidently supposed to have made a fire with some wreck of tar-barrels, and are firing a rocket across the vessel with a line attached to it for the purpose of enabling the crew, by fixing this to the sinking ship, to establish a communication with the shore and thus save their lives. The yellow, fiery track of the rocket, and the less brilliant but broad red glare of the blazing barrels, with the pale though rather warm light of the rising moon, and the very cold colour of the blue light, form the contrast and variety of natural and artificial coloured light at night to which we have already alluded. The harmonious combination of all these effects is, we repeat—on account of its interest—the peculiar artistic merit of the picture over and above the nautical knowledge and artistic skill displayed in the truth and force with which the terrible situation of the vessel is represented.

Mr. Chester's landscape, *The Rest* (see p. 53), is the most artistic work by this painter we have seen. It is solidly painted, forcible, and rich in colour. It has a freshness and local character which sufficiently indicates study "on the spot," and satisfies the spectator of its fidelity; yet it is wholly free from imitative servility and photographic hardness. It has also—what is becoming more and more rare in our landscape school—the human element of interest, the expression of the artist's sympathy with his subject, that colouring which nature derives from transmission through the individual heart and mind, when these are frankly opened to her influence and the avenues to them are not barred by theory or choked with pride. The first impression conveyed by this landscape is that it is remarkably like Constable, than whom a more genuine lover of nature never lived. There is the same thoroughly rustic unconventional picturesqueness, the same showery English sky. The resemblance is, however, more in subject than style. There is no trace of imitation of the manner of any master; but we understand the scene represented is in the neighbourhood of Petworth—a picturesque district, which Constable actually visited, and where he painted, residing with a namesake, a brewer and an amateur artist, still living. It is the sentiment, however, more than the locality of this picture upon which one would fain linger longest. The title most aptly serves as text. There is dewy repose in the summer cloud-shadows; we fancy we hear the drowsy rustle of the umbrageous trees—all the more audible because the birds are hushed, listening for the coming shower; the lowly cottages nestle among the trees, types of quiet content, true sanctuaries of labour; the sheep take their afternoon "rest" near the still brooklet and up the sheltered avenue; the shepherd-boy lolls over the rail; the foxglove, unswayed by the wind, bows to its own sweet image in the unruffled water. All nature is lulled in transient reverie and repose, soon to awake with new life and vigour, joy, and song.

Our Continental neighbours say that one of the most salient characteristics of the English is the love of animals. The men have their horses and their dogs, and the maids—we will not say "old" ones—have their birds and their cats. To cater for the national taste we have a large class of animal painters, and in no country are so many really excellent artists in this department to be found. Among this large class few names are better known than that of Mr. Harrison Weir, and among the many drawings we have seen by this water-colour painter few have struck us as equal in merit to *The Wanderer Returned*, engraved on page 53. The cat is universally known to be one of the most difficult creatures to paint in the animal world—far more so than the robin and other birds so charmingly represented by Mr. Weir in other drawings from the same exhibition in which this finds a place; and the artist has succeeded perfectly in describing the general character as well as the coat of the cat, and also in the added difficulty of expressing master Tom's mewing for admission to the home he had forsaken.

FINE ARTS.

THE London Stereoscopic Company has just published, by permission of the Prince of Wales, two series of views—twelve large and twelve stereoscopic—of and about Sandringham, his Royal Highness's Norfolk seat. The public feel a very natural interest in everything relating to the Prince and his beautiful young partner, and the gratification of this feeling, even so far as to allow us, as it were, to follow the Royal pair into their domestic retirement from the ceaseless round of public festivity in London, is a gracious and graceful act. In these photographs we see the Prince and Princess and members of their suite in the shooting-jackets and wideawakes, the pork-pie hats and linsey-woolsey petticoats worn in ordinary English country life; we see the preparations for the morning drive, and the unostentatious drawing-room where the quiet evenings are passed. The same company has also issued a set of portraits of the Prince and Princess, together and separate, seated and standing. In point of photographic merit these are scarcely equal to the larger series brought out some time since by Mr. Mayall, chiefly on account of the objectionable pattern on a column in the background and the too obvious arrangement of the drapery about it, which draw off the attention to these accessories. The portraits of the Princess are, nevertheless, especially welcome from the novelty of the attitudes and walking equipment and the very becoming elegance of her indoor dress. The company have also published a series of photographs from the wedding presents recently exhibited at South Kensington.

Mr. Marshall Wood, whose colossal bust of the Prince of Wales we lately engraved, has recently finished the model for a bust of the Princess, for which her Royal Highness has given a number of sittings at Marlborough House. We must give to this model similar praise to that we bestowed on the former. Mr. Wood has evidently endeavoured to obtain a scrupulously faithful and exact likeness of the Princess, and he has succeeded in reproducing the contours and proportions of the head, together with those minute and almost evanescent details of form in the features which in this instance alone give individual character. Only great exactitude and delicacy of modelling in the individual parts would have secured resemblance in the whole, for only in these, when examined separately, are the facial angle and the relative spaces of the features and forehead found to differ in the slightest degree from the ideal of modern sculpture since Flaxman—and we take the ideal female head of modern sculpture to be a higher standard of comparison than that of the Greeks, because it gives fuller recognition to the frontal manifestations of intelligence. The head has still a degree of classic character rarely found in nature, and this has suggested the treatment of the hair and drapery. The hair recedes from the forehead in flowing waves rather than ripples; is bound with the Greek fillet, and the knot behind inclosed in the Greek net; the drapery is clasped over one shoulder, as in antique statues. The only part which to us seemed not entirely successful was the mouth—not its general form, but its expression. The play of the muscles at and near the angle of the lip hardly conveys the frankness and sweetness which appear to be—judging ever from the photographs—the prevailing characteristic. As this is only the preparatory model, a hint may be of service in the execution of the work in marble, and, if entitled to consideration, will not be unwelcome to so conscientious an artist. The bust will, we believe, be executed colossal size, and given by the Lord Mayor as a companion to the same sculptor's bust of the Prince for the Mansion House. We may add that a cast of the bust of the Princess, by the celebrated Danish sculptor, M. Jerichau, has been placed in the gallery of the French Exhibition, Pall-mall. Though rather tame and heavy, and wanting in the general delicacy of modelling of Mr. Wood's bust—for which, however, we must make some allowance on account of the plaster material—the sculptor seems to have caught the expression in the lips, which Mr. Wood has at present partly missed.

The mention of the French Gallery reminds us that Mr. Gambart, its enterprising manager, and the well-known print-publisher, who has been of late so energetically prosecuting the piratical photographers who had infringed his copyrights in several popular engravings, has just published a pamphlet on "Piracy of Artistic Copyright," in which he fully exposes the grievance, of which not only publishers but engravers and artists have justly to complain. It is an anomaly of the recent legislation on artistic copyright that while there is a ready and stringent remedy for the piracy of copyright in pictures, other works of art, and photographs, the infringement by photographers of copyright in engravings—which is most easily effected, and should therefore be rendered most easily punishable—is left without easy means of prevention, and with only the old, cumbrous, and expensive means of repression. Mr. Gambart treats the subject very ably and forcibly; and we regret our space does not permit making quotations which would show the great injustice at present suffered. The Society of Arts is, we are glad to know, moving in this matter; and we trust that some efficient means of redress will be devised by Parliament before the close of the present Session. Meanwhile, we would commend Mr. Gambart's pamphlet (which is published by Tegg) to all interested in this important question.

The great picture, the "Martyrdom of Huss," by Lessing, brought from the Dusseldorf Gallery, New York, exhibited in London last year, and reviewed at length in these columns, has found its way back to Germany. It has been purchased by the King of Prussia for 15,000 thalers.

Mr. Frederick Goodall has been elected from the ranks of the Associates to the full honour of Academician. The Royal Academy could not have made a better choice.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ADMIRALTY.

Admiral of the Blue F. E. Loch has been appointed to receive a pension of £150 a year, as provided by her Majesty's Order in Council of the 25th of June, 1851, vacant by the death of Admiral the Hon. Sir G. Elliott, K.C.B.; and the name of Admiral Loch has been removed to the reserved Half-pay List accordingly, and, in consequence of this removal, the following promotions, to date the 25th ult., have taken place:—

Vice-Admiral of the Red the Hon. H. J. Rous to be Admiral of the Blue.
Vice-Admiral of the White Sir M. Seymour, G.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red.
Vice-Admiral of the Blue F. T. Michell, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White.
Rear-Admiral of the Red the Hon. G. Grey to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.
Rear-Admiral of the White Sir A. Milne, K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.
Rear-Admiral of the Blue the Hon. J. Denman to be Rear-Admiral of the White.
Captain H. Lyster to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.
Retired Vice-Admirals H. T. B. Collier, H. Stanhope, and J. T. Coffin to be retired Admirals, but without increase of pay.

The screw steam-vessel Wolverine of twenty-one guns, is ordered to be launched at Woolwich on the 29th of August next.

The Hydra, paddle steam-vessel, is ordered to be commissioned for surveying service on the coast of Africa.

Colonel E. W. Crofton, C.B., commanding the Royal Artillery in Malta garrison, died, on the 26th ult., at his residence in Valletta.

The second battalion of the 20th Regiment of Foot and the 5th Hussars are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate embarkation at Portsmouth for foreign service.

The Captain's good-service pension placed at the disposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty by the promotion of Capt. Lyster to the rank of Rear-Admiral has been conferred upon Capt. E. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt.

The arrivals at Aldershott during last week were almost continuous. The division comprises an army of something like 712 officers, 16,000 sergeants, drummers, rank and file, and 4200 horses—being a total of close upon 17,000 well-trained and splendidly-equipped troops of all arms.

The officers of the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, in quarters at Gosport, and recently returned to England from Indian service, have presented to Captain Cammell, Royal Naval Reserve, of the ship Middlesex (the vessel which brought home the head-quarters of the regiment), a silver tankard.

A divisional order has been issued by Colonel W. Nedham, commanding the Royal Artillery in the Chatham district, in which Major-General J. Bloomfield, Inspector-General of the Royal Artillery, conveys to the troops his entire approbation of what he saw during his recent inspection of the first division of the dépôt brigade.

On Saturday a detachment of the second battalion of the 19th Regiment, numbering 144 men of all ranks, left Chatham garrison and embarked on board the Leder, at Gravesend, for Dublin, to join the service companies of the 19th Regiment, which corps has been placed under orders to embark for India. The officers who proceeded from Chatham in charge of the detachment were Captain G. Clay and Ensign A. E. F. Brown.

A handsome service of plate has been presented by the officers of the Royal County of Down Regiment to Sergeant Patrick Currin, on his obtaining his discharge. Sergeant Currin served for a period of twenty-five years, during sixteen of which he filled the responsible situation of Mess-Sergeant to the regiment. He is in possession of a medal and clasp for Central India, together with a medal for meritorious service.

The following vessels have been chartered by the Government for the conveyance of troops and stores to India and the colonies—viz., the Conflict, 1170 tons, for Calcutta; the Queen of the North, 824 tons, and the Stamboul, 890 tons, for Bombay; the Albion, 478 tons, for Kurrachee; the Empress, 454 tons, for Mauritius; the Cambrian, 868 tons, for St. Helena; the Victory, 595 tons, for Shanghai; and the Enthusiast, 283 tons, for St. Helena and Ascension.

A notification has been received at Chatham garrison that the following troops will be dispatched to Calcutta during the present season—viz., 1000 officers and men of the second battalion of the 20th Regiment, to embark at Portsmouth; 1000 officers and men of the 36th Regiment, to embark at Cork; and 620 officers and men of the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, to embark at Portsmouth. Orders have also been issued at the Horse Guards for reinforcements of the Royal Artillery to be dispatched with these draughts to the number of upwards of 600 officers and men of all ranks.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

The meeting for 1863 commenced at one o'clock on Tuesday, with every prospect of a success exceeding that of any previous year. Taking the entries for the Queen's prize as the test, there are this year 1300, against 1100 last year, of whom only 901 went to the butts. There is also much better preparation for them. The number of targets has been increased to sixty, at from forty to fifty of which the marking will be on the Swiss or circular disc principle, the recommendations of which are that it insures increased accuracy of marking, and greatly economises time in cleaning the targets. Last year there was only one target of this kind in operation at Wimbledon; and, as the construction of each entails an expenditure of nearly £6, it follows that in the interval, upon this item alone, the association has spent some hundreds of pounds. The aggregate value of the prize list amounts to £4300 this year, or double the sum total which the association was in a position to offer at its last meeting. There is also a new running-deer target, cast from a sketch by Sir E. Landseer, and a "running man," the figure being that of a volunteer at the double. The camp accommodation is improved, one of the improvements being a good supply of water, the deficiency of which was much felt last year. On Monday 115 officers and 320 privates had intimated their intention to go into camp; last year the numbers were 66 officers and 146 non-commissioned officers and privates. On Monday and Tuesday the volunteers who mean to go into camp were arriving in great numbers, and the camp was alive with the bustle of preparation.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales rode to the ground on Monday afternoon, accompanied by Captain Grey, and was received by Lord Ducie, Lord Elcho, and other members of the council, who explained to his Royal Highness the intended proceedings. The Prince then visited the 200-yard range, where he fired several shots from a Whitworth rifle belonging to Lord Elcho. The marking was according to the Swiss system, and the first shot brought out a "centre" from the marker's butt. In every case save one, when the Prince fired an experimental shot from a different rifle, the bullets were, in the marksman's phrase, well "on" the target. But the fact that such crack shots as Lord Bury, Lord Elcho, and Major Holford, who fired at the same range, only succeeded in making "centres" and "outers," showed that there must have been a partial mirage, attributable to the glare of the sun and the swampiness of the intervening hollow. The final bull's-eye made by the Prince of Wales was the only one obtained at this target. The next trial was at a shorter range, but at a moving instead of a stationary target, and here the Highland experiences of the Prince stood him in good stead. Those who have not actually fired at the "running deer" can form no conception of the difficulty of hitting the mark. Appearing to move very slowly, it really travels with the velocity of a railway carriage, and as in its course it describes an arc of a circle, the rate of speed at different points is necessarily various. The artist has made the deer of the dun instead of the red tribe, and there is, consequently, little by which it can be distinguished from the bank behind; but for all that it rarely succeeded in crossing its "corrie" scatheless. At one time the Prince succeeded in planting four bullets successively in the portion of the body forming the centre of the target. The members of the association who were present concurred in declaring that the practice which had been made at this range, if not better, was at least equal, taking the general average of the shots, to that recorded of any single rifle at the meeting of 1862. His Royal Highness used a double-barrelled rifle, made by Mr. Smith, the armourer to the National Rifle Association, and was so well satisfied with its performance that before leaving the ground he gave orders that one should be manufactured specially for him. He further caused it to be understood that he hoped to be present, with the Princess of Wales, on the 13th inst., to witness the match between the Lords and Commons and the contest for the "Alexandra" prize given by the association.

The rival eights, to represent England and Scotland in the match for the St. George's Challenge Vase, have been selected. The Scottish eight are—Captain Horatio Ross, Lord Elcho, Captain Edward Ross, Mr. Hercules Ross, Mr. Colin Ross, the Master of Lovat, Mr. H. Maxwell, and Mr. Ferguson; reserve candidate, Mr. Henry. The English eight are—Viscount Bury (ex officio), Earl Ducie, Captain Heaton, Mr. Martin Ridley Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel Halford; Captain Hawker, South Middlesex Rifle Volunteers; Mr. A. Ashton, and Captain Rowland, 55th Regiment; reserve candidate, Mr. Anthony Salvin.

A field day, under the command of Colonel M'Murdo, in which the Hon. Artillery Company, the London Rifle Brigade, the St. George's, and the Queen's (Westminster) Volunteer Rifles joined, took place last Saturday evening within the inclosure belonging to the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon. The corps first mustered at Wimbledon-green, and consisted of several troops of light horse and four battalions of artillery belonging to the Hon. Artillery Company, under the command of Major Robinson; the London Brigade, numbering about 300, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wardle; the Queen's, about 450, under Lieutenant-Colonel Earl Grosvenor; and the St. George's, mustering over 150, commanded by Colonel Lindsay, Colonel M'Murdo, attended by Lord Colville and Colonel Ibbetson as Aides-de-Camp, came upon the ground a little after seven, and marched the different corps, the artillery preceding, into the inclosure. An enemy was supposed to be advancing on

Digitized by Google

Wimbledon by the Putney and London roads. The St. George's, under Colonel Lindsay, and a field battery of artillery went out as a reconnoitring party. Skirmishers were thrown out, but the enemy being too strong for them, they retired on their supports, who immediately engaged the foe, the artillery opening on him from the left flank. The supports being gradually driven back, the reserves, consisting of the London Brigade, the Queen's, the Light Horse, and the second battery of the Hon. Artillery Company, advanced to their assistance, and succeeded in turning the right flank of the enemy, who made a long detour to the left by the Roehampton-road. The London Brigade, with the St. George's, were then thrown out to intercept him in this direction, the Queen's still acting as supports. The enemy, however, engaged them so hotly that a retreat in excellent order was made through the ranks of the Queen's, who then advanced on the coming foe, keeping up a withering fire with splendid precision, the artillery joining on the right flank. The St. George's and the London Brigade then pushing on, the action became general, and the right flank of the enemy was successfully turned, and he was driven back to his original position. Front was then changed, and the Queen's threw out as skirmishers, but had to retire, the whole of the supports victoriously charging the imaginary enemy at the double. Colonel M'Murdo then addressed the men, explaining to them the objects of the different evolutions they had gone through, and complimented them on the manner in which they had been performed.

The annual inspection of the 1st Middlesex Volunteer Engineers in infantry drill, under their Lieutenant-Colonel, McLeod of MacLeod, took place in Hyde Park last Saturday. The inspecting officer was Colonel Erskine. The muster was somewhat small, being only about 350; they, however, went through all the battalion movements in a most creditable manner. After the manœuvres were over the men formed square, and were addressed by Colonel Erskine. He said they had performed their work in a very creditable manner.

Last Saturday evening was fixed for the official inspection of the 1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteers, and the place selected for the purpose was the parade-ground of the Wellington Barracks. There was a very good muster of men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Creed. Colonel Smyth, R.A., was the inspecting officer of the day, and the proceedings were commenced by putting the corps through the battalion movements, after which followed the manual and platoon exercises. In all the various movements the men performed their part admirably. But satisfactory as was their performance of these operations, their gun-drill was even more perfect. The manner in which they handled the 18-pounders, the rapidity, steadiness, and certainty of their action, showed that they had not neglected their drill in the past twelve months. The inspection being at an end, Colonel Smyth briefly addressed the corps. He complimented the officers for the efficiency to which they had brought the men, and the men on the attention that he was sure, from what he had seen during the inspection, they must have paid to the instruction and drill they had undergone. He assured them he was highly satisfied with what he had seen, and it would be his duty to report accordingly.

The 2nd Norfolk Administrative Battalion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir T. P. Beauchamp, assembled on Thursday and Friday, last week, in Langley Park, the seat of the gallant Baronet, for two days' training and inspection, and were placed under canvas on the occasion. On Friday the battalion was inspected by Colonel M'Murdo. The companies composing the battalion were the Harleston, Captain Holmes commanding; the Diss, Lieutenant Salmon; the Loddon, Lieutenant Gilbert; the Stalham, Lieutenant Burroughes; the Blofield, Lieutenant Jary; the Attleborough, Captain Sir R. J. Buxton; the Wymondham, Captain Gurdon; and the Thetford, Lieutenant Davey. Altogether the assembled force comprised twenty-two officers, thirty sergeants, and 260 rank and file. Fifty camp-tents were borrowed from the War Office for the occasion, and in these the volunteers encamped on Thursday night. The whole battalion were entertained at dinner by Sir T. P. Beauchamp, who had also for his guests Lord and Lady Radstock, Lieutenant-General Sir H. Bentinck, Lord Suffield, the Hon. Major and Mrs. Walpole, Lieutenant-Colonel Ibbetson, Mr. R. J. H. Harvey, &c. In the course of a number of speeches in connection with various toasts, Colonel M'Murdo expressed his satisfaction at the prosperous position of the volunteer service; it had now turned the ebb to which it appeared to have receded, and, so far as he could judge, the tide was again flowing. The volunteer service now comprised 160,000 men, of whom 130,000 were riflemen, 80,000 of whom, again, belonged to detached companies seldom able to meet in battalion. If war came to-morrow, the country would have to depend on the 80,000 men composing the scattered corps which formed so large a portion of the volunteer force; and therefore he had come into Norfolk to see the manner in which the volunteers of this part of the country performed their duties. If they understood company drill, and had that cohesion in company which showed that they had paid attention to it, he should be quite satisfied; and he considered them perfect according to their degree, because he could not expect volunteers who could only meet two or three times a year in battalion to attain the position of those who had the advantage of turning out almost at their own doors and forming battalions of 500 or 600 strong. One battalion in London—the Inns of Court—was exceedingly well up in its work; but, under the different circumstances which obtained in Norfolk, he only expected that the men of the county battalions should understand company drill, and that the officers and non-commissioned officers should know their places. In such an event as the invasion of England it was not impossible that the northern coast of Norfolk might be selected as the point for landing. He had come into Norfolk to mark the thews and sinews of the volunteers who would have to oppose such a landing, and he was delighted to see so fine a body of men.

The annual inspection of the 1st Hants Artillery Volunteers, consisting of two batteries, took place on the 29th ult., at their platform on Hamble Common, the inspecting officer being Colonel Domville, of the Royal Artillery. Prizes were awarded to the successful competitors at the end of the day's proceedings. The guns are 24-pounders, the range being 1250 yards, and the precision of the firing was such as to elicit the highest commendation of the inspecting officer. There were forty-four shots fired, and of this number only one went wide of the mark, the others having been so well directed that not one would have missed a vessel moored in the position of the target. One shot fired by Gunner Reed carried away the flagstaff, a second hit the target, and a third fell within a yard of it. The men were afterwards inspected at company drill, and were then marched to Netley, where a dinner was provided for them by Captain Freeman and the officers of the corps. The batteries were under the command of Captain Freeman, the other officers present being Lieutenants Jackson, Smith, and Phillips, and the assistant-surgeon of the brigade, Dr. Orsborn. The whole of the proceedings passed off most satisfactorily, without a casualty of any kind.

A short time ago a challenge was received in England from an Australian battalion of volunteers to shoot an equal number of volunteers in this country—the latter to be selected from the best shooting company of enrolled volunteers for the year ending 1862, the firing to take place at any range not being the range of the respective corps. This challenge was addressed to the council of the National Rifle Association, and it appears that the best shooting company of volunteer rifles in England for the year 1862 was the No. 1 of the Nottingham Robin Hoods. This company has declared its readiness to accept the challenge, and on Saturday morning Lieutenant-Colonel Wright received a letter from the council of the National Rifle Association stating that an answer accepting the challenge had been sent to Australia. The contest will take place in September. The distances are 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, and 800 yards; five shots at each range. The shooting will take place at the same time in England and Australia—ten men from each corps.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

The weekly meeting of the Central Executive Committee took place at Manchester on Monday—Sir J. K. Shuttleworth in the chair.

Mr. Maguire, hon. secretary, reported the week's receipts at £6356; balance in the bank, £348,809. He also presented the monthly report, which stated:—"The very great increase of employment which has been afforded in the mills during the past month has enabled no less than forty-seven local committees to suspend operations for the present. From this circumstance I have been unable to obtain returns from their district, but, from reliable information which I have received, I am led to believe that out of 55,362 operatives resident in the districts in which committees acted, about 25,690 are working full time, and 16,801 are on short time. This improvement alone would have been a most satisfactory report; but I am also happy to state that in the districts in which local committees are still continuing their labours there are 2874 more operatives working full time than there were last month. It must not be forgotten that this is in addition to the 13,451 operatives who were reported to have obtained full work during the month of May; and it is now certain that, of those persons usually employed in the mills in the cotton districts, about 234,642 are in full work, 125,097 short time, and 180,729 out of work, against 192,527 full time, 129,741 short time, and 215,512 out of work in the last week of April. No further very great improvement can be anticipated in the state of employment before this time next year, as already it has reached the equivalent of an average of three days' employment a week for the operative population; and as at present there are 256,230 persons in receipt of relief, there is reasonable ground for apprehension that at least an additional 100,000 will have to be supported when the season arrives during which out-door labour will be considerably reduced."

Mr. Farnall presented his weekly report, by which it appeared that, on the 27th ult., there had been a further decrease in the number of persons receiving relief in twenty-seven unions of 3661 persons, making a total decrease, since the 6th of December, of 112,761 persons, and leaving 159,222 chargeable, independent of those receiving relief from the local committees.

Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, in a letter to a contemporary, says that the supply of cotton for the year may be expected to amount to half the old imports; and adds that the difficulties of manufacturing the Indian staple are actually overcome. It is only the price that kills. Of £40,000 now taken in weekly wages he thinks £22,000 may be due to the cotton trade, and £18,000 to casual employment. The latter must naturally be considered as in some degree temporary or precarious; but Sir James then proceeds to inform us that the factory work itself rests on no better basis. It is not a genuine revival of trade. It is only a little "spurt" put on by the energy of a few manufacturers who have adapted their mills to Indian cotton, and who have ventured, even at present prices, to replenish the stocks of goods, which, owing to the stoppage of production, had become very low indeed. But that demand must obviously be limited. The autumn would see it satisfied; and then the factory hands, the field hands, and the vagrants together would all come back upon the relief lists and swell the total of claimants to last year's figures.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WEE PAWN, L. M., and Others.—The key moves of Mr. Kling's instructive "Study" are as follows:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K B 8th (ch)	R interposes.	6. R to Q B 3rd	R to Kt 5th (best)
2. R to K B 3rd	R to Kt 5th (best)	7. Kt to Q 7th	R to R 5th (ch)
3. R to Q B 3rd	R to Kt 8th (best)	8. K to Kt 6th	R to R 3rd (ch)
4. R to Q B 4th	R to Kt 5th (best)	9. K to B 7th, &c.	
5. R to Q B sq	R to Kt 8th (best)		

His beautiful Enigma, No. 1330, is solved by 1. R to Q Kt 4th; 2. R to Kt 6th; 3. K to R sq; 4. K to Kt sq, &c.

NORTHERN.—Mate cannot be given in Problem 1008 as you suggest.

C. M., Warrington.—BLINDFOLD CHESSPLAYING.—In ordinary chess play little if any progress beyond a better knowledge of the opening has been made during the last quarter of a century, but in the art of playing *sans voir* the improvement is very remarkable. In the time of Philidor, and down, indeed, to a comparatively recent period, it was thought an almost miraculous achievement for any one to conduct three games simultaneously without the assistance of a chess equipage. In the present day we have seen Mr. Murphy play eight games in this way; and even this performance, astonishing as it seems, has been surpassed by the exploits of Mr. Blackburne and Mr. Paulsen, each of whom has more than once played twelve games blindfold at the same time.

F. R. S.—A list of the members belonging to each of the leading European chess-clubs, from its foundation, would certainly be interesting, but is not very easy of attainment. On the roll of the chess-club formed in St. James-street in 1774, Professor Allen, in his "Life of Philidor," tells us:—"One noble lady (Dr. Franklin's Mrs. Howe) stood by the side of a Church dignitary (the Bishop of Durham), at the head of a list," comprising, "besides uncounted Dukes, Marquises, and Earls, the historical names of Gibbon, Charles James Fox, Lord Mansfield, Erskine, Wedderburne, and the Marquis of Rockingham—of Elliot, the defender of Gibraltar—of Fraser, who met a soldier's death—and Burgoyne, who underwent a soldier's last humiliation at American Saratoga."

P. J., of Paris.—The June number of the Magazine has not yet come to hand; and the Journal, we are sorry to add, is at least two months in arrear.

R. A.—A charming composition, but no novelty. It is found in chess treatises a century old.

R. W. B.—We have received a prospectus of the new Chess periodical you mention, but have no faith in its stability. A well managed English Chess Magazine, edited by an Englishman of competent literary ability and knowledge of the game, would supply an admitted want. A Chess Magazine, professing to be "the organ of English Chess," edited by a foreigner and produced under foreign auspices, has, however, been already tried, and the result was not such as to warrant a repetition of the experiment.

IGNORAMUS.—The expression, *coup de Jarnac*, used by Philidor in his treatise on Chess, is a French phrase, denoting a subtle and unforeseen attack. It had its origin in the memorable duel which was fought in 1547 between François de Vivonne, Lord of La Chataigneraie, and Guy De Chabot, Lord of Jarnac. In this combat De Jarnac, overpowered by the blows of his vigorous opponent, covered his head with his shield, and assuming a crouching attitude contrived to wound La Chataigneraie in the leg, and thus obtained the victory.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1010.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K R 4th (ch)	R takes B (best)	3. Kt to K 6th (dis. ch)	K to Kt sq, or R sq, or B 3rd, Kt 3rd, or R 3rd
2. Q to Q R 7th	K takes R, or (*a*)	4. Q to K Kt 7th.	Mate.

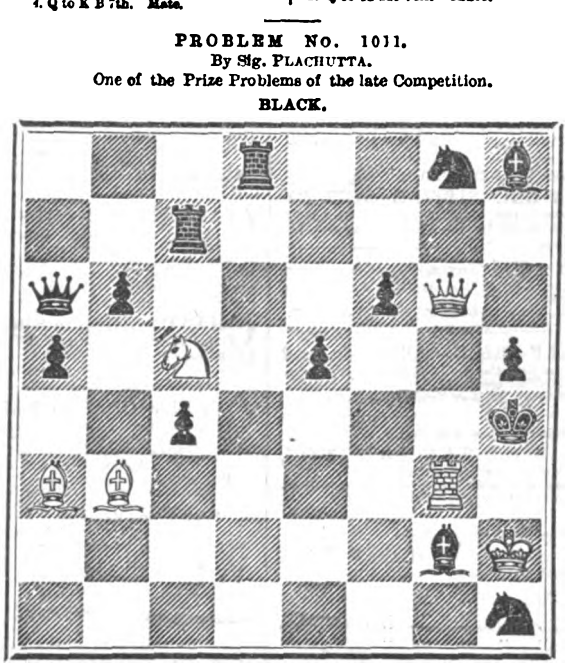
(*a*) 2. If any other move then—
3. Kt to K 8th (ch) B takes Kt
4. Q to K B 7th. Mate.

PROBLEM NO. 1011.

By Sig. PLACHUTTA.

One of the Prize Problems of the late Competition.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A good Game in last Year's Tourney, between Messrs. PAULSEN and DUBOIS.

(*K Bishop's Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Q to K B 2nd	P to K B 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	18. R to K B 3rd	R to K B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	19. R to K sq	P to K B 5th
(This is a very old though little used defence. It may be adopted safely, but the result is generally a dull game.)		20. R to Q 3rd	
4. Kt to Q B 3rd		(The intention of Black, apparently, was to follow this move with Rook to K 6th.)	
(He may also play 4. P to K 5th, but in that case the second player can preserve the Gambit Pawn.)		20.	K to B sq
4.	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. K to R sq	P to Q Kt 3rd
5. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th	22. Q to K B 3rd	Q R to K sq
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd	23. R takes R (ch)	B takes R
7. Kt to Q 5th	Kt takes Kt	24. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to K 4th
8. P takes Kt	Kt to K 4th	25. K to Kt sq	B to K R 4th
9. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	26. Q to K B 2nd	B to K 7th
10. P to Q 4th	Q to K 2nd	27. R to Q 4th	P to K B 6th
11. P to Q B 3rd		(White plays this portion of the game very cleverly.)	
(This appears to be better than taking the K B Pawn with Bishop, though that move has its merits, if correctly followed up.)		28. B to Q 3rd	B takes B
11.	B to Q 3rd	29. R takes B	P takes K Kt P
12. P takes K P	B takes P	30. R to K B 3rd	K to K 2nd
13. B takes K B P	B takes B	31. R takes R	P takes R
14. R takes B	Castles	32. P to Q B 4th	P to K B 4th
15. Q to Q 4th	B to Q 2nd	33. K takes P	Q to K 5th (ch)
16. Q R to K B sq	Q to Q 3rd	34. Q to K B 3rd	Q takes Q B P
(Threatening to play P to Q 6th, and then to take the K B Pawn.		35. Q to K 3rd (ch)	K to Q sq
		36. Q to Q 2nd	K to Q 2nd
		37. P to K R 3rd	K to Q 3rd
		38. Q to Q Kt 2nd	Q takes Q P (ch)
		and White ultimately won the game.	

CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

The following Game, which illustrates a variation in the Scotch Opening much in vogue a few years back, is well entitled to consideration. It was played some time since between Mr. STANLEY and Mr. BLACKBURNE.

(*Scotch Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11.	K takes Kt
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	12. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	Kt takes Kt
3. P to Q 4th	P takes B	13. B to K Kt 4th	Q takes B (ch)
4. Kt takes P	Q to K R 5th	14. K takes Q, &c.)	
(For an analysis of this interesting variation the student is referred to the "Chess Player's Handbook," pp. 171-172. He should see also a game at the same opening, published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Dec. 7, 1861.)		12. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 4th
		13. Kt takes Q R	Kt to K Kt 5th
5. Kt to Q Kt 5th	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	14. B takes Kt	P takes B
6. B to Q 2nd	Q takes K P (ch)	15. B to K R 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd
7. B to K 2nd	K to Q sq	16. Kt to K 2nd	R takes B
8. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	17. P takes R	P to K Kt 6th
9. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K R 5th	18. B P takes P	Kt to K Kt 5th
10. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to K R 6th	19. R to K B 2nd	B to Q B 4th
11. Kt takes Q B P		20. Kt to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 2nd
(In the game referred to above White now played—	11. B to K Kt 5th.)	21. P to Q B 3rd	Kt takes K R P
11.	Kt to K 4th	22. R takes Kt	Q takes P (ch)
(Had he taken the Kt with his King the game would probably have been continued thus:—		23. K to B sq	Q takes R
		24. K to K sq	Q takes P (ch)
		25. K to Q 2nd	Q to K B 5th (ch)
		26. K to Q B 2nd	B to K 5th (ch)
		27. K to Kt 3rd	B to Q 4th (ch)
		28. K to B 2nd	

The game was abandoned as a drawn battle.

CHESS ENIGMA.

No. 1338.—By Mr. C. BAYER. (*La Régence.*)

White: K at Q B sq, Q at K B 2nd, B at K R 4th, Kts at Q 4th and Q R 3rd, Ps at Q B 2nd and Q Kt 6th.

Black: K at Q B 6th, Rs at K B 2nd and Q B 5th, Kts at K Kt 5th and K B 8th; Ps at K B 5th, K 3rd, Q B 3rd, and Q R 3rd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

ACCLIMATISATION.—In the *Annals of Natural History* Dr. J. E. Gray has inserted a copy of the circular on this subject prepared by Mr. Wallace, approved of by a committee formed at the British Association meeting at Cambridge (consisting of Dr. Sclater, Mr. Alfred Newton, Mr. Wallace, and Dr. Gray), and now in course of distribution. The following are some of the points of inquiry to which the attention of persons resident in extra-European countries is especially requested:—1. As to the domesticated animals indigenous to the country, their differences from the wild races, the possibility of domesticating the latter, &c. 2. As to the domesticated animals which have been introduced from other countries, the date of their introduction, food, habits, longevity, fecundity, diseases, &c. 3. Special inquiries relating to the more common domestic animals—viz., sheep, horses, cattle, dogs, ducks, and geese; the capability of forming hybrids, &c.

NITROGEN IN BREAD.—A short time ago M. Barral laid before the French Academy of Sciences a memoir, in which he not only stated that, when in the same state of dryness, there is more nitrogen in the crust of bread than in the crumb, but that crust is more soluble than crumb in water. This last fact was imputed by M. Payen to the transformation of dextrine into starch during baking. M. Barral, in a note to his memoir, reports another important result, established by his researches. From the same weight of dried crust and dried crumb placed in water he has found that the soluble part of the crust gives from 7 to 8 per cent of nitrogen, while that of the crumb gives only from 2 to 3 per cent. The greater solubility of the crust no doubt proceeds from the gluten of the crust having undergone a remarkable transformation through exposure to the temperature of from 392 to 428 deg. Fahr. in the oven during baking. He says that the soluble part of crust possesses more nitrogen than there is in the juice of meat. By way of confirmation, M. Barral introduced some gluten into strong closed glass tubes, and submitted them to a bath of oil, of the temperature of 428 Fahr. In a few seconds the gluten liquefied. This liquefaction, effected under the influence of steam and pressure, gave rise to a disengagement of carbonic acid; for when the tube which contained the liquefied gluten was broken, a slight explosion took place. When the gas causing this explosion was collected, it was found to be carbonic acid, without any trace of nitrogen. The brown liquefied gluten was remarkably alkaline, and endowed with a peculiar odour. After filtration, a yellow precipitate was formed by treatment with acids, and none was produced by treatment with alkalies and alcohol. M. Barral states that he is still pursuing his interesting studies on the chemistry of bread-making.

THE PRESERVATION OF BUILDING MATERIALS is still the subject of the experimental researches of M. Kuhlmann, so well known for his memoirs on the applications of silicates of potash, or water-glass, for the hardening of stone, &c. The efficacy of this material having been found incomplete when applied to old buildings, under the influence of ammoniacal emanations and constant humidity, M. Kuhlmann has tried, in the case of brick walls, a mixture of tar obtained from the distillation of coal, laid on as hot as possible, the wall having been previously heated by placing near it a portable coke fire. This having been found successful, he was induced to experiment with several combinations of coal tar with various mineral substances, such as oxide of iron, obtained from the combustion of iron pyrites; this latter, united with one fourth of its weight of coal-tar, gives a plaster, which, when cold, possesses remarkable hardness and sonorousness. The application of silicious solutions is not suitable for moulded plaster, because, even at the moment of contact, there is an exchange of acids, and a gelatinous solution is produced, which forms on the surface of the plaster an impermeable layer, and thus prevents the silica from penetrating into the centre. In regard to the application of bituminous substances for the preservation of plaster, M. Kuhlmann states that the chemical properties of the plaster, instead of being an obstacle to its hardening and unalterability, as in the case of silicatisation, is, on the contrary, very favourable to these effects. In a recent communication to the French Academy of Sciences, he gives many details, and expresses great hopes of the preservation of many public buildings and monuments from the injurious action of frost and damp by means of the combination of gas-tar with plaster and other substances. He thinks also that the phenomena attending these combinations well deserve the study of geologists in relation to the history of many of the transformations which have taken place on the crust of the earth.

THE ELECTRIC THERMOMETER has been recently employed by M. Becquerel in determining the temperature of the earth at great depths, and the details of his experiments are given in the *Comptes Rendus* of the French Academy. The electric thermometer in its simplest form is a closed circuit composed of an iron wire and a copper wire soldered at their points of junction, and in which is found either a galvanometer keeping zero perfectly, or, better still, a magnetometer solidly fixed, with divers accessories, such as apparatus for heating or cooling the free solder, thermometers, lenses, &c. When the temperature is the same at the two solderings the magnetised needle rests at zero; when there is a change of temperature there is a deviation. If one of the solderings is placed in a spot where the temperature cannot be observed with a thermometer, then, by raising or lowering that of the other soldering, until the needle shall arrive at zero, the observer will be assured that this temperature is the same as that which was unknown. Thus, by giving to the metallic wires sufficient diameters, the temperature at great depths may be observed. Care must be taken that the temperatures given by the solderings are the same as those of the thermometers placed beside them. The operation requires a deep-bored well, a thermo-electric cable, a galvanometer, and other apparatus; in all which M. Becquerel was liberally aided by M. Rouland, the late French Minister of Public Instruction. On examining the earth at Paris M. Becquerel found—1, That, without going out of the tertiary basin of Paris, the invariable stratum is not of the same thickness; 2, That we can rigorously determine the march of the propagation of heat in the soil and the position of the invariable stratum; and, 3, That at the Jardin des Plantes, from the depth of 26 to 36 metres, the temperature is constant, as it is also from 16 to 21 metres. He states that in passing from one stratum to another the temperature seemed to change, and thinks that, consequently, it will be possible to determine with great exactness the propagation of solar heat in the earth. Since this new mode of observation indicates changes of temperatures less than the tenth of a degree, M. Becquerel considers it to be highly desirable that experiments should be made at depths of 100 or even of 200 metres, in order to learn the nature of the strata, the infiltration of waters, chemical reactions, and other causes which influence the distribution of heat in the crust of the earth, and what are the modifications which it undergoes with the weather—a distribution, the effects of which may react on the temperature of the soil, and, consequently, on the climate. This is one of the grandest questions in terrestrial physics which a philosopher can propose to himself to solve, and well worthy of fixing his attention.

THE HERRING.—Some extracts from the report of the Royal Commission (consisting of Professors Lyon Playfair and Huxley, and Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell) appear in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, and contain some interesting particulars respecting the natural history of this valuable fish. It is found in four conditions:—1, Fry or sill; 2, Maties or fat herring; 3, Full herring; 4, Shotten, or spent herring. Adult full herrings generally vary in length from ten to fifteen inches; they may vary, it is said, from seven to seventeen inches. Their food consists of small crustacea and fish, and particularly sand eels, while in the matie condition they feed voraciously. Their enemies are fish (cod, ling, &c.); birds (gulls and gannets); marine mammals (porpoise, and other cetacea); and man. In 1861 there were in Scotland, and that part of England over which the Fishery Board have jurisdiction, 42,751 fishermen and boys engaged in the herring fishery. The total take of the year would give about 20,000 herrings for each of these persons, or nearly 900,000,000 for the whole! This vast number sinks into insignificance if compared with the total destruction effected by agencies over which man has no control. Consider the destruction of large herring by cod and ling alone. It is a very common thing to find a codfish with six or seven large herrings in his stomach, of which not one has remained long enough to be digested. If, in order to be safe, we allow a codfish only two herrings per diem, and let him feed on herrings for only seven months of the year, then—2 herrings × 210 days = 420 herrings—his allowance during that time; and fifty codfish will equal one fisherman in destructive power. But the quantity of cod and ling taken in 1861, and registered by the Fishery Board, was over 80,000 cwt. On an average thirty codfish go to 1 cwt. of the dried fish. Hence, at least 2,400,000 codfish were caught in 1861. But, if fifty codfish equal one fisherman, 2,400,000 will equal 48,000 fishermen. In other words, the cod and ling caught on the Scotch coasts in 1861, if they had been left in the water, would have caught as many herrings as a number of fishermen equal to all those in Scotland, and six thousand more, in the same year.

A NEW GAS FURNACE for scientific purposes has been constructed by Mr. G. Gore, with the view of employing only ordinary coal gas and atmospheric air, dispensing with the use of bellows, blowing apparatus, tall chimney, or valves requiring frequent attention. It is figured and described by Mr. Gore in the *Philosophical Magazine*. It consists of a cylinder of fire-clay, about 9 in. high and 6 in. diameter, open at both ends, with a hole in its side near the bottom to lead into the chimney. It is covered with a movable plate of fire-clay with a hole in its centre for the introduction of the crucible or of substances to be melted. This hole is closed by a perforated plug of fire-clay for access to the contents of the crucible, and that again is closed by another stopper of clay. A chimney of sheet iron, about five or six feet high, kept upright by a ring of iron, is attached to the top of the furnace. The fire-clay cylinder is inclosed in a sheet-iron casing with a bottom of iron, to which are fixed three iron legs. Inside the larger cylinder is another fire-clay cylinder or cupola with open ends and with three projections of fire-clay for supporting a crucible, which is kept steady by means of three marbles. The gas-burner is a thin metal cylinder deeply corrugated at its upper end, with the corrugations diminishing to nothing at its lower end. For details of the management of this furnace we must refer our readers to Mr. Gore's description. He says that the chief conditions for its successful use are "sufficient gas, proper regulation of gas to air, and a suitable degree of draught." Mr. Gore states that it will readily melt half a pound of copper or six ounces of iron. It requires from twenty to thirty minutes to acquire its highest temperature, and then the entrance part of the chimney exhibits a faint red heat in daylight. If it exhibit much more than this the draught is too powerful. This furnace is protected by patent, and may be obtained of the maker, E. W. Ball, Islington, Birmingham.

Digitized by Google

NEW BOOKS.

12, Great Marlborough-street.

HURST and BLACKETT'S NEW WORKS.

DR. MOUAT'S ADVENTURES AND RESEARCHES AMONG THE ANDAMAN ISLANDERS. With Illustrations. 16s.
MR. FLEMING'S TRAVELS ON HORSEBACK IN MANTCHU TARTARY. With Map and 50 Illustrations.
LORD WILLIAM LENNOX'S FIFTY YEARS' BIOGRAPHICAL REMINISCENCES. 2 v.
THE WANDERER IN WESTERN FRANCE. By G. T. LOWTH, Esq. Illustrated by the Hon. T. Eliot Yorke, M.P.
MISTRESS AND MAID. By the Author of "John Halifax." Illustrated by Millais. 5s. bound.
THE NEW AND POPULAR NOVELS.
MARY LINDSAY. By the Lady EMILY PONSONBY.
CHURCH AND CHAPEL. By the Author of "No Church." "Owen, a Waif," &c. 3 v.
LOST AND SAVED. By the Hon. Mrs. NORTON. Fourth Edition, with a letter from the Author. 3 v.
RESPECTABLE SINNERS. By Mrs. BROTHERTON.
VICISSITUDES OF A GENTLEWOMAN. 3 v.

Now ready, three volumes, post 8vo,

ROMOLA. By GEORGE ELIOT, Author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," "Scenes of Clerical Life," and "Silas Marner."
SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

Now ready, with Six Portraits, engraved on Steel, 2 vols., demy 8vo, 32s.,

QUEENS OF SONG. Being Memoirs of some of the most celebrated Female Vocalists who have appeared on the lyric stage from the earliest days of the Opera to the present time. To which is added a chronological list of all the operas that have been performed in Europe. By ELLEN CREATHORNE CLAYTON.
SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

Just published, 1 vol. 4to, half morocco, 9s.,

TRANSLATIONS. By LORD LYTTELTON and the Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE. Second Edition, VI., and 206 pp.
BERNARD QUARITCH, 15, Piccadilly, London.

Price 1s.; per post, 1s. 2d.; or abridged copy, 3 stamps,

MILES ON ARTIFICIAL TEETH, as best adapted for Mastication, Speech, Appearance, and on Stopping Teeth. To be had of the Author, EDWD. MILES, Surgeon-Dentist, 15, Liverpool-street Bishopsgate-church, City, London.

DECALCOMANIE—The new and elegant Art of Instantly Transferring Designs to China, Silk, Wood, &c. Instructions, post-free, 6d. Designs in every variety from 1s. per sheet. STAINED WINDOWS (Diaphanie). Instructions post-free, 6d.—WM. BARNARD, Artistic Repository, 59, Connaught-terrace, London, W.

50,000 BIBLES, Prayer-books, and Church Services, Altars, Juvenile Books, and Standard Authors on Sale, in every variety of binding, at JOHN FIELD'S Great Bible Warehouse, 65, Regent's-quadrant.

A GUINEA PRAYER-BOOK for 6s. 6d. The PICTORIAL BOOK of COMMON PRAYER, large type, with 600 beautiful engravings, and bound in antique style, only 6s. 6d.; or post-free for 7s. This splendid volume only to be had at JOHN FIELD'S, 65, Regent's-quadrant.

THREE HUNDRED BIBLE STORIES, with nearly 300 Bible Pictures, a Pictorial Sunday Book for the Young, handsomely bound, price 4s. 6d., published at 12s., post-free from FIELD'S Great Bible Warehouse, 65, Regent's-quadrant.

FIELD'S GUINEA FAMILY BIBLE.—Large type, best binding, beautiful plates, and 50,000 references—a Matchless Volume. The Largest Stock in the World, from 4s. to 20 guineas. Field's Great Bible Warehouse, 65, Regent's-quadrant.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR STAMPING PAPER and ENVELOPES with Arms, Crest, or Monograms plain. Rodrigues' Cream-laid Envelopes, 4d. per 100; Cream-laid Note, full size, five quires for 6d. At HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS. Dressing-cases, Travelling-bags, Despatch-boxes, Writing-cases, Jewel-cases, Mounted and Ormoulu Suites for the Writing-table; and a choice variety of useful Elegancies suitable for presents, at RODRIGUES'S well-known Establishment, 42, Piccadilly.

WEDDING CARDS and ENVELOPES Printed and Stamped in Silver, with Arms or Crest, in the latest fashion. Card Plate elegantly engraved and 100 Superfine Cards printed for 4s. 6d. At HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly.

CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAIT ALBUMS from 5s. to 10 guineas. Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and Distinguished Persons of all nations. Single Portraits, 1s. 6d.—At RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly. Catalogues post-free.

ONE HUNDRED PHOTOGRAPHIC SCRAPS (all different), for Albums and Scrapbooks, sent post-free for 7s. 9d. in postage-stamps; or 200 (all different) for 14s. post-free. Address JOHN JERRARD, 172, Fleet-street, E.C. N.B. These packets will contain many photographs that have never been included in the parcels at the same price before. The trade supplied.

BINDING THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Subscribers and Purchasers can have their VOLUMES BOUND in the appropriate Covers, with gilt edges, at 5s. per volume, by sending them, carriage-paid, with Post Office order payable to LEIGHTON, SON, and HODGE, 12, Shoe-lane, London. The only Binders authorised by the Proprietors.

LARGE PICTURES, presented by the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, framed in BOLD GILT FRAME, with Glass and Backboard, complete. Price 3s.
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC and PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, 54, Cheapside, and 110, Regent-street.
A SET of 12 SANDRINGHAM STEREOGRAPHS, with portraits of T.R.H. the Prince and Princess. Price 20s.
See Review, "Times," June 5.
P. O. Orders payable to JOHN JENNINGS, Cashier.

PENCILS, BLACK LEAD, and COLOURED CHALKS.
A. W. FABER'S POLYGRADE LEAD PENCILS, sold by all Stationers and Artists' Colourmen.
Sole Agents, HEINTEMANN & ROCHUSSEN, 9, Friday-street, E.C.

SPECIAL PRIZE MEDAL for the BEST SEWING-MACHINE awarded to W. F. THOMAS.—These celebrated Machines are adapted for both manufacturing and family use, and will stitch, hem, bind, gather, &c. Catalogues and samples of the work may be had on application to W. F. Thomas and Co., 66, Newgate-street, and Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London.

GUNS.—E. M. REILLY and CO. invite attention to their extensive stock of double guns and double rifles, breech and muzzle loading. Secondhand guns at reduced prices, &c.—315 and 502, Oxford-street, London.

"RECONNOITERER" GLASS, 9s. 6d. Weighs 8 oz., is achromatic, and so strong that ships, houses, trees, &c., ten miles off; Jupiter's Moons, &c., are distinctly seen by it; and when used as a landscape glass is valuable on a twenty-five mile radius. "I think the Reconnoiterer very good."—The Marquis of Carmarthen. "I never before met an article that so completely answered its maker's recommendation."—F. H. Fawkes, Esq., Farnley, Otley. "Regarding the glasses supplied by Messrs. Salom, I am well pleased with them."—From a report by the Head Gamekeeper of the Marquis of Breadalbane. "The economy of price is not secured at the cost of efficiency. We have carefully tried it at an 800-yard rifle-range against all the glasses possessed by the members of the corps, and found it fully equal to any, although they had cost more than four times its price."—The Field. Post-free, 10s. 10d. The Hythe Glass, showing bullet marks at 1200 yards, 31s. 6d. These Glasses are only to be had direct from SALOM and CO., 98, Princes-street, Edinburgh, who have no agents.

DEERSTALKING and YACHTING TELESCOPES, one to five guineas.—W. and J. BURROW, Malvern; London: Arnold, 72, Baker-street; and Wales and Co., 56, Cheapside.

TO LADIES.—RICHLY-PERFORATED TISSUE, for Stove Aprons, 3 stamps per packet. Green Tissue Ivy Leaves, for ornamenting Chimney-glasses, 18 stamps per set of 72 slips, post-free.—R. PETERS, Tovil, Maidstone.

NEW MUSIC.

HARVEST HOME. BY G. B. ALLEN.

MY OWN DEAR NATIVE FIELDS. Contralto Song, from this successful Cantata. Price 3s.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

HARVEST HOME VALSE. By DE GASPARD. Beautifully Illustrated. Price 4s. Played by all the bands.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

HARVEST HOME QUADRILLE. By COOTE. Illustrated. Price 4s. Played by Coote's Band with great success.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

KUHE'S HARVEST HOME. Transcription for the Piano of Airs from this successful Cantata. Price 4s.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

KUHE'S SLUMBER, MINE OWN. Transcription for the Piano of this popular Song. Price 3s.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

VIRGINIA GABRIEL'S "DREAMLAND."

SLUMBER, MINE OWN. This popular Song may be had in C or in E flat. Price 3s. 6d.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

MDME. OURY'S "PURITANI." Fantasia for the Piano, as played by the Composer. Price 5s.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

THE POPULAR CONTRALTO SONG,

A WILD, WET NIGHT. Composed by IGNACE GIBSONE. Price 2s. 6d.
W. METZLER and CO., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-st., W.

BALFE'S NEW SONG.

I HAVE BEEN WITH THE ROSE. Sung by Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington with the greatest success. Price 3s.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

HATTON'S NEW SONG.

CHILDREN. Words by LONGFELLOW. Sung by Miss Palmer. Price 2s. 6d.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

H. SMART'S NEW SONG.

WHEN WE WERE SITTING SIDE BY SIDE. Suited to most voices—highest note E flat. Price 2s. 6d.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

DREAMLAND. The favourite Airs from this successful Cantata, arranged in one book for the Piano, by H. W. GOODBAN. Price 5s.
METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

NOTICE.—HALF-PRICE.—All Music, and the best Editions, at half the published price, sent post-free for postage-stamps or Post Office order.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street, W.

The prettiest drawing-room piece is

GANZ'S SOUVIENS TOI, Mélodie chantante. Price 3s. 6d.
"A most pleasing morceau, equally simple and elegant."—Illustrated News.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

Performed by Command at the

GRAND BALL given by H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, at Marlborough House, June 29th, by Coote and Tinney's Band.

Cologne Quadrilles, by	..	..	..	..	Coote.
Lancers, New ..	..	..	..	..	Tinney.
Roulette Galop	..	..	..	..	Coote.
Lancers, The Cure	..	..	..	..	Coote.
Weiner Kinder Valse	..	..	..	..	Strauss.
Domino Galop..	..	..	..	..	Coote.
Village Rose Valse	..	..	..	..	Coote.

HOPWOOD and CREW, Music Publishers, 42, New Bond-street.

INTRODUCING THE DANISH NATIONAL AIR,

COOTE'S PRINCESS ALEXANDRA VALSE. Price 4s. Illustrated with a splendid Portrait in Colours, respectfully inscribed to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

THE LATEST EXCITEMENT.

COOTE'S FAIRY VISIONS. Illustrated. Price 4s., Solo or Duet. One of this Composer's happiest ideas, sparkling and dansante.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-st.

THE BEST SET OF LANCERS ARE

COOTE'S CURE LANCERS. Price 4s. Introducing "The Pilgrim of Love," "My Pretty Page," "So Early in de Morning," "The Cure," and other popular Airs. A real merry set. No dance programme complete without the Cure. Always redemanded.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

COOTE'S VILLAGE-BELLS POLKA. Price 3s. One of the very best published, and will excell in popularity the celebrated "Great Eastern," by the same Composer.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

CONTINUED SUCCESS.

COOTE'S PASSION FLOWER VALSE. Price 4s., Solo or Duet. Performed by all the Bands in the United Kingdom.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

SUNG BY WAMBOLD, ALWAYS REDEMANDED.

I WAIT TO HEAR THY SWEET GOOD-NIGHT. Serenade. (Jenny Lind's Song.) Price 3s. 6d.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

BUCKLEY'S BEAUTIFUL BALLAD,

I'D RATHER BE A VIOLET. Price 2s. 6d. The melody is simple and beautiful, and bids fair to rival in popularity "Come where the moonbeams linger," by the same Composer. Price 2s. 6d.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

FRED. BUCKLEY'S NEW SONG FOR CONTRALTO,

LEAF BY LEAF THE ROSES FALL. Price 2s. 6d. "A really beautiful melody."—Review.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

NEW DRAWING-ROOM MUSIC.

KUHE'S I'D CHOOSE TO BE A DAISY, price 3s. 6d. Also, by the same Composer, VIOLETS; and OH, IF I HAD SOME ONE TO LOVE ME, price 3s. 6d. each.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

C. M. E. OLIVER'S NEW BALLAD,

OH! BLOW ME A KISS ON THE WIND. Price 2s. 6d. One of the best of this Composer's pretty songs.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

WORDS BY LONGFELLOW.

THE RIVER. By C. M. E. OLIVER. Price 2s. 6d. A very pleasing ballad, beautifully illustrated.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

PRINCESS ALICE MAZURKA and WALTZ. By Miss OLIVER. 3s.
All Among the Barley. Waltz, 3s. 6d.; Galop, 3s. 6d.
Sydney Smith's Tarantelle, Mountain Stream, Lily of the Valley, Freischütz, Cascade, Village Festival, and Mazurka des Ulans, ea. 4s.
AUGENER and Co., 86, Newgate-street.

AUGENER and CO.'S CIRCULATING MUSICAL LIBRARY. Annual Subscription, Two guineas. London: 86, Newgate-street, and 4A, Tottenham-court-road. Brighton: 8, New-road. Prospectuses on application.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS, by LACHENAL, Full Compass, with all the latest Improvements, warranted for Hot Climates, and to keep well in Tune, from Two guineas, with Case, Lock and Key, &c.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.
TOURIST TICKETS at Cheap Fares, available for One Calendar Month, are ISSUED at the Midland Booking Office, King's-cross, and other principal stations, to
SCOTLAND—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, &c.
IRELAND—Belfast, Portrush, for Giant's Causeway.
LAKE DISTRICT—Windermere, Furness Abbey, Ulverstone, Coniston, Penrith, Morecambe, Ingleton, &c.
SEASIDE and BATHING-PLACES—Scarborough, Whitby, Filey, Bridlington, Harrogate, Matlock, Buxton, &c.
Programmes and full particulars may be obtained at all the Company's Stations and Receiving Offices.
Inquire at King's-cross for Tickets via Midland Railway.
Derby, 1863. JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.
TOURIST TICKETS, at Cheap Fares, available for one calendar month, are issued from King's-cross, and other principal stations, to EDINBURGH, Glasgow, Stirling, Dunkeld, Perth, Dundee, Forfar, Brechin, Montrose, Arbroath, and Aberdeen; and also
To SCARBOROUGH, Whitby, Redcar, Filey, Bridlington, Withernsea, Harrogate, and the Isle of Man.
For further particulars see programmes, to be obtained at King's-cross Station, at all the receiving offices in London, and at the stations in the country. SEYMOUR CLARKE, General Manager.
London, King's-cross Station, June, 1863.

HIGHLAND SHOOTING-QUARTERS economically and expeditiously furnished with every necessary article of (new and used) Furniture suitable for any size of lodge or residence. One of the largest stocks in Great Britain to select from at T. and F. SMITH'S immense Furnishing Warehouses, 10 to 24, Great Clyde-street, Glasgow.

AGRICULTURAL PUPIL.—An English Gentleman, farming in Ireland, has a Vacancy for a YOUNG GENTLEMAN, who would have every opportunity of thoroughly learning his business. References given and required.—Address, AGRICOLA, Messrs. Boyd, William-street Limerick.

MONEY ADVANCED by Mr. LUXMOORE, Silversmith, &c., of 22, St. Martin's-lane, W.C. (opposite Newst., Covent-garden), on plate and jewellery, at much less interest than is usually charged.—N.B. Jewels and plate bought.

GARDNERS' £2 2s. DINNER SERVICES. A large assortment of patterns of the choicest description. Breakfast, dessert, tea, and toilet services in equal variety, at the lowest possible prices; table glass of the utmost brilliancy of colour; cut wines, from 2s. 6d. per dozen. Illustrated Catalogue post-free. H. and J. GARDNER, Strand, Charing-cross, four doors from Trafalgar-square; 4 and 5, Duncannon-street (adjoining). Established 1752.

DINNER, DESSERT, BREAKFAST, TEA, and TOILET SERVICES.—A large assortment of new and good patterns. Also a beautiful variety of every description of Cut Table Glass. The stock is well selected, and admirably suited for parties furnishing to choose from.
First-class quality—superior taste—low prices.
ALFRED B. PEARCE, 33, Lodgate-hill, E.C. Established 1760.

GARDNERS' LAMPS are the Best.—The largest, most recherché, and cheapest assortment in London. Moderator Lamps from 5s 6d. each. Engravings free by post. Finest Colza Oil, 5s. per gallon.—H. and J. Gardner (by appointment to her Majesty), Strand, Charing-cross (four doors from Trafalgar-sq.); 4 and 5, Duncannon-st. (adjoining), London. Established 1752.

CHANDELIERS in BRONZE and ORMOLU for DINING-ROOM and LIBRARY, Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormoulu, China, and Glass. Statuettes in Parian, Vases, and other ornaments.—OSLER, 45, Oxford-street, W.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS, WALL LIGHTS, and Lustres, for Gas and Candles. Table Glass, &c.
Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7 18s.
Glass Dessert Services for 12 persons, from £3.
All articles marked in plain figures.
Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for presents.
Home, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.
London—Showrooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.
Birmingham—Manufactory and Showrooms, Broad-street.
Established 1807.

WINE.—COCKBURN'S PORT, 40s.
SHERRIES, 18s. to 60s.; and CLARETS, 14s. to 80s.
To be obtained pure and cheap of the IMPERIAL WINE COMPANY, which imports the choicest Wines and sells to the Public at reasonable prices.
Cellars—Marylebone Court House, W.;
Stores and Offices—314, Oxford-street, W.;
Export and Bottling Vaults—15, John-street, Crutchedfriars, E.C., London.

GOOD SOUND CLARET, 14s. per Dozen; ditto, 1858 vintage, 18s.; bottles and railway carriage included.—HENRY BRETT and CO., Importers, Holborn-bars, and 20, Regent-street. Established 1839. Prices current on application.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA CHEAPER. Full benefit of reduced duty obtained by purchasing Horniman's Tea in packets; very choice at 3s. 6d. and 4s. "High Standard" at 4s. 6d. (formerly 5s. 8d.) is the best imported.

Prize Medal awarded to Fry and Sons, 1862.

FRY'S COCOA.
FRY'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.
Fry's Pearl Cocoa.
Fry's Iceland Moss Cocoa.
J. S. FRY and SONS, Bristol and London.

MAIZENA, of all competing articles, obtained Two, and the only, Prize Medals in its Class, with the superlative recommendation of the jury, "Exceedingly excellent for food." Maizena forms not only a cheap and substantial diet for the strong, but a most nourishing regimen for the sick. Dr. Lankester says, "I can confidently recommend maizena as an article of diet for children and invalids." Obtainable of all first-class Grocers, with directions for making a score of exquisite dishes. 1 lb. 8d., 2lb. 4d.

BROWN and POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR.
Packets 8d.
Its superiority to all other kinds is well known.
The second quality is confidently recommended, and is labelled INDIAN CORN FLOUR,
which may be obtained as cheap as the American qualities, none of which are sold in America for more than 6d.

LETTERS PATENT 1852. PRIZE MEDAL 1862.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS is the most valuable preparation for making pure and delicate Gruel. Modern chemistry has shown that this food is easy of digestion and rich in nutriment.
ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY makes a delicious custard pudding, directions for which have been given by Mons. C. E. Francatelli. It is appreciated as a non-inflammatory drink, is excellent for mothers nursing, and has been used with great success for rearing children by hand.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE and CO.,
Garlick-hill, London.

KEEN'S GENUINE MUSTARD,
There are many qualities of Mustard sold.
Obtain Keen's Genuine Mustard and full approval is guaranteed.
FIRST MANUFACTURED, 1742.
Sold by the Trade from the Cask, and in 1lb. and ½lb. canisters.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO.,
Garlick-hill, Cannon-street, London.

OSWEGO

PREPARED CORN,
for
Puddings, Custards, Blanc-Mange, &c.
Manufactured and Perfected by
T. KINGSFORD and SON,
of Oswego, State of New York.
It is the original preparation from the farina of maize, established 1848, commands the highest price from the trade, and offers the best value to the consumer.
It is a quarter stronger than any of the imitations, has a finer grain, and is more delicate.
The Oswego has the natural golden tinge, and not the chalk white produced by artificial process.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO.,
Garlick Hill, London.

BORWICK'S is the BAKING POWDER for Bread, Pastry, and Puddings. Sold everywhere in Packets, 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d.; and in patent Boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
used in the Royal Laundry,
and awarded the Prize Medal
for its Superiority.

COALS.—COCKERELL'S COALS, price 23s., cash. Central Office, No. 13 Cornhill, E.C.

END OF SEASON.—KING and CO., Silkmercers, &c., 243, Regent-street, beg to announce that, during this month, they intend SELLING OFF their remaining Stock of Silks, Grenadines, Barèges, Muslins, Mantles, &c., at less than half the usual prices.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.

RICHEST SILKS, at HALF PRICE.
Chiné, Brochè, Moire Antique, and other costly Silks,
34 guinea the Robe, usually sold at 10 guineas.
Address to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

PLAIN

SILKS, £1 1s. a DRESS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

STRIPED AND CHECKED

SILKS, £1 5s. a DRESS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

BLACK SILKS, £1 a DRESS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Black Brochè Silks, £1 10s.
Patterns sent post-free.

BLACK BROCHE

SILKS, £1 10s. a DRESS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Black Moire Antiques, £1 19s. 6d.
Patterns sent post-free.

JACONET

MUSLINS, 2s. 11d. a DRESS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Cambrics, 3s. 6d.
Patterns sent post-free.

END OF SEASON.

GRENADINES, 10s. 6d. a Dress, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON IN LONDON. SEWELL and CO. are now making their annual reduction of stock, and invite the attention of Ladies to many great Bargains in PLAIN and FANCY SILKS,
GRENADINES, BAREGES, and MUSLINS,
SEASIDE, TRAVELLING, and YACHTING DRESSES,
All at prices considerably below their value.
Compton House, Frith-street, Soho, W.

10,000 GREBE PLUMES, at 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each; 5000 Pairs of Curls, at 6s. 9d.; 2000 Muffs, at 10s. 6d.; 2000 at 15s. 6d. and 25s 6d.; 1500 at 39s. 6d., 35s. Trimming, 13s. 9d. a yard; the very best quality, 16s. 9d. The Skins from which the above articles are made having been imported direct, are of the finest Quality. Dealer and Importer of all kinds of Foreign and English Skins. Furs taken in exchange. Skins dressed and mounted.
W. P. LILLICRAPP, 19A, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.

TWEED CLOAKS and JACKETS.
Full-size Waterproof Tweed Cloaks, 1 guinea.
Ditto, ditto, with Sleeves and Hood, 1½ guinea.
Yachting and Boating Jackets, in Waterproof Tweeds and Cloths 1 guinea.
Promenade Cloaks in Tussor, Grenadine, Kabyl, &c., 1 guinea and upwards.
SEWELL and CO.,
Compton House, Frith-street, Soho.

MOIRES ANTIQUES.
SEWELL and CO.
have the largest selection of Moires Antiques, in White, Black, and all the new Colours, at 4½ guineas the Dress.
Compton House, Frith-street, Soho, W.

MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX and INDIA OUTFITS.—CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE respectfully solicit and inspection of their extensive and recherché STOCK, combining Parisian taste with the excellence and durability of material for which their house has been noted for upwards of seventy years.
Christian and Rathbone, 11, Wigmore-street, W.

CRINOLINES.—The Patent Ondina Jupon allows the dress to fall into graceful folds. Illustrations, with Pamphlet, post-free.
R. PHILPOTT, 37, Piccadilly.

SHIRTS.—Morning and Evening Shirts of every description, fitting with precision and ease, at moderate prices. Directions for self-measurement and patterns sent on application.—CAPPER and WATERS, 26, Regent-street, London.

NOTICE.—Messrs. SAUNDERS, OTLEY, and MORGAN, Bankers, and Army, India, and Colonial Agents, beg to inform their constituents that they have REMOVED to 9, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, where their Agency Business will in future be conducted, and where all letters, &c., for Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Morgan, must in future be addressed.—9, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

ROUND SHOULDERS, Stooping Habits, and Deformities are cured by CHANDLER'S IMPROVED CHEST-EXPANDING BRACES, for both sexes. They are especially recommended to children for assisting the growth and producing a symmetrical figure.—66, Berners-street, W. Pamphlets forwarded.

THE ALEXANDRA HAIR-WAVER, patronised by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, is the invention of UNWIN and ALBERT, Court Hairdressers, 24, Piccadilly, of whom only they can be obtained at 1s. the pair; by post, 14 stamps.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—G. HOOPER, ARTIST IN HAIR. Solid Gold Revolving Brooches, for hair and portrait, from 35 shillings each. Hair Rings from 6s. 6d. each, &c. Illustrated Catalogues sent free.—213, Regent-street, London, W.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S HUNGARY WATER. Orators, Clergymen, Lecturers, Authors, and Poets give it the preference, for it refreshes the memory through the olfactory nerve. Six-Bottle Case, 10s. 6d.—New Bond-street (No. 2), London.

PISTACHIO-NUT OILET-POWDER imparts to the skin a natural whiteness, youthful delicacy, and softness attainable by no other means. 2s. 6d. per Box. Sold everywhere.—PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street, London.

BULLY'S TOILET VINEGAR, manufactured by JEAN VINCENT BULLY, Paris, acknowledged to be superior to Eau de Cologne as a toilet water and perfume, as well as for its hygienique properties. To be had at the principal Chemists and Perfumers. Sole wholesale Agents for Great Britain and Colonies, R. Hovenden and Sons, London.

NAPOLEON PRICE'S GOLDEN OIL for RESTORING the HAIR. The fact of its being in constant use in the Royal Nursery and in the families of the nobility stamps its superior excellence. 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s., and 10s. per bottle.—Manufactory, 158, New Bond-street, first floor.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR LADIES. 6d. per bottle. Any one can use them. Ten brilliant colours. May be had of all Chemists.

BENZINE COLLAS removes grease, oil, or paint from silks, gloves, and every description of wearing apparel and furniture, without the least injury to the colour or texture. In bottles, 1s. 6d. each.—At J. SANGER'S, 150, Oxford-street, W. In constant use at Buckingham Palace.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Jewellery, Miscellaneous Property, &c., of every description Purchased to any amount by Mr. and Mrs. DAVIS, 2, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W. Ladies and gentlemen waited on, or, parcels sent P. O. orders remitted. Established 60 years.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1830.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1863.

Digitized by Google

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1213.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

WORKING MEN'S CLUBS.

WISDOM and philanthropy do not always go hand in hand. The best impulses of the heart are too frequently frustrated by the mistakes of the head. Many a social reform, the object of which commands general approbation, has utterly failed—some have even done more harm than good, owing to a singular want of adaptation of the means to the end. Human nature can never be successfully treated, especially with a view to refine and elevate it, unless the complex motives by which it is governed are consulted as well as understood. The idea, once almost universally prevalent, but now, happily, passing away, that man might be fashioned into any conceivable pattern of intellectual and moral beauty by a kind of millwork process, the machinery of which is driven by a sufficient central power, for a long time pervaded and vitiated the greater number of the plans which philanthropists set on foot for the regeneration of society. They forgot that character is a growth, not a manufacture; and, forgetting the radical, we may say the essential, difference between the one and the other, they naturally relied upon the formative effects of pressure rather than upon the influences which stimulate development. Even to this day the error is not wholly and everywhere corrected, and one occasionally sees projects for the benefit of what are called "the working classes" which overlook two very important elements necessary to be considered in the solution of every social problem; the first, that classes, whether they be designated upper, middle, or lower, are made up of individuals alike only so far as their condition is concerned, while in all other respects—in taste, in temper, in capacity, in tendency—they differ from each other as widely as if they belonged to no special class whatever; and the second, that all durable reforms affecting human character must result from the expansion, exercise, and consolidation of what is *within* a man, and cannot be secured by any perfection of *outside* contrivance or force.

These observations are favourably illustrated, and, indeed, have been suggested, by an item in the news of the week to which we venture to bespeak the attention of our readers. On the 11th inst., under the presidency of Lord Brougham, one of the most sagacious as well as disinterested and venerable of the social reformers of the present age, the first annual meeting of "The Working Men's Club and Institute Union" was held in the large room belonging to the Royal Society at Burlington House. The report of the union, read by Mr. H. Solly, its indefatigable secretary, constituted the groundwork of the speeches afterwards delivered by Lord Lyttelton, Mr. J. Heywood, the Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., the Rev. P. D. Maurice, Mr. T. Hughes, the noble chairman, and others, among whom we may make honourable mention of a Mr. Brady, a working man from Pimlico. It is not to the manly

"BRICK COURT, MIDDLE TEMPLE, APRIL, 1774," BY BYBE CROWE, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE PAGE 60.

Digitized by Google

eloquence of the speakers but to the principal features of the scheme to the furtherance of which it was devoted that we ask a moment's notice; and we do so chiefly with a view to commend to public consideration and suffrage the principles of wise philanthropic action which it embodies.

The want which the Union has been organised to meet, or, more correctly speaking, to stimulate, guide, and assist those to meet who are the special subjects of it, is as urgent as it is notorious. All who know anything of the social condition and habits of the working men of this country know that they suffer incalculable disadvantage from the fact that in their walk of life one of the most powerful cravings of human nature, and one which might minister quite as much to their improvement as to their gratification—namely, easy and daily recreative intercourse with their fellows—can only be indulged under circumstances which expose them to baneful temptations. Recreation of some sort they must have. Their homes, for the most part, cannot supply it. Cramped for room, deficient in most of the accommodations necessary to comfort, ill ventilated, ill lighted, intolerably close in summer, inadequately warmed in winter, fit neither for solitary reading nor for cheerful converse with friends, the abodes of those whom severe toil throughout the livelong day has already predisposed to self-indulgence and lively companionship offer them but few attractions. There are needed for the better men of this class places of resort within easy distance, in which they may obtain, away from the demoralising influences of the public-house, precisely the same kind of advantages as gentlemen usually find in their clubs. Working men not less than others require to meet each other, sometimes for business, sometimes for conversation, sometimes for refreshment, or amusement, or mental improvement. And, until quite lately, such meetings could nowhere be arranged but in connection with a certain amount of expenditure in intoxicating beverages. This Union, we are told, has been organised for the purpose of rescuing workpeople from this special disadvantage of their position—an object which few will deny to be both pressing and praiseworthy.

We learn from the year's report of operations, and from the speeches based upon it, that the Union undertakes to do nothing for the class whose benefit it seeks, which they can more properly do for themselves. It does not assume the responsibility of starting clubs such as we have briefly described; it does not support them when started; it does not pretend to manage them. In a few cases it has given a money contribution towards the outfit, but even this is felt by many members to be of very questionable utility. Its business is to put working men themselves in the way of securing to their use all the social appliances required by their position. It leaves it to them to find the necessary means, to prescribe the rules and conditions, and to govern the interests of these institutions. It acts chiefly with the view of awakening local attention to the desirableness of establishing such clubs, of assisting them, when formed, by personal visits, correspondence, and the counsels of experience, and of developing the capacities for usefulness of all the clubs throughout the kingdom, by co-operating one with another and with a common central establishment. This is just the kind of aid which the working classes will most readily recognise and appreciate—aid which is stimulative and regulative of their own self-reliant exertions. They do not like to be treated, as Mr. Brady remarked, "as mere children in leading-strings." They are thankful for such guidance as may be vouchsafed to them; but they are little inclined to surrender their interests to the management of others, particularly of others who but imperfectly understand them. Show them how they can help themselves, and you confer upon them a boon far more valuable than any amount of assistance which supersedes their own efforts.

"Philanthropists," said the Hon. W. Cowper, "were beginning to discover that they must not only attend to the religious requirements of the age, but also to its amusements." This is true; but it does not express the whole truth. To have done that it should have been added, "and philosophers are at last discerning that the manner in which people set about doing good to others is even more important than the substance of it." To carry the weakly is not always, not often, the best service you can render them; to induce and assist them to walk alone is the fittest blessing they are capable of receiving. Too much fussiness has been the besetting sin of philanthropists—too strong a disposition to meddle and govern. Even in ministering to man's want of amusement it would be quite possible to undermine his independence; and we are not sure that the tendencies of the age in that direction have not increased the mischiefs they sought to cure. We have been sometimes fearful lest there should be fostered in the spirit of our people a feeling akin to that which prompted the degenerate Roman populace to demand *panem et circenses*. Anything which helps to dispel that fear by showing that it is groundless will receive our welcome. For this reason, even more than for the important object it seeks to accomplish, we have drawn the notice of our readers to this attempt to establish "working men's clubs." The mode in which its promoters have planned and have hitherto conducted their enterprise presents a favourable example, we think, of that modest reticence which men who aim at the welfare of their fellow-men by means of a scheme of benevolence are too apt to forget.

The Union, we are informed, has met with a fair measure of success. It has been but a year in existence, and only nine months in working order, but it has already accomplished quite enough to prove its qualifications for doing much more. We sincerely wish it a prosperous career. It would conduce to a far more desirable social revolution than can be precisely anticipated were every operative, handicraftsman, mechanic, or skilled labourer of any sort, wherever his work might lie, able, as Lord Brougham phrased it, "to find, not only social intercourse and improvement, but rational recreation, without the evils of the public-house." "I believe," said Mr. Cowper, "the amusements of a people do more to influence their character than the sermons to which they listen." "Workmen," he subsequently added, "may be divided into two classes—thinkers and drinkers. These clubs, he felt assured, would enlarge the former and greatly diminish the latter." We hope his prediction will be verified.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor is living quietly at Vichy. M. Fould is with him.

The Empress drove into Paris on Sunday to visit Princess Clotilda, at the Palais Royal, on her return from Egypt. On Monday her Majesty presided over a Council of Ministers held at St. Cloud.

The Duke of Hamilton died on Wednesday at Paris. His Grace left England only a few days ago in his usual health, but he had scarcely arrived in Paris when he was seized with congestion of the brain, which proved fatal. He was in his fifty-second year.

The bakers of Paris have been informed by the authorities that they may withdraw all their remaining stock of flour from the Grenier de Réserve, with the exception of twenty sacks each, which will not be given up till after the 1st of September next, when all restrictions on the baking trade will cease.

The welcome intelligence of the surrender of Mexico reached the Emperor at Vichy at about eight o'clock yesterday se'nnight, and was by his orders immediately published in the town. On the following night, in Paris, the public buildings and theatres were brilliantly illuminated, and even several private houses were also lighted up. The Mexican garrison evacuated the city on the 30th of May, and thereupon the principal leaders of the Church party sent a deputation to General Forey, offering their allegiance to the Emperor Napoleon. Accordingly, on the 5th, a division of the French army entered and occupied the city, and the whole army was to follow in a few days. The Queen of Spain and the Kings of Prussia, Holland, and Portugal have sent their congratulations to the Emperor on the taking of Mexico.

PRUSSIA.

The King will, it is said, leave Carlsbad on the 18th (to-day), and reach Gastein after an easy journey of about three days' duration. His Majesty intends residing there about three weeks, and will then visit the Queen of Prussia at Baden-Baden, remaining till the end of August. The King will then return to Berlin to be present at the autumnal military manœuvres.

On Thursday week the Queen arrived at Brussels on a visit to the King of the Belgians. Her Majesty, who was received at the railway station by the Duke of Brabant, paid a short visit to Laeken, and proceeded to Germany on the same evening.

The provisional committee of the Statistical Congress, about to meet in Berlin, has resolved to request the Crown Prince to become patron of the Congress, and to open its session.

Some of the German journals have published versions of a remarkable correspondence which has passed between the King of Prussia and his son, the Crown Prince. In this correspondence the Crown Prince urges his father not to break the laws, and declares that the spirit of the Constitution has been violated; and, in a letter to Count Bismarck, he protests against the decree respecting the press, which he considers illegal and prejudicial to the interests of the country and the Royal family. After the Crown Prince's speech at Dantzic, the King—who had previously remonstrated with his son, and urged him to show "coolness towards our pretended men of progress," and to "extol the doctrine of the Conservatives"—warmly censured his son's language, and required him to pledge himself to refrain from such declarations in future, under pain of a recall to Berlin, with a possible removal from his command. In his reply the Crown Prince declares that he cannot conscientiously retract or qualify his utterances respecting "resolutions which compromise his future and that of his children;" but he is willing to maintain silence, and to live wherever his father pleases as a stranger to politics, while his military and political employments are at his father's disposal. To this answer the King rejoined that he did not wish his son to abstain from speaking frankly to his father, but only to preserve silence towards every one else.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The English, Austrian, and French notes to Russia on the Polish question have been published.

In the opinion of her Majesty's Government the Poles will not be satisfied by mere declarations of good intentions or even the enactment of some wise laws; and Russia is asked to concede the following measures as "the bases of pacification:"—1. Complete and general amnesty. 2. National representation, with powers similar to those which are fixed by the charter of the 15th (27th) of November, 1815. 3. Poles to be named to public offices in such a manner as to form a distinct national administration, having the confidence of the country. 4. Full and entire liberty of conscience; repeal of the restrictions imposed on Catholic worship. 5. The Polish language recognised in the kingdom as the official language, and used as such in the administration of the law and in education. 6. The establishment of a regular and legal system of recruiting. Her Majesty's Government further recommend a provisional suspension of arms to be proclaimed by the Czar; and a conference of the eight Powers—England, France, Austria, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Sweden, and Portugal—who signed the Treaty of Vienna.

The Austrian note recommends the "six points" proposed by England, and declares that Austria does not object to a congress of the eight Powers which signed the Treaty of Vienna.

In all the despatches the "six points" may be said to be absolutely identical. But the reference to the treaties of 1815 appears to be more direct in the French despatch than has been hitherto supposed. Speaking of the six points, M. Drouyn de Lhuys says that "they are only in strict conformity with the stipulations which bind the Russian Government with respect to Poland." And, again, the words of Prince Gortschakoff are quoted, which admit that "the present troubles may affect the tranquillity of the States between whom the separate treaties of the 3rd of May, 1815, were concluded, as well as all those who signed the general transaction of the 9th of June." *La France* says of the French note that it has all the firmness of the English despatch without its stiffness, and all the moderation of the Austrian despatch without its weakness.

A protest against the arrest of Archbishop Felinski was read on the 12th inst. in all the churches of Warsaw. Monsignor Rzewaski, the Archbishop's representative, has voluntarily resigned his office. Orders have been issued that all the churches throughout the kingdom are to be draped with black and that no bells are to be rung. Arrests of several clergymen took place on the 12th. The Bishop of Wilna, Monsignor Krazinski, having published a pastoral expressing sympathy with the insurrection, has been transported to Nijni-Novgorod, whence he will be sent to Wiatka. Intelligence received from Warsaw states that Marquis Wielopolski has been dismissed and replaced by General Berg.

Various engagements between the Poles and the Russians continue to be reported. The invasion of Volhynia by the Poles of Galicia turned out a miserable failure. The details given by the correspondents of the daily papers of the lives lost and blood shed in this mad attempt are distressing. A great part of the men composing Wysocki's expedition were vagabonds—the refuse of the Polish towns, who fled at the first onset. According to the *Times'* correspondent, the raid was as unjustifiable as it was impossible. Wierzbicki, by a manœuvre, whereby he deceived the Russians, has succeeded in penetrating into the interior of the government of Lublin, and has effected a junction with Rucki's insurgent corps. Czengery has left Kielce, whither considerable forces have been dispatched against him. Fiquette is operating with a flying column of gendarmerie in Sandomir, Pogusz, and Stobnick.

General Mouravieff, the military Governor of Wilna, has issued a decree ordering that all moneys taken by the insurgents from the State or communal treasuries shall be refunded within ten days by the Polish land proprietors in each district. Forced sales are to take place on the estates of those who refuse to comply with the order. A despatch, dated yesterday, from Cracow, says:—"The Russians have arrested many landowners in the kingdom of Poland. They have also hung M. Gaczowski at Kielce and M. Wisniewski at Radom, with seven others. An order has been issued prohibiting persons from travelling from one village to another without a passport."

AUSTRIA

The solemn opening of the Transylvanian Diet took place on Thursday. The Imperial rescript, declaring the union of Hungary with Transylvania null and void, and confirming the new Constitution of Transylvania as suited to present circumstances, was most favourably received by the members. The Diet resolved upon sending an address of thanks to the Emperor.

AMERICA.

GREAT BATTLE AT GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

An engagement extending over several days has been fought in Pennsylvania between the picked armies of the rival federations. According to accounts previously received the Confederate Commander-in-Chief was reported to be massing his troops on the line of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, between Chambersburg and Carlisle, and at the same time the Northern army, under the leadership of its newly-appointed chief, General Meade (General Hooker having resigned), was known to be advancing by way of Frederick and Middleburg towards the Pennsylvanian frontier. From this intelligence it was apparent that the meeting between the two armies could not be far distant, and that it would probably take place on the confines of Pennsylvania. Such has proved to be the case. The divisions forming the advanced columns of the Federal army were met by a subdivision of the Confederate army on the morning of Wednesday, the 1st of July, on the western side of the small town of Gettysburg. An engagement followed, which resulted in the defeat of the Federal troops. So far as we can gather from the telegraphic summary but two divisions of the Northern army were engaged—one commanded by Reynolds and the other by Howard. The former, having taken up a position on a wooded ridge to the west of Gettysburg, was, whilst thus placed, attacked by the Confederates. The Federal troops were in the first instance successful. But after a short time fortune changed sides. The right wing of the Federals was turned, and when, after two hours' fighting, Howard came to the aid of Reynolds, he found it impossible to regain the position on the right which had been taken by the Confederates. He, however, brought his troops to the front, when General Ewell came up with a force of 25,000 men, and succeeded in placing the Federals under a cross fire. Both flanks were then turned, and the Federal troops retired through Gettysburg after having sustained considerable loss. The Confederates took possession of the town, and so terminated the engagement of the 1st of July. It was, however, but the prelude to a far more terrible one on the succeeding day. It is described as having been one of the bloodiest battles of the war, and, even judging from the meagre details which have reached us, we can readily believe in the justice of the description.

On the morning of the 2nd the main body of the Federal army, under Meade, joined the divisions which, after the battle of the preceding day, had taken up a position to the south of Gettysburg. In the course of the forenoon of that day Meade arranged his troops for the battle which he knew to be imminent. His right wing rested on a cemetery to the south of the town, and was composed of the first and eleventh corps of his army. The left wing, which was commanded by Sickles, rested on the crest of a hill, and the battle front of the army had a north-western aspect. In the afternoon General Sickles made a reconnoissance in force, which brought his troops into collision with the Confederates, and shortly afterwards the engagement became general. The Southern forces rushed to the attack with their usual impetuosity. On the right the Federals were obliged to retire, but it was only for a time. They rallied and recovered their previous position. On the left the Confederates drove their opponents over the crest of the hill on which they were placed, and down the opposite side. But the left wing of the Federal army, like the right, again succeeded in regaining its previous position. When the sun set the battle-field was covered with slain; but the relative positions of the two armies remained unaltered. In the course of the night the Confederates renewed the engagement, but with little result. At eight o'clock on the evening of the 3rd the Federal General reported that the Confederates had opened a heavy fire against his left and centre, which they maintained for three hours without intermission; and that subsequently they had twice assaulted the Federal position, but with ill success. No later intelligence had been received in New York when the mail left.

THE NEW FEDERAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The *New York Tribune* gives some particulars of Major-General G. S. Meade, promoted to the chief command of the army of the Potomac, in room of General Hooker, who was relieved from the command at his own request, being "impressed with the belief that his usefulness as a commander was impaired":—

"General Meade was born in Spain in 1816; entered the Military Academy at West Point from the district of Columbia, and was graduated there in 1839, and appointed second Lieutenant in the 3rd Artillery; resigned his commission, October 26, 1836; was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Topographical Engineers, May 19, 1842; was brevetted First Lieutenant for gallantry at Monterey, in 1846; became First Lieutenant in August, 1851; Captain, May 19, 1856; and Brigadier-General of Volunteers, August 31, 1861. In June, 1862, he was promoted to a majority in the Engineer Corps, which rank he still holds in the newly-organised Engineer Corps of the regular army. Few officers have performed more arduous duties or rendered more distinguished and faithful service to the country since the commencement of the war. In the seven days' fight before Richmond General Meade was struck by a ball, which entered his side and passed through his body, making a severe and painful wound. Under tender and skilful treatment he rapidly recovered, and it was scarcely known that he had left his couch when he was in his saddle, ready to take part in the sanguinary battle of South Mountain and Antietam. In these engagements he commanded the Pennsylvania Reserves—a corps whose reputation for courage and discipline has been surpassed by none. He was with that corps in the battles at Drainsville, on the Chickahominy, and in Maryland. When General Hooker was wounded at Antietam General M'Clellan placed General Meade in command of the corps which had just been deprived of its heroic leader. During the action General Meade received a slight contusion from a spent grapeshot, and had two horses killed under him. He distinguished himself greatly during the battle, being in the thickest of the fight, encouraging his men by his deeds of daring and valour. At Fredericksburg he maintained his reputation for coolness, courage, and skill, winning the unstinted applause of the army and the hearty congratulations of a grateful and appreciative people."

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

General French has abandoned Maryland Heights, destroying all the fortifications, and has moved to co-operate with General Meade. The city of Carlisle, a few miles from Harrisburg, had been shelled by a small Confederate force. Business in Philadelphia is entirely suspended, and the Pennsylvanian collieries are closed. General Dana has issued a proclamation stating that the Confederate strategy was sufficiently understood to make it certain that Philadelphia was their object, and urging the people to arm for defence. The Mayor of Philadelphia has called upon the people no longer to close their eyes to the standing danger and disgrace hanging over the State and city. The defences of Baltimore are manned by 10,000 citizens, and all arms have been taken from private persons. Martial law has been proclaimed in Baltimore and Western Maryland. The Governor of New Jersey has again called out the militia to go to the aid of Pennsylvania.

The War Department issued an order on the 28th ult., offering a bounty of 400 dollars, and one month's pay of thirteen dollars in advance, to all the volunteers between the ages of eighteen and forty-five whose term of service has expired or is about to expire, and who will re-enlist for three years or the war.

The bridge across the Susquehannah at Columbia, burnt by the Federals to prevent the Confederate advance, is said to have cost 1,000,000 dollars.

General Dix, who had assumed the command of the Federal army on the peninsula, had taken possession of White House and sent out a cavalry force. This force had cut the railway bridge over the South Anna, and had penetrated to within nine miles of Richmond. They captured several prisoners, including General Fitzhugh Lee, who was lying ill at a private house.

Digitized by Google

In Kentucky and Ohio much alarm existed in consequence of the advance of Generals Pegram and Marshall, with 15,000 men, through Cumberland Gap.

In Tennessee General Rosencranz had commenced a forward movement, and had driven the Confederates to Tullahoma. Bragg's forces had retreated in a demoralised condition from Tullahoma to Winchester, leaving behind them a large quantity of provisions and some guns.

The news from the Mississippi is of a doubtful character. The defenders of Vicksburg are said to be showing great activity, and General Johnston had advanced to within a short distance of Grant's army. Johnston is said to have received reinforcements from Bragg, and to be perfecting arrangements to attack General Grant. The bombardment of Port Hudson continues. The place, however, was considered impregnable; and it was believed that the siege would have to be raised. The Confederate Generals Marmaduke, Price, and Kirby Smith have got possession of several points along the banks of the Mississippi, and would probably attempt to seize Milliken's Bend and obstruct the navigation. The Confederates were very active in the neighbourhood of New Orleans, which was evidently in jeopardy. In Louisiana the Confederates were gradually reoccupying the places taken not long since by the Federals.

President Davis has called upon the Confederates for troops for home defences, to replace Lee's invading army.

The story of the Tacony and her crew is one of romance. Lieutenant Read was detailed early in May from the Confederate steamer Florida, formerly the Oreto, one of the Liverpool built war-steamers, to take command of the brig Tacony, with an armament of one howitzer and a crew of about twenty-five men. Sailing close along the northern coast, he captured and burnt vessel after vessel, many of them of value. He lured them sometimes to approach him by a signal of distress. The ravage he committed was great, and a fleet of war-vessels was in pursuit of him. At length he captured a schooner, which he thought would better answer his purpose, and, transferring his armament to her, burned the Tacony. Thus he hoped longer to elude his pursuers. But a still bolder project occurred to him, the seizure of a revenue cutter, the Caleb Cushing, which lay in the harbour of Portland, Maine. He accomplished this owing to a favouring accident on the night of the 26th ult., and put to sea. The loss of the Cushing being discovered the following morning, the citizens hastily manned two steamers, started in pursuit, and succeded in overtaking her. After a few shots had been exchanged Lieutenant Reed set fire to the Cushing and returned to the Archer, which was afterwards captured by the steamers. All the ransom bonds of prizes released by the Tacony were found on board.

AUSTRALIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, May 26.

FUNCTUAL almost to the hour, on Sunday, the 10th inst., the English March mail arrived, and with it the intelligence of the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The news having been anxiously expected, it had no sooner been received than it was posted from one end of Victoria to the other. Church bells were set a ringing in the evening, and on the following morning, in every town and hamlet and on every goldfield, with a unanimity and spontaneousness which indicate at once the depth and the extent of the loyalty of her Majesty's subjects in this part of the world, committees were formed, and active steps taken to testify in a becoming manner Victoria's appreciation of the happy event. It was at first decided that the celebration should take place on the following Thursday; but this decision had no sooner been arrived at than it became apparent, owing to the extent and nature of the preparations, that it would be quite impossible to have them completed by that day. Tuesday, the 19th inst., was accordingly fixed upon, and Government not only proclaimed it a holiday, but they sanctioned the vote of £1000 from the public funds to supplement the sum set apart by the City Council to promote the rejoicings. Everyone set to work in right earnest to make a creditable display on Tuesday. Gas-fittings of all kinds rose to a fabulous price, until at last they were to be had for neither love nor money; and those citizens who are skilled in the work appertaining to public illuminations could make their own terms, £3 a day being the remuneration generally demanded. Bunting was collected from every quarter, and the extent and variety of our resources in this way were soon made apparent in the quantity of gay flags, with common and uncommon devices, which speedily flaunted in the breeze, spanning our leading thoroughfares and filling our streets from end to end. In Melbourne especially the illuminations were to be made the grand feature in Tuesday's rejoicings, and, if money and skill could secure the desired result, it was evident that Melbourne was determined to do something of which it need not feel ashamed. The banks were particularly lavish in their use of gas-piping, and the devices on some of those establishments were so comprehensive and brilliant that it is questionable whether they were excelled even in London. All the Government buildings were more or less decorated, but upon the Parliament Houses and the new Treasury were concentrated the greatest exertions to produce an effective illumination. On the Bourke-street front of the former were mounted the letters "A. E. A.," interlaced, surmounted by a crown of gigantic size, the letters being 16ft. high and 30ft. wide; while the crown was 16ft. by 20ft. The piping forming this device was perforated with 30,000 holes. The Treasury illuminations indicated the fine outlines of the building, with the circular heads of the window recesses; there were also a crown and a set of Prince of Wales's feathers in the centre. Mottoes, sometimes quaint, but always good-humoured, were exhibited on many public and private buildings. Transparencies, high-coloured and attractive, but in many instances evincing less taste than loyalty, appeared in windows, in front of buildings, and at street corners, and garlands of evergreens and flowers decorated every house. In fact, nothing but the time—one short week—seemed to limit the extent to which the Victorians were resolved to go in their rejoicings.

The weather previous to the 19th had been all that could be desired, but, unfortunately, on the morning of the grand day it commenced to rain, and so continuous and heavy was the wet that the postponement of the rejoicings was mooted. After due consultation among the authorities, however, it was resolved that a postponement was in every respect undesirable. The different programmes were accordingly proceeded with. A tent had been erected in the Government House Reserve for the accommodation of his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly; and to this point it was decided that the procession, headed by the Mayor and Corporation of Melbourne, should wend its way. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the procession was numerous and varied, consisting, as it did, of corporate bodies, friendly and benevolent societies, masons, watermen, workmen, and school children. Addresses of congratulation upon the auspicious event, and expressive of attachment to the Throne, were presented to his Excellency, to be forwarded by him for presentation to Her Majesty and to the Prince of Wales. The rain prevented the fulfilment of that part of the programme which included the sports and games in the Reserve; but this omission was amply made up for by the heartiness with which the eating and drinking part of the business was performed. In many parts of the city and suburbs whole bullocks had been roasted, oceans of beer had been provided, with no end of bread and other substantials. The wet seemed but to add zest to the loyalty of the people, for never before in Australia was there such an exhibition of hilarious excitement and joyous goodwill. Cheer after cheer rose amidst drenching rain, and the wet and mud were taken to as heartily as if they were a necessary ingredient in the day's enjoyment. In the afternoon the rain subsided, and now the illuminations were looked forward to; but, unfortunately, they too were doomed to only a partial success, for with the cessation of the rain came a comparatively high wind, which would persist, during the earlier part of the evening at least, in extinguishing the gas. The streets were crowded with people on foot and in vehicles, and the greatest good humour—notwithstanding the mud—everywhere prevailed. Towards midnight the wind somewhat abated, and then it was that the brilliancy of the city was seen to advantage.

The illumination having been of such short duration, and the weather so disagreeable, it was agreed almost spontaneously to allow the gas-fittings to remain and the flags to fly until after to-day, when the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday is to be celebrated. Yesterday was a holiday, and so is to-day; and at this moment there is as much merry-making as there was on the 19th inst., although the weather is very little better than it was then. As the mail closes in a few minutes (10 a.m.), I cannot speculate upon what sort of a night we shall have; but I submit that such intense and heartfelt loyalty should meet with a better meteorological acknowledgment than that with which it was rewarded on Tuesday last.

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly gave a grand banquet on Tuesday, to which were invited the Ministry, members of Parliament, and most of the leading citizens. In several of our places of worship sermons were preached appropriate to the occasion; and at all the benevolent and charitable institutions, as well as at the gaols and hulks, the inmates were made partakers of the general rejoicing.

The colony, however, is not to rest contented with the expressions of its loyalty by bunting and gaslights; committees have been already formed for the collection of subscriptions for the presentation of a bridal gift to Princess Alexandra. It has not yet been decided what form the present will assume; but it will be something worthy of the occasion and of the colony. The ladies, too, are organising means for the presentation of a gift exclusively from themselves.

The people of Sydney have fixed the 11th of June as the day upon which they are to celebrate the Royal marriage. This will enable them to get the benefit of our sunshine and bunting.

War has again broken out in New Zealand. As might have been expected, the natives have recommenced hostilities. On the 4th inst. a party of ten of the 57th Regiment, while escorting stores to Tataraimaka, was fired upon by some Maories in ambush, and eight of the poor fellows were killed. Sir George Grey had received timely notice that there would be a rising of the natives on that day; but the warning was disregarded and no precautionary measures were taken. A week after the massacre Sir George gave up, by proclamation, the land in dispute—the Waitara block—and, according to the latest advices, the troops were being withdrawn from it. General Cameron is said to have tendered his resignation in disgust; but it was not accepted, and he has been empowered by the Governor to act unfettered. Preparations were being made for a severe struggle, the militia and volunteers at Taranaki having been called out. The troops have gone to the spot where the murder was committed, and the land has since been confiscated. The following is a list of the officers and men thus so savagely butchered:—Assistant Surgeon Hope, M.B.; Lieutenant Tragett, 57th Regiment; Colour-Sergeant Ellers, ditto; Sergeant Hill, ditto; and Privates Kelly, Flynn, Macarthy, and Banks, ditto. They had been shot down without a moment's notice, and their bodies had been all horribly mutilated, and those of the officers stripped of nearly all their clothes. The tragedy has cast a gloom over the whole settlement. Dr. Hope was rising in his profession, and had lately received a Staff appointment. Lieutenant Tragett was a B.A., and the only son of the Rev. T. H. Tragett, of Romsey, Hampshire. It is probable that all the regular troops will be draughted from the different colonies to New Zealand.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Senor Frederico H. Hemming has been approved of as Consul-General in London for the Republic of Venezuela.

Dr. Henry Wylde has been elected to the chair of professor of music at Gresham College, in the room of Professor E. Taylor, deceased.

On Monday evening the members of the East India United Service Club entertained Captains Speke and Grant, the discoverers of the source of the Nile, at a sumptuous banquet—the first public dinner given by the club—at Willis's Rooms. One hundred and sixty gentlemen were present.

Last year there were in the metropolis 2637 known thieves at large. The highway robberies and personal attacks, including, it may be presumed, garottings, numbered last year more than double those of the previous year. There were 13,298 crimes committed, and 5415 persons apprehended.

Negotiations are, it is said, going on between the Alexandra Park Company and Messrs. Kelk and Lucas for the purchase of every part of the Exhibition building, except the picture-galleries, for a North London Crystal Palace at Muswell-hill. The work of demolition is therefore suspended.

The Royal Dramatic College Fête and Fancy Fair at the Crystal Palace will take place on Saturday next, and will be repeated on the following Monday. A special performance in aid of the funds of the college is announced at the Haymarket for Wednesday next, the 22nd inst.

The gold medal for swimming to be offered annually by Sir William Fraser (the committee of the Royal Humane Society to be the adjudicators of the prize) will be competed for, for the first time, at Hammersmith, on Wednesday evening next. No professional swimmers will be allowed to compete. A prize for the second man will be given by the London Swimming Club.

On Sunday forenoon a fire broke out in the German Fancy Fair, Langham-place. Mr. Whittaker's valuable and curious collection of foreign birds, reptiles, &c., has also been destroyed, and several valuable pictures. The fire extended to the neighbouring premises, where much valuable property also was destroyed, twelve houses being more or less damaged. The steam fire-engines rendered valuable service, and finally prevented the fire from extending further: it does not appear how it originated.

A meeting took place at the St. Giles Mission Hall, Five Dials, in connection with the Bloomsbury Chapel, on Tuesday, for the purpose of presenting the Rev. Mr. M'Cree with a testimonial from the congregation of that place and others. This reverend gentleman has for the last fourteen years been most unremitting in his zealous exertions to alleviate the sufferings of the poor in this locality. The testimonial consisted of a beautifully-designed bookcase, a suite of drawing room chairs, an elegantly bound book containing a testimonial, and a purse of money.

A conversazione was held on Wednesday night, at the rooms of the Royal Institute of British Architects, by the invitation of the president, Professor Donaldson, and the council. Among the numerous objects of art were a choice and extensive collection of architectural drawings, including the competition designs for the Prince Consort memorial, by Messrs. G. G. Scott, Professor Donaldson, F. C. Hardwick, James Pennethorne, Charles Barry, Edward M. Barry, and M. D. Wyatt; a portrait of C. R. Cockerell, Esq., R.A., past president, painted expressly for the Institute by W. Boxall, Esq., R.A., an exquisite bust of Venus, by John Gibson, R.A.; and various bronzes, ivories, tapestries, and other works of art.

A movement which has been for some time past in progress, with a view to establish a printers' orphan asylum, is, we are glad to learn, at length organised, and the arrangements to carry out that laudable object sufficiently matured to justify the commencement of operations. At a meeting of the committee which had been appointed, held on Monday, it was announced that Mr. T. Brettle had become a life subscriber at twenty-five guineas, and that there were also twenty-five life subscribers of two guineas, four annual subscribers of one guinea, and eighty-eight annual subscribers of five shillings. The report was adopted, and other formal business having been disposed of, the meeting adjourned to the 10th of August.

Last Saturday evening three metropolitan corps—namely, the 20th, the 37th, and the 39th Middlesex—were officially inspected in Regent's Park; the two former corps, in combination, by Colonel M'Murdo, and the latter by Colonel Morris. The 20th, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bigge and Major Bowyer, and the 37th, commanded by Major Corrie, took up their position in front of Holford House, in a space kept by the 19th Middlesex; whilst the 40th (General London) kept the ground for the 39th, which corps was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Penton. There was an immense concourse of spectators, and the regiments having gone through their evolutions in a most satisfactory manner, Colonel M'Murdo expressed his satisfaction, as did also Colonel Morris, and both promised to make a favourable report to the War Office.

The foundation-stone of the Warehousemen and Clerks' new Schools at Caterham, in place of the old ones at New Cross, which were inadequate to the wants of the institution, was laid on Saturday by the Prince of Wales, the Bishop of Winchester officiating at the special service. At a collation which followed speeches were made by Earl Russell and Lord Brougham, the latter of whom was much cheered, and a list of subscriptions amounting to £3000 was announced, besides £5000 found in the 800 purses deposited on the foundation-stone. Among the names of the donors were those of the large City firms, Messrs. Bradbury, Greatorex, and Co., for £500; Messrs. Leaf and Co., for £500; Messrs. Copestake, Moore, and Co., £200; Mr. Morley, £250; Mr. Greatorex, £250; and many others of a character worthy of the merchant princes of the city of London.

The first annual meeting of the friends and promoters of the Working Men's Clubs and Institutes was held last Saturday at Burlington House—Lord Brougham in the chair. The meeting was also attended by Lord Lyttelton, the Hon. Mr. Cowper, M.P., Sir William Eckett, Rev. F. D. Maurice, and several ladies. The objects of this club—which are to furnish opportunities of rational recreation, amusement, and conversation; in fact, to do for the working classes what the club system does for the rich—were well set forth by the various speakers; and it was stated that it is considered an essential matter that wherever a club is instituted the committee shall consist of bona fide working men. The report was of a most satisfactory kind. The friends afterwards dined at the Whittington Club, under the presidency of Lord Lyttelton. The accounts for the year showed receipts amounting to £730, and a balance, after deducting the expenditure and liabilities, of £175.

Last week the births of 1983 children—989 boys and 994 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1777.——The deaths in London last week were 1287. This return exhibits an increase of 100 deaths on that of the previous week; and it is also higher than any weekly number returned since the end of May. The average number derived from corresponding weeks in 1853-62, and corrected for increase of population, is 1170. At the present time scarlatina is the most fatal of all the epidemic diseases, and the deaths from it in the week rose to 113, while those from diphtheria declined to seven. Smallpox was returned in 55 cases; seven of these deaths are stated to have occurred to persons who had been vaccinated, but it frequently happens in such cases that the evidence of successful performance of the operation is not much to be depended on. Diarrhœa has been increasing briskly, as is usual in the summer months; and last week the deaths from it rose to 91. There were also ten from cholera, chiefly "cholera infantum." A widow died at the age of 99 years.

A general court of the governors of St. Thomas's Hospital was held on Wednesday afternoon—Alderman Sir John Musgrove in the chair. The principal business before the meeting was to consider the report of the grand committee of the 11th of July, which recommended that power should be given to them to purchase either the Stangate site for £100,000, or Bethlehem Hospital, as they in their discretion should decide, subject to the approval of the governors. The adoption of the report was moved by the chairman, and supported, in the course of a discussion which took place upon various amendments, by Mr. Tite, Mr. Alderman Phillips, Mr. Garland, and other members. The principal of these amendments was moved by Mr. Adams, to the effect that the present temporary site should be purchased, and the building of a new hospital at once commenced. Another amendment was proposed by Mr. Alderman Lawrence, that the minutes be received but not adopted; and another by Major Lyon, giving power to the committee to purchase the land opposite the Houses of Parliament, provided the sum did not exceed £80,000. All the amendments were negatived by considerable majorities, and the original resolution (approving the grand committee's report) declared carried, thirty-nine governors holding up their hands in its favour.

LAW AND POLICE.—A cause was heard on Tuesday in the Westminster County Court, in which Miss Sibley sued the Hon. Mrs. Norton for salary, as the governess of the lady's grandchildren. Mrs. Norton conducted her own case, and there was considerable altercation between her and the plaintiff. The chief dispute was on a question of the housekeeping accounts, which the governess had to keep, but which an accountant said were in confusion. Mrs. Norton asserted that on one occasion she gave the governess £15; the latter maintained it was but £5. The verdict of the jury was that "they could not state whether the sum in dispute was paid or not," which was held by the Court to be a verdict for the plaintiff. Mrs. Norton gave notice of appeal.

The long-pending judicial investigation at the Middlesex Sessions into the riot at Cremorne Gardens terminated last Saturday in a verdict of "Guilty" against all the defendants. The sentence on Messrs. Herbert, Birkett, Saville, and Shawcross was that they pay a fine of £50 each, and provide sureties to keep the peace for the next twelve months; Mr. M'Dougall was fined £20, with smaller sureties; and Mr. Mott was mulcted in £10, and bound over in his own recognisances.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday, there were two trials for murder. Thomas Leadbitter was charged with the murder of his wife, in the Borough-road, Southwark, and acquitted on the ground of insanity. Mary Anne Payne was also charged with the murder of her child, a boy two years old; and she, too, was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

Two persons—Mr. John Cooper, a tradesman in Lambeth, and the Rev. Richard Hibbs, a clergyman of the Church of England, were taken up by the police for preaching in Waterloo-place on Sunday, and charged, next day, at the Bow-street Police Court, with obstructing the footpath. Mr. Cooper was cautioned and discharged. Mr. Hibbs said he wished to try the question of legal right, and his case was adjourned.

The death by fire of Miss Goff, of Cumberland-place, Hyde Park, led to a Coroner's inquest, and the verdict was "That the deceased was burnt to death through the accidental spilling on her light muslin dress of ignited brandy, and that the said death arose through misfortune." The Coroner said it was much to be regretted that the process for rendering the materials of ladies' dresses uninflammable was not generally understood and used by the public. Either of three substances—phosphate of ammonia, tungstate of soda, and sulphate of ammonia—could be mixed in the starch, and at the cost of 1d. a dress deaths from fire would be rendered, in point of fact, impossible. Articles of apparel subjected to the action of these agents would, if they burnt at all, only smoulder, and in no case could they blaze up in the sudden and terrible manner described in the present instance.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Dean and Chapter of Durham are taking steps to establish a meeting of choirs at their cathedral on the 10th of September.

Mr. Brown, who some time since retired from the firm of Longman and Co., of Paternoster-row, has given £1000 for a stained-glass window in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The paragraph in our last Number, copied from the daily papers, stating that Mr. Alcock, M.P., has promised £3000 towards the endowment of a new bishopric for Southwark, is incorrect.

The Bishop of Ripon consecrated, on Tuesday week, a new church at Startforth, in the room of the dilapidated old one. The cost is £1700, and the church will accommodate 226 persons in the nave and chancel, exclusive of a west gallery for school-children. His Lordship subsequently consecrated an addition to the churchyard.

Llysŵen Church, Brecknockshire, was reopened last week, after being entirely rebuilt by Mr. Buckeridge, architect, at a cost of £1000. The Bishop of St. David's preached the sermon, which was followed by the Holy Eucharist, when upwards of fifty persons communicated. The church was very prettily decorated with evergreens and flowers.

Huntley Church, Gloucestershire, having been rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, on a scale of nearly double its former size, has been consecrated. The entire cost has been borne by the Incumbent, the Rev. Daniel Capper, Mr. Teulon being the architect. The building accommodates 700 persons, and is of a highly ornamental character within and without.

Testimonials have recently been presented as follows:—To the Bishop of Goulburn, from the Vicar, clergy, and laity of Islington, a silver epergne, inscribed, "From a few affectionate friends in England," together with a purse of £200. Rev. John Wilson, on leaving the curacy of Hindley, a silver inkstand, by the teachers and scholars of his Sunday-school.

A portion of the west window of Epsom College Chapel has been filled with glass by O'Connor, representing St. John the Baptist, St. John the Evangelist, Elijah, and Isaiah. The figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, Moses and David, are to follow. The whole is intended as a memorial of the late Prince Consort, and has received the gracious approval of her Majesty.

On Tuesday the annual festival of the choirs comprised in the Bakewell district of the Lichfield Diocesan Choral Association was held in the parish church of All Saints, Bakewell. A goodly company of the attendant clergy sat down to luncheon with Dr. Vaughan and Archdeacon Hill at the vicarage, and the choristers had a substantial repast supplied them in the girls' National Schoolroom, between morning and evening prayer.

The new church of St. Margaret, at Bramley, Leeds, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Vicar, Canon Atlay, about two years ago, was consecrated on Thursday week. The architects are Messrs. Perkin and Backhouse, the style Geometrical Decorated, the accommodation for 1000 persons, and the present cost £4500, though £1500 more will be required to fully complete the work. The Bishop of Ripon preached.

The Bishop of St. David's lately consecrated the new memorial church of St. Barnabas, at Penboyr, in the county of Cardigan. It was built at the cost of the Earl of Cawdor, in furtherance of a wish expressed by the late Earl that a church should be erected on that part of the estates. It is intended to contain 250 sittings, and was designed by Mr. D. Brandon, of London, in the Early English period of architecture.

A meeting of Archæologists was held in the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great on Monday. The principal speakers were the Rev. Thomas Hugo, on the Records of the Monastery; Mr. J. H. Parker, on the Architectural Peculiarities of the Church; and Mr. Beresford Hope, on the Proposed Restoration of the same. More than eleven hundred pounds has been subscribed towards placing the ancient nave in a state of substantial repair. The entire cost is estimated at £1400.

On Monday week the foundation-stone of a new church was laid in Clearwell village, Gloucestershire, by the Dowager Countess of Dunraven, of Clearwell Court. The land has been given, and the whole cost of the structure will be defrayed, by the Countess; and it is the third time within the last six years that this lady has laid the foundation-stones, in this her native village, of institutions for its benefit—viz., the national schools, the parsonage, and now the new Church of St. Peter, each of which has been endowed or provided by the Countess.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. H. Owen, Rector of Llangefni, Anglesea, to be Rural Dean of Malltraeth. Rev. A. S. Wilde, Rector of Louth, to be Prebend of Nassington in Lincoln Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. W. Andrews to Postwick; Rev. J. Chalmers to Oxcombe; Rev. A. Fane to Fulbeck; Rev. C. W. Foster to Wickersley, Yorkshire; Rev. C. W. Rees to Greetham. *Vicarage:* The Rev. G. H. Wooldcock to North Willingham. *Incumbacy:* The Rev. R. J. Bird to St. Bartholomew's, Gray's-inn-road. *Chaplaincies:* The Rev. A. Brook, Vicar of East Retford, to the Bishop of London; Rev. H. W. Tayler to H.M.S. Canopus; Rev. G. Watson to the Presidency of Madras; Rev. C. Woodward to the Freemasons' School, Battersea-rise. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. J. Jones to Llanarmon, Mynidd Mawr, Denbigh; Rev. L. R. Jacob to Llanllugan, Montgomeryshire; Rev. P. S. Wilson to West Pinchbeck. *Curacies:* The Rev. P. A. Amherst to Kettering; Rev. E. H. S. Bower to Cuckington with Stoke Trister; Rev. T. Clarke to St. Andrew's, Manchester; Rev. C. U. Dasent to Anderby with Cumberworth; Rev. R. Daunt to Farnworth; Rev. H. B. Jones to St. Margaret, Whaley Range; Rev. H. P. Lazenby to Thistleton, Rutland; Rev. A. S. Mallett to St. Andrew's, Manchester; Rev. J. B. Mitchell to Kirk Stoke with Syerston; Rev. G. Nash to St. Michael, Louth; Rev. N. Neville to Langar with Barnston; Rev. O. G. D. Perrott to St. Mary, Marlborough; Rev. G. W. Petherick to St. Bartholomew, Salford; Rev. E. F. Quarrington to Stoke; Rev. W. J. Rundell to St. James's, Pentonville, London; Rev. W. Walsh to South Ormsby with Driby; Rev. G. F. Williamson to Thrussington; Rev. C. N. Wild to Chilton Foliatt. The Rev. G. W. Robinson to be Lecturer of Barnby March, Howden, Yorkshire.—*Guardian.*

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—A benefaction of £1000 having been offered to Oxford University, the interest to be given as a prize for an English poem on a sacred subject, which shall be awarded once in every three years, the subject proposed for 1864 is "Sinai." The compositions must consist of not less than 60 nor more than 300 lines.

The examination of candidates at the Eton College election for the Foundation will commence on Thursday morning next.

The "Domum" at Winchester College is fixed for Monday, and the annual Wykehamic ball for the following day.

The Rev. T. H. Stokoe, M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford, Assistant Master of Clifton College, has been appointed to the head mastership of Richmond Grammar School, Yorkshire. There were nearly fifty candidates.

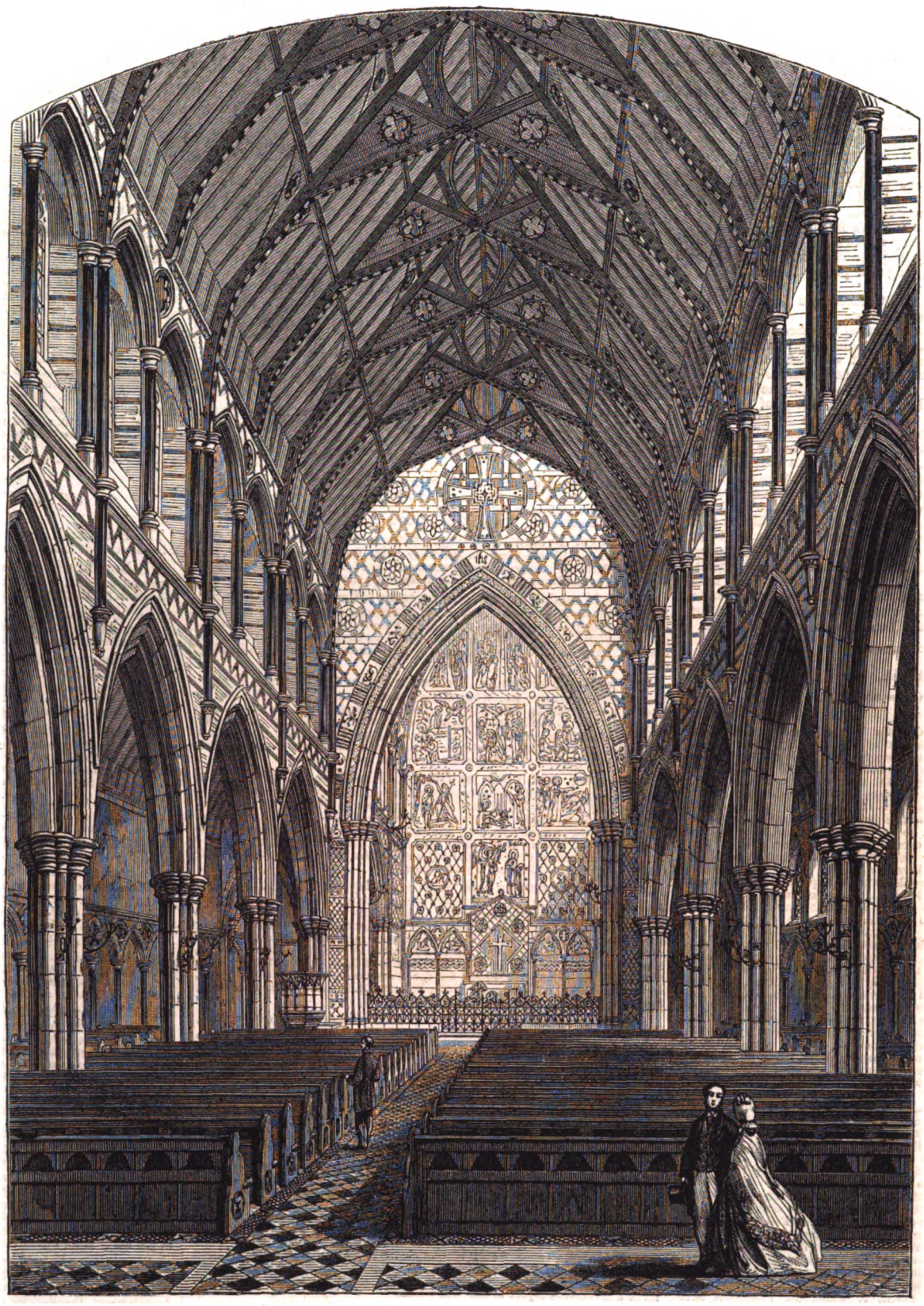
The annual speeches and distribution of prizes at Sir Roger Cholmeley's School, Highgate, took place on Wednesday week. According to the verdict of many old Cholmeleyans who were present, it was the best speech day within the memory of the oldest of them; and the Bishop of Lichfield, who presided in the absence of the Visitor, the Bishop of London, stated in his address that he had been at three others within the last fortnight, but this excelled them all. The speeches being over, the Bishop of Lichfield announced Tetham to be the Exhibitioner, and also the winner of the gold medal for Latin hexameters. The Chaplain-General of the Forces presented Miss Gantt's prize for mathematics. Lord Dartmouth presented his own prizes for general proficiency to Beaumont; for Greek iambics to Beaumont; for Latin prose to Tatham; French prize to Beaumont and Leach; German prize to Gaskell.

Digitized by Google

CHURCH OF ST. ALBAN, HOLBORN.

THE Bishop of London, a short time ago, consecrated the church of St. Alban, Holborn, which was built and endowed at a cost of, it is said, about £35,000, by Mr. John Gellibrand Hubbard, M.P., a director of the Bank of England. St. Alban's is one of the finest of the new churches in London, and presents many features of great interest to artists as well as to churchmen. The necessity for a church in this neighbourhood may be inferred from the fact that the building is bounded on the east by Leather-lane, on the west by Gray's-inn-lane, on the north by Baldwin's-gardens, and on the south by Brook-street. A lower class of population cannot exist; but it is gratifying to know that since the assignment of the new district out of St. Andrew's parish to the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie and his staff of fellow-workers there has been a perceptible improvement. Some years ago, Mr. Hubbard being anxious to build a free church in a poor district of London, Lord Leigh gave him a site at the end of Brook-street, and upon that the church stands, the parsonage being built on ground bought by Mr. Hubbard himself. Mr. Butterfield was the architect, and Messrs. Myers and Co., were the builders.

The whole of the building, outside and inside, is in the main of London ordinary bricks, relieved by stone, red and grey, the piers, arches, and windows of the church being of stone. The style is early Gothic. There are a nave and aisles, and chancel and aisles, and a porch at the west end of unusually large dimensions, into which the principal doorways open. Over the principal door (in Baldwin's-gardens) is an inscription to the effect that the church is wholly free and unappropriated, and over that approached from Brook-street the following:—"† To the glory of God, and in memory of S. Alban, martyr, upon a site given by William Henry, second Baron Leigh, this church is erected by a merchant of London." The font, a very handsome one, is of Derbyshire marble, inlaid with white marble; and the shafts are of Languedoc marble on a base of black Irish marble. The nave and aisles open from the font; the nave is 70 ft. long and 32 ft. wide, and measures 30 ft. to the ridge; the aisles are 9 ft. wide, and ornamented with an arcade on red clay shafts. The walls are of alabaster inlaid with coloured marbles. Under the west window, which is grisaille with coloured borders, there is an inscription:—"I acknowledge one baptism for the remission of sins." The grand feature, however, of the church are ten frescoes executed by Mr. F. Preedy, from designs by the late Mr. Henry Styleman L'Estrange, of Hunstanton Hall, Norfolk. They are painted in party colours by the water-glass process, like Mr. Maclise's frescoes at the Houses of Parliament, on stone columns rubbed with lime which had been quickening for twenty years. The handsome reredos is of four arcades, surmounted with evangelistic emblems. Over the altar, of oak, on which are two candlesticks, is a white marble cross, enframed in alabaster. The organ, by Mr. Holditch, is in the south choral aisle; the seats, to accommodate about eight hundred persons, are of oak, as is also the pulpit, the base of which is stone, with red clay shafts. There is a brass lectern and faldstool.



CHURCH OF ST. ALBAN, HOLBORN.

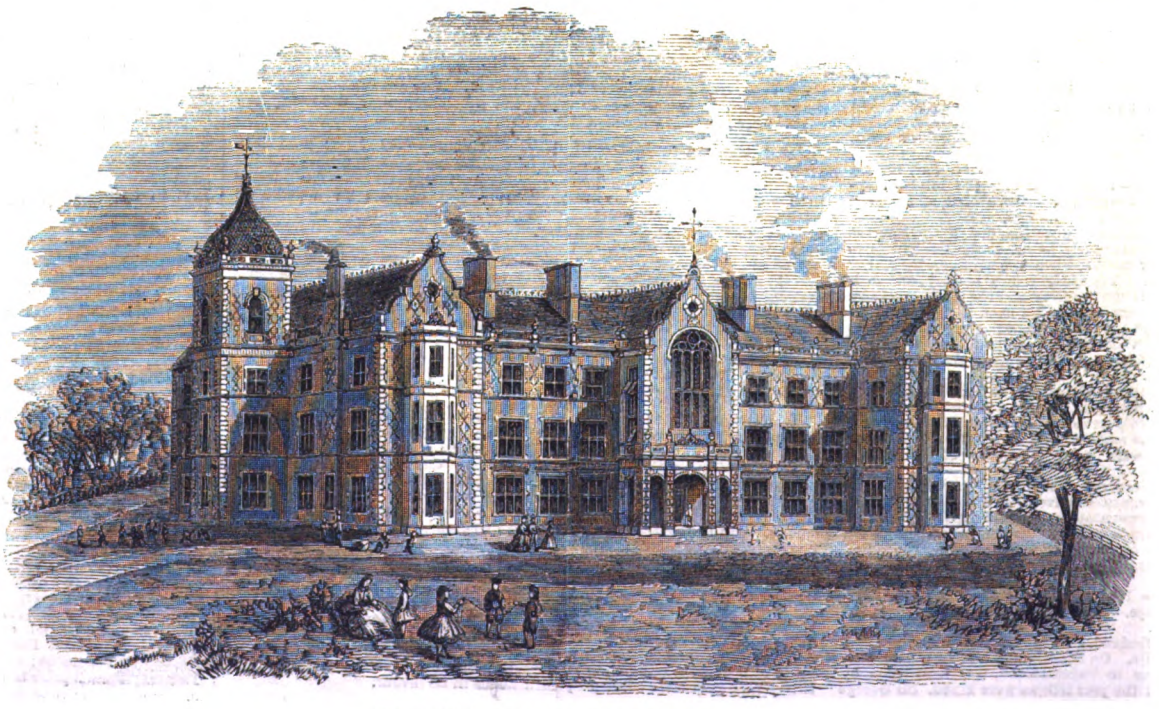
THE JEWS' HOSPITAL, LOWER NORWOOD.

THE Jews' Hospital, Mile-end, one of the oldest charitable institutions of the Jews in England, was established, in the year 1806, as an asylum for the aged, and for the education, maintenance, and teaching handicrafts to youth of both sexes. Large sums were collected by its founders, Messrs. B. and A. Goldsmid, considerable legacies have been bequeathed to it; the benevolent family of Rothschild have greatly benefited it; and the members of the community generally have at all times given it their support.

The dilapidated state of the buildings, not originally intended for their present purposes, induced the committee to recommend to the general body of governors and subscribers that a new and more commodious edifice should be erected. For this purpose Mr. and Mrs. Barnet Meyers presented the institution with eight acres at Lower Norwood, upon which the new building is erected; and valuable gifts have also been made by other members of the community. The change from the present crowded situation of the hospital to so eligible a site as Norwood will, it is hoped, prove advantageous to the institution and to the community generally. The excavations and concrete foundations have been very considerable, in consequence of the levels and nature of the soil. The finishings of the plinths, doors, windows, balustrades, quoins, and entrance are of Portland cement, except the windows of the synagogue, which are of Bath stone. The basement floors are finished with Seyssel asphalte, the entrance-hall with encaustic tiles, and the corridors and principal passages with red and blue terro-metallic tiles, brick arches being turned to receive the tiling, to render these portions fireproof, corresponding with the staircases and landings, which are of stone. The wings which form the north and south sides of the building are, with the tower, the only portions basemented. The dining-hall has an open timber roof, with lantern and ventilation. The walls are lined with panelled dado finishings, and the chimney-openings have handsome Caen stone chimneypieces, with stone fenders and suitable stoves. The principal staircase is lighted by a stained-glass window, containing Scriptural subjects, presented by Mr. Faudel, the chairman. Over the hall, &c., is the synagogue, with a gallery, having an open timber roof. The lower part of the synagogue is approached from the landing of the principal staircase and the corridors of the one-pair floor, and the galleries from the corridors of the two-pair floor. The wings of each floor are for dormitories, bedrooms, lavatories, and wardrobes; the portion between the wings and synagogue are intended for masters', matrons', and assistants' apartments. The approach to the building is from Knight's Hill Road; the entrance-gateway being the gift of Mr. Henry Keeling, the treasurer.

The foundation-stone was laid in June, 1861, by Sir Anthony Rothschild, Bart.; and the building consecrated February 26th, 1863, by the Chief Rabbi, the Rev. Dr. Adler.

The buildings were erected by Mr. John Willson, and the finishings executed by Mr. Charles Fish, from the designs of Messrs. Tillott and Chamberlain, architects, Gresham-street, City. The cost for erecting, furnishing, and fitting was £25,000.



THE JEWS' HOSPITAL, LOWER NORWOOD.

VIEWS IN MELBOURNE.

MR. EDWARD HAIGH (of the firm of Moira and Haigh) having lately returned from Australia, is now exhibiting a collection of photographic views taken by him in and about Melbourne, at their gallery, Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square. They are all remarkable for their wonderful delicacy and artistic effect. Many of them resemble highly finished sepia drawings in the purity and tenderness of their tints and in the absence of photographic hardness.

THE HOUSES OF ASSEMBLY.

When completed, the Houses of Assembly, Melbourne, will be a very fine mass of building, and worthy of the colony. We give a view of them as they now stand: it will be probably some years before sufficient funds are forthcoming to complete the whole design. As will be seen, a different and much more simple style of architecture has been chosen that that used for our Parliament Houses.

The centre portion of the building between the columns is occupied by the library for the use of the members of Assembly. This is not the same as the public Library of Melbourne, which one day promises to be among the most extensive libraries of the world. The principal entrance is at present considerably in the rear of the building.

The stone used is brought from Tasmania; it is excellent in colour, and very much resembles our Portland stone. The building stands at the top of Bourke-street, and commands a fine view of the city.

THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

The Botanic Gardens, Melbourne, of which we give an Illustration, taken from the above-named collection, are delightfully situated on the banks of the River Yarra Yarra, the windings of which may be seen in the middle distance of the picture. These gardens are about a mile from the city, and are very tastefully laid out: the undulating nature of the ground adds to their beauty. A great variety of trees and shrubs are cultivated in the gardens; among the former are some fine specimens of the gum-tree, which, indeed, were on the ground before the colony existed. Several of these picturesque trees appear in the foreground of the view. Roses grow in the greatest profusion and beauty; in fact, nearly every description of flower is to be found, either in the hothouses or in the open air. But these are not the only attractions of the gardens; the acclimatisation of birds is largely carried on here. A very extensive aviary has been erected, and a large swamp or lagune is filled with wild fowl and aquatic birds of various kinds. The thrush, skylark, and blackbird are now permanently established in the colony. The Botanic Gardens are a favourite resort of the citizens of Melbourne, and horticultural fêtes take place three or four times in the year, very much after the fashion of those in the mother country.

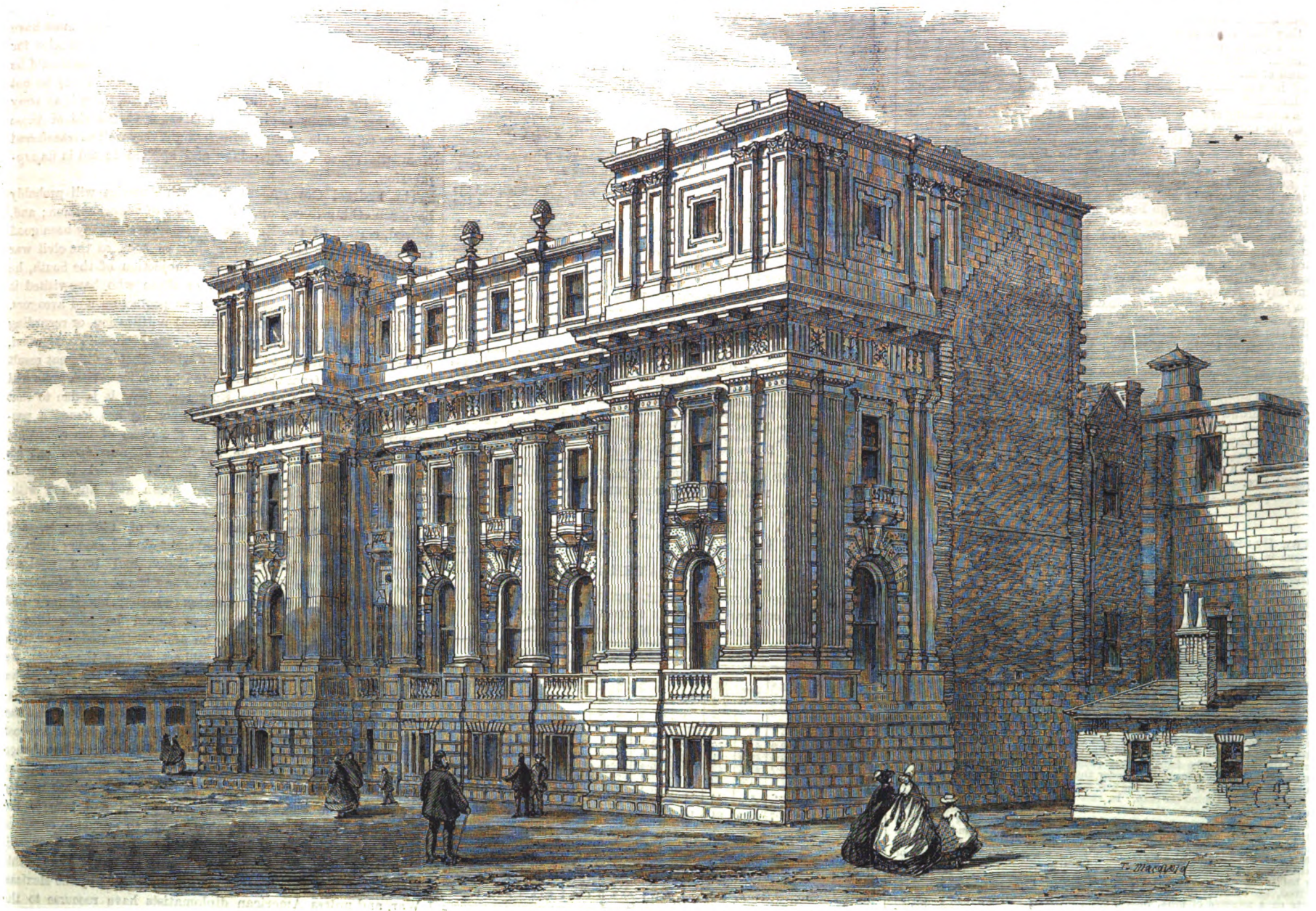
Dr. Mueller, whose name stands high on the list of accomplished botanists, is the curator and director of the gardens, and to his taste and knowledge they owe a large measure of their success. He lives in the very midst of his labours.

"BRICK COURT, MIDDLE TEMPLE—APRIL, 1774."

IN the picture we have engraved from the Royal Academy Exhibition, the painter, Mr. Eyre Crowe, has represented the scene in Brick-court, Temple, on the morning of the death of Oliver Goldsmith, as described by Mr. Forster in his excellent biography. Goldsmith had chambers for some ten years in the Temple—first, in Garden-court, from the windows of which (as he says in his "Animated Nature") he loved to watch the colony of rooks established in Temple Gardens; and, afterwards, at No. 2, Brick-court, over the chambers of Blackstone, who was then finishing volume four of his "Commentaries,"

Digitized by Google

VIEWS IN MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.



THE HOUSES OF ASSEMBLY.

Here poor Goldsmith died of brain fever, aggravated probably by the fear of pecuniary distress, at the comparatively early age of forty-six. Mrs. Carter, in a letter to Mrs. Vesey on the event, expressed herself as "sincerely glad to hear he has no family, so his loss will not be felt in domestic life." And in reference to this remark occurs the passage in Mr. Forster's "Life of Goldsmith" which Mr. Crowe has so admirably illustrated. "The respectable and learned old lady," writes Mr. Forster, "could not possibly know in what other *undo*-mestic ways it might be felt. The staircase of Brick-court is said to

THE BOTANIC GARDENS—MELBOURNE IN THE DISTANCE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

Digitized by Google

have been filled with mourners the reverse of domestic; women without a home, without domesticity of any kind, with no friend but him they had come to weep for; outcasts of that great, solitary, wicked city, to whom he had never forgotten to be kind and charitable. And he had domestic mourners too. His coffin was reopened at the request of Miss Horneck and her sister (such was the regard he was known to have for them) that a lock might be cut from his hair."

It is a touching scene this of the blind, the maimed, the Lascar, the beggar, the outcast, the wandering musician, the unfortunate of both sexes, come with two of the most fascinating beauties of the time, and probably some literary magnate (it looks like Johnson just alighting from the sedan in the background) to mourn at the door of the dead genius. The poor flageolet-player to the left, sitting with his face buried between his knees, is a direct allusion to Goldsmith's youthful wanderings through France with nothing but his flute-playing to depend on for subsistence. The Miss Horneck and her sister (then Mrs. Bunbury), mentioned in the passage quoted, had for five years been on the most affectionate terms with Goldsmith, and he had visited France in their company. The elder was called "Little Comedy," and the younger at the commencement of the intimacy, when only seventeen, had the loving sobriquet of the "Jessamy Bride," and exerted a strange fascination over Goldsmith. "Heaven knows," says Mr. Forster, "what impossible dreams may at times have visited the awkward, unattractive man of letters! But whether at any time aspiring to other regard than his genius and simplicity might claim, at least for these the sisters heartily liked him; and, perhaps, the happiest hours of the later years of his life were passed in their society."

Mr. Washington Irving, in his "Life of Goldsmith," has copied the hint thrown out by Mr. Forster, and, colouring many other circumstances, has, apparently without anything approaching sufficient authority, constructed therefrom what some may deem a very pretty romance, making the "Jessamy Bride" the very centre of all Goldsmith's hopes and thoughts subsequently to their first acquaintance.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE HABITS OF THE AYE-AYE, received at the Zoological Gardens in August last, are described by Mr. A. D. Bartlett in a paper read at a meeting of the Zoological Society and inserted in the *Annals of Natural History*, from which we select a few particulars. The animal on the voyage produced a young one, which only lived ten days. She was in poor condition on its arrival, but soon began to feed freely, and rapidly gained strength, as shown by the destruction of the woodwork of its cage. She sleeps during the day, and only at night exhibits any activity, when she crawls about, gnawing the timber when it is perfectly dark. On the production of a light she does not exhibit any signs of uneasiness, but stretches out her arm and tries to touch the lamp with her long fingers. She frequently hangs by her hind legs, and in this position cleans and combs out her large tail, using the slender hook-like third finger with great rapidity, reminding one strongly of the movements of the large bats (Pteropus). This skeleton-like finger is used with great address in cleaning her face and picking the corners of the eyes, mouth, nose, ears, and other parts of her body; during these operations the other fingers are frequently partially closed. In feeding, the left hand only is used, although she has the full use of her right one. The mode of taking her food requires careful attention, in consequence of the very rapid movement of the hand during the process. The fourth finger (which is the longest and largest) is thrust forward into the food; the slender third finger is raised upwards and backwards above the rest; while the first finger or thumb is lowered, so as to be seen below and behind the chin. In this position the hand is drawn backwards and forwards rapidly, the inner side of the fourth finger passing between the lips, the head of the animal being held sideways, thus depositing the food in the mouth at each movement; the tongue, jaws, and lips are kept in full motion all the time. Sometimes the animal will advance and lap from the dish like a cat; but this is unusual. Mr. Bartlett never heard her utter any cry or produce any vocal sound during the many hours at night in which he watched her habits, nor did she appear shy or angry at his presence. With reference to food, she exhibits no inclination to take any kind of insects, but feeds freely on a mixture of milk, honey, eggs, and any thick, sweet, glutinous fluid, rejecting mealworms, grasshoppers, the larvæ of wasps, and all similar objects. Consequently, Mr. Bartlett is inclined to think that this animal is not insectivorous. Its large and powerful teeth led him to infer that it may possibly wound trees and cause them to discharge their juices into the cavity made by its teeth and that upon this fluid it probably feeds. This appears the more likely, as our specimen returns frequently to the same spot on the tree which she has previously injured.

A REMARKABLE CHANGE OF FORM IN METALS, caused by successive heating and cooling, is the subject of a paper in the new number of the *Proceedings of the Royal Society* by Lieutenant-Colonel H. Clerk, who was led to experiment on the subject in consequence of the following circumstance:—When, a short time ago, the workmen at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, were about to shoe a wheel with a hooptire, to which it was necessary to give a bevel of about three eighths of an inch, one of the men suggested that the bevel could be given by heating the tire red hot and then immersing it one half its depth in cold water. This was tried and found to answer perfectly; that portion of the tire which was out of the water being reduced in diameter. The tire was 3 in. wide, ½ in. thick, and 4 ft. 2 in. in diameter. As this result was curious and not generally known, Colonel Clerk considered it desirable to institute some further experiments, in order to try how far, by successive heatings and coolings, this change of form could be augmented, and also whether the same effect could be produced on other metals than wrought iron. The experiments were made on cylinders of wrought iron of different dimensions, both hollow and solid—immersed, some to one half of their depth, others to two thirds; also on similar cylinders of cast iron, steel, tin, zinc, and gun metal. With wrought iron the heatings and castings could be repeated from fifteen to twenty times before the metal showed any signs of separation; but with cast iron, after the fifth heating, the metal was cracked; and the hollow cylinder separated all round just below the water-line after the second heating. Cast steel stood twenty heatings, but was very much cracked all over its surface. As respects the change of form of cast iron and steel, the result was similar to that in wrought iron, but not nearly so large in amount. The cast iron did not return to its original dimensions; but the smallest diameter was about 1 in. above the water-line. Tin showed no change of form, there being apparently no intermediate state between the melting point and absolute solidity. Brass, gun metal, and zinc showed the effect slightly; but, instead of a contraction just above the water-line, there was an expansion or bulging. The remarkable forms assumed by the metals under the above-mentioned treatment are shown in wood engravings.

ACTION OF HEAT ON LIQUIDS.—Some researches of Professor Donny, of Ghent, on this subject induced Mr. W. R. Grove, Q.C., F.R.S., to investigate the question, and, in consequence, give a lecture to the Chemical Society describing his experiments, of which we give a few notes. Water, it is well known, boils quietly in an open saucepan; but it was found to behave very differently when heated in a long glass tube drawn out to a fine point, which, permitting the escape of steam, did not allow the water again to absorb the gases of the atmosphere; under these circumstances the "bumping" or concussions, which are also to be noticed in the distillation of sulphuric acid, were observed. When, further, the air-pump is employed to facilitate the extraction of the air from the water, and the upper portion of the glass tube cut off with a file, it may happen that the renewed application of heat will induce a sudden and violent escape of vapour, amounting almost to explosion. Again, a flask containing a little hot water was placed under the receiver of an air-pump in connection with a platinum wire, which could be heated to a tolerably constant temperature beneath the surface of the water by means of an external galvanic battery. On exhausting the air, it was found that the ebullition occurred only at intervals; often a minute would elapse, and then a burst of vapour would almost eject the contents of the flask; but, this over, the water again became perfectly tranquil, and remained so for another minute, when another tumultuous ebullition occurred, to be succeeded by a period of rest. The same phenomenon was repeated at such regular intervals that the apparatus might almost have served as an indicator of time. In Mr. Grove's opinion, there was a parallel between the kind of ebullition here noticed and that observed in the geysers or boiling springs of Iceland. In both cases a column of water, partially deprived of air, was exposed to an external source of heat, and an uninterrupted kind of ebullition induced in consequence. In proof of the extreme difficulty of expelling air or dissolved gas from water, Mr. Grove described the following experiment:—A long glass tube, closed at one extremity, was bent in the middle nearly to a right angle; the closed limb was then half filled with water, from which, by long boiling, the air was supposed to have been expelled; the remaining space in the tube was then completely filled with olive oil, and the opened extremity dipped into a basin of the same. Heat was then applied to the tube until the water boiled, and this temperature maintained for a considerable time. Each bubble of steam which left the surface of the water passed through the column of oil, becoming smaller and smaller during its ascent; but never did it condense without leaving a microscopic bubble of gas, which at length accumulated so that it could be examined. This bubble was found to be pure nitrogen. Similar experiments were made with bromine, chloride of iodine, &c. The general conclusion Mr. Grove derived from his experiments was to the effect that water had a very powerful affinity for the gases of the atmosphere; that, by several processes, the oxygen could be eliminated, but that the nitrogen resisted all attempts to expel it from solution—so much so, that it might be doubted whether chemically pure water (a compound of two elements only) had ever been prepared; and, further, that ebullition (as applied to water) under all circumstances, consisted merely in the production and disengagement of bubbles of aqueous vapour formed upon a nucleus of permanent gas.

On the 20th inst. will be published,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, VOLUME XLII. (January to June, 1863.) Price 18s., cloth, gilt edges; 13s. sewed.

Also, now ready,

Covers for binding above .. .. 2s. 6d.
Reading-cases for one Number .. .. 2s. 0d.
Portfolios for preserving six months' Numbers .. 4s. 0d.
Office, 198, Strand.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 25.

SUNDAY, July 19.—Seventh Sunday after Trinity. The Scots defeated at Halidon Hill, and Edward Balliol made King (for a short time), 1333. Princess Augusta, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born, 1822.

MONDAY, 20.—Margaret, Virgin and Martyr, 278. Victory of Reading and the Spaniards over the French at Baylen, 1808. Garibaldi's victory over the Neapolitans at Melazzo, 1860.

TUESDAY, 21.—The order of Jesuits abolished by Pope Clement XIV. (Ganganelli), 1773. Battle of the Pyramids: the Mamelukes defeated by Napoleon (termed "the King of Fire"); Lower Egypt conquered, 1798. Inauguration of Leopold I., first King of Belgium, 1831. Victory of the Confederates over the Federals at Manassas or Bull Run; panic flight of the latter, 1861.

WEDNESDAY, 22.—St. Mary Magdalen. Battle of Salamanca: the French, under Marmont, defeated by Wellington, 1812.

THURSDAY, 23.—Battle of Shrewsbury: Henry IV. defeated the Percys, Hotspur slain, 1403. The citadel of Ghuznee stormed by Sir John Keane, 1839. Moon's first quarter, 9 h. 32 min. p.m.

FRIDAY, 24.—Battle of Harlaw: sanguinary battle between the Scots Lowland army under the Earl of Mar, and the Highlanders under the Lord of the Isles, which established the superiority of the former, 1411. Gibraltar taken by Sir George Rooke, 1704.

SATURDAY, 25.—St. James the Elder, Apostle and Martyr. Battle of Ourique: Count Alfonso Henriques hailed the first King of Portugal, after totally defeating the Moors, 1139. Victory of Napoleon over the Turks at Aboukir, 1799. Defeat of the Schleswig-Holsteiners by the Danes at Idstedt, 1850. Duchess of Cambridge born, 1797.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 25, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 3	4 19	4 37	4 53	5 8	5 21	5 42	6 1	6 21	6 43	7 6	7 31	8 0	8 33

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 24 feet.

DAY.		DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER Minimum Read at 10 A.M.	Maximum Read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
		Inches	°	°		0-10				Miles.	Inches
July	8	30·179	62·2	54·1	·76	8	52·0	70·5	W. NW. WNW.	136	·000
	9	30·208	66·5	51·8	·61	3	54·0	75·2	NW. ENE.	153	·000
	10	30·325	69·7	47·7	·48	1	50·8	77·7	NNE.	166	·000
	11	30·359	67·5	51·5	·59	9	51·9	76·1	NNE. ESE.	99	·010
	12	..	..	..	..	..	52·2	77·8	..	112	·000
	13	30·421	61·3	50·0	·68	9	53·9	68·7	NNE. NE.	229	·000
	14	30·329	67·7	54·3	·64	10	46·3	77·9	..	68	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·157	30·227	30·337	30·371	30·328	30·446	30·201
Temperature of Air	65°·0	63°·2	60·4	68°·2	73°·5	61·8	61·5
Temperature of Evaporation ..	59°·1	59°·8	60°·2	59·3	61°·7	55·7	57·6
Direction of Wind	W.	NW.	NNE.	NNE.	ESE.	NNE.	—

FINE-ART SUPPLEMENT.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WIMBLEDON PRIZE MEETING.

The Supplement of

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

for SATURDAY NEXT, JULY 25, will include Engravings of the following Pictures in the Royal Academy Exhibition:—

"The Fiery Cross," by J. L. Brodie.
"A Sick Call," by M. J. Lawless.
"La Toilette des Morts," by E. M. Ward, R.A.
"Sunday Morning—Betyingen, Knetensburg," by Miss E. Osborn.
"The Young Shipwright," by L. Duncan.

The Number will contain, among other Engravings, Portraits of the late W. Mulready, Esq., R.A.; and of the newly-elected Royal Academicians, William Boxall, Esq., Henry Weekes, Esq., and F. Goodal, Esq. And of Mr. Henry Le Jeune, A.R.A. Also, Illustrations of some of the most interesting Scenes and Incidents at the WIMBLEDON PRIZE MEETING, including a Portrait of Sergeant Roberts, of the 12th Shropshire, Winner of the Queen's Prize.

Price of the Number and Supplement, Fivepence; Stamped, 6d.

TO CONTINENTAL SUBSCRIBERS.—Mr. Ludwig Denicke, Leipsic, has been appointed our Special Agent for Germany. Terms of Subscription at Leipsic—including four Double Numbers and the Christmas Number—One Year, 8 Thalers 20 Sgr.; Half-year, 4 Thalers 10 Sgr.; per Quarter, 2 Thalers 5 Sgr.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863.

FRANCE has Mexico. The capital was virtually won at La Puebla, and the north-western march of the French was all but unopposed. It is, however, due to the military character of our gallant neighbours to add that they lost no time in improving their victory, and hastened to seize points at which a determined resistance might have been offered with disastrous results to themselves. They pushed forward with energy, and the Imperial eagle has dethroned the eagle and serpent. The Sovereigns of the old world have been somewhat in haste to congratulate the "Parvenu;" but there *is* matter for congratulation in this success. We have from the outset expressed our conviction that a French occupation of Mexico must do good—not unalloyed good, it is true; but the imposition of anything like order and law upon a people utterly unaccustomed to either cannot fail to lay the seeds of a civilisation that will bear fruit in good season. We look with neither real nor affected horror upon the operations of the French in Mexico. At the very lowest, they are police operations of a salutary character, but we have hope that they will prove to be something nobler and better. We therefore hope, also, that the so-called national party, which could never be consolidated while peaceful and honest reform was to be done, but which was promptly welded into a formidable conspiracy against a reformer from abroad, will discover that further resistance is useless, and will accept the lessons which the Tuileries schoolmaster has undertaken to teach. Those who see in this Mexican conquest a tyrannical suppression of the liberties of a people must have studied to little purpose the disgraceful history of Mexico for the last quarter of a century. It was time that she should be taken in hand, and, if the force under General Forey be not sufficient for the tranquillisation of the region, there is an army in another famous capital that is eager to get rid of those military occupants, an army which might very well be transferred from the cause of brigandage and applied to aid in its suppression.

The Federal Government in North America will probably have something to say upon the subject of the occupation; and, indeed, certain of the Northern organs have already been good enough to inform the Emperor that as soon as the civil war shall have been concluded by the subjection of the South, he will do well to evacuate Mexico, or those who have visited it as conquerors may visit it again as protectors and avengers. Setting aside this somewhat informal notification, or regarding it as a hint which does not precisely demand immediate attention, we may be permitted to consider what effect a different result of the civil war from that indicated by the New York press will have upon the plans of the Emperor. Now it is due to that Sovereign to bear in mind that when he has issued a programme he always adverts to it at the close of his campaign, and points out how far he has been able to carry out his announced designs, and what he has deemed it wiser to abandon. The Emperor, when Spain and England withdrew from active co-operation in his designs upon Mexico, stated that he came for the good of the people, and for the purpose of enabling the rightminded among them to execute regenerative operations which had been rendered impossible by the strife of factions and the absence of national ideas. Passing over the question whether his Majesty had not supposed that the conquest would be easier than it turned out to be, and whether he under-estimated the strength of the hatred which unites robbers against the police, we may give him credit for having conducted the war with an undaunted vigour, and in the face of a general and discouraging readiness on the part of Europe to believe that the campaign was disastrous. He holds Mexico; but it has cost much. We mean nothing disrespectful in saying that France is not more ready than England to make sacrifices without securing some form of reward. It is true that we are usually cheated the moment we lay by the sword and take to the pen; but we do our humble best to recoup ourselves the losses we sustain, and France is generally more fortunate. Now, the Americans, North and South, are out of court in this matter. We all know what the Union gained by the Mexican War, and unless American diplomatists have recourse to the Monroe doctrine (incorrectly so termed, by-the-way), and declare that European Powers have nothing to say on the soil of the New World—a logic against which England has the very best reason to protest—it is not for fellow-citizens of the Californians and Texans to object upon principle to any concession which a regenerated Mexico may make in gratitude to her French regenerator. But supposing that the South should establish its claim to recognition, and the rumour should be true that a French General has in his portfolio powers to publish such recognition in the great square of Mexico on the part of France, the relations of the Emperor and of Mr. Davis will take a new aspect. Clearly, the sentiment of Southern gratitude, to use a gracious form of words in lieu of a cynical one, will take a distinct form, and between the kindness of the recognised Confederation and of the regenerate Mexico the Emperor may find himself obliged to accept the reward of his goodness. In plainer terms, a permanent French settlement in Mexico may be among the things of the future; perhaps an incipient Algiers.

As regards the Mexicans themselves, we believe that such a result of the war would be a benefit. The French are not good colonists, but they are an admirable police. They, when in earnest to put down brigands (such brigands not having had their poniards blessed at St. Peter's) do the work effectually, and, as under the stern old Romans, "the robber is smothered in his cave or stabbed at its mouth." But it is with a higher class of ruffianism that France will have to deal also, and with a fierce system of robbery and jobbery which sends its agents into Government houses, and works ambidextrously with proclamations and with pistols. A new organisation will have to be devised and carried out, and the astounded Mexicans will have to learn that law does not mean law conditionally on its exponent holding a long knife; but means a rule to be obeyed silently and punctually by all people and under all circumstances. We admit that to hope that this lesson will be learned in a hurry is a hope in the spirit of the stage direction in a late wit's proposal to dramatise Lord Macaulay's History—"Enter St. Augustine: a pause of five-and-twenty minutes while he converts the Britons to Christianity." But the lesson will be taught in time. The Arabs of Algeria have at length been made to comprehend that they are to recover a debt by putting the defendant into a court and not into a fire.

But as regards England. There is a swarm of little red marks on the right of the map of North America which indicates that England has an interest in knowing all about new settlers between 10 deg. and 30 deg. and 60 deg. and 110 deg. Well, we incline to think that, should the Emperor decide on a permanent occupation, we might have a worse neighbour. We should have an ally, and one who professes, and, as we believe, with truth, to consider England and France as the natural leaders of the world, and Powers with whom it would be insanity to quarrel, when, united, they have the world at their disposal. There is another reason or two why a French settlement in Mexico would not be disadvantageous to us, and we think that England will have no cause to object to the congratulations of our Queen being added to those of the other Sovereigns.

Digitized by Google

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Osborne, in good health. Her Majesty has signified her intention of making a short tour upon the Continent early in August. The Queen will travel incog., under the title of "Duchess of Lancaster," and will maintain the strictest privacy. Her Majesty, after paying a visit of a day to the King of the Belgians, will proceed direct to the Castle of Rosenau, near Coburg, the birthplace of the late Prince Consort, which the Duke of Coburg has kindly placed at her disposal. The Queen's stay abroad will probably not exceed four weeks.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa attended Divine service at Whippingham Church. The Rev. G. Trothero officiated.

On Wednesday the New Zealand chiefs (whose portraits are given in our Journal this day) had the honour of an interview with her Majesty. The chiefs were accompanied by Mr. Jenkins, Government interpreter, and two other residents in New Zealand. The Duke of Newcastle was present. The chiefs crossed over from Southampton in her Majesty's yacht Fairy, which was sent to meet them. The Queen, accompanied by Princesses Helena and Beatrice and Prince Leopold, and attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, the Hon. Beatrice Byng, and the gentlemen in waiting, received the chiefs in the council-room, where they were severally presented by Mr. Jenkins, and had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand. The heads of tribes then addressed the Queen through the interpreter. Her Majesty received the chiefs in the most gracious and friendly manner, and both accepted from and presented to them several valuable presents. After partaking of luncheon, the whole of the party went on board the Victoria and Albert, which was lying off Osborne, and proceeded to Portsmouth.

The Queen and the Royal family and the Princess of Leiningen have during the week taken daily walks and drives in the vicinity of Osborne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess arrived at Frogmore at the end of last week.

On Saturday the Prince, attended by Lieutenant-General Knollys, Lord Mount-Edgcumbe, and Captain Grey, went to Caterham and laid the foundation-stone of the new building to be erected for the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools.

On Sunday morning the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at the parish church of St. John. Their Royal Highnesses occupied the pew previously used by the late Duchess of Kent. The Rev. Thomas Rooke, the Rev. J. Stone, and the Rev. R. J. Simpson were the officiating clergymen. In the afternoon the Prince and Princess, attended by the Marchioness of Carmarthen and Captain Grey, drove in the Great Park.

On Monday the Prince and Princess arrived at Marlborough House from Frogmore. At twelve o'clock their Royal Highnesses proceeded to Wimbledon, attended by the Marchioness of Carmarthen, Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Captain Grey, and were present at the rifle-shooting of the National Rifle Association. The Prince and Princess on the same day visited the Duchess of Cambridge. In the evening their Royal Highnesses honoured the Princess' Theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and Princess Mary, and attended by the Marchioness of Carmarthen, Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Captain Grey, paid a visit to the camp at Aldershott, and were present at a review of the troops in camp. The Prince and Princess returned to Frogmore from Aldershott.

The visit of the Prince and Princess to Leeds will take place on the 3rd of August. The inauguration of the new Townhall will take place on the following day, at which their Royal Highnesses will be present. The Prince and Princess after the ceremony will proceed to Ripon and to Studley Royal, the seat of Earl De Grey and Ripon.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and a numerous circle have been invited to partake of the hospitalities at Goodwood during the race week.

The Prince and Princess de Joinville, and the Duke de Penthièvre, attended by M. Fauvel, have returned to the Clarendon Hotel from Tunbridge-wells.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Mdme. Van de Weyer and family have left Grosvenor-square for New Lodge, Windsor Forest.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have left St. James's-square for Blenheim Palace.

The Duke of Leinster arrived at his residence on Carlton House-terrace on Tuesday, from Carton House, Ireland.

The majority of the Marquis of Hastings will be celebrated with great rejoicings in Leicestershire next week. The festivities will open on Monday; and on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Donnington Park, the family seat near Derby, will be the scene of continuous hospitalities.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda left town a few days since on a yachting excursion.

The Marchioness of Waterford has left town for Ireland.

Earl and Countess Grey left town on Thursday for their seat in Northumberland.

The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon have left town for their seat, High Clere, Berks.

The Earl and Countess of Darnley have left town for Cobham Park for the season.

The Earl and Countess of Zetland left town on Monday for Paris. The noble Earl will return for Goodwood races.

The Earl and Countess of Ailesford have left town for Paris.

Earl Brownlow and Lady Marian Alford returned to town on Saturday from Ashbridge Park, Hertfordshire.

The Earl of Dudley has left Dudley House for his shooting quarters in Inverness-shire.

The Earl of Brecknock left town on Tuesday for the family seat, Wilderness Park, Sevenoaks.

The Earl of Wilton returned to town on Monday from Cowes. After Goodwood races the noble Earl will return to the Isle of Wight for the Royal Yacht Squadron regatta.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston and the Hon. Misses Jocelyn returned to Cambridge House on Monday from Brocket Hall.

Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale left town on Saturday for their seat, Linton Park, Staplehurst.

Viscount and Viscountess Clifden have arrived at their residence in Whitehall, from their villa at Wimbledon, for her Ladyship's accouchement.

Viscount and Viscountess Newport have left town for Western House, Staffordshire.

Viscountess Jocelyn returned to town on Wednesday from Osborne.

Viscountess Walden left town on Wednesday for the Continent.

Baron and Baroness Meyer de Rothschild have left their residence in Piccadilly, on a Continental tour.

Lord and Lady Cremorne left town a few days since on a tour in Germany.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Duchess of Wellington gave a grand concert on Wednesday evening, at Apsley House, which was honoured with the presence of the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Mary, the Prince and Princess of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Frederick of Holstein, the Princess of Servia, the Prince Teano, the Prince and Princess Bandini, the Prince and Princess Frasso Dentice, and a distinguished circle of the aristocracy. The musical entertainment embraced the talent of Mdme. Grisi, Mdme. Alboni, Mdme. Miolan-Carvalho, Signori Ronconi, Baragli, Ciampi, Graziani, and Gardoni. Signor Costa presided at the pianoforte.

The Duchess of Buccleuch gave a brilliant ball on Monday evening, at Selton House, which was numerously and fashionably attended.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster gave a dinner party on Tuesday evening, at Grosvenor House.

The Countess of Derby held a reception on Monday evening at her residence in St. James's-square, which was attended by a large and distinguished circle. Previous to the assembly the noble Earl and Countess entertained at dinner Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, and Lady Georgiana Hamilton, the Earl of Ashtesley, &c.

The Countess De Grey gave a dancing party on Tuesday evening, at her residence in Carlton-gardens. The Duke of Cambridge, Princess Mary, Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe Weimar, and a large number of other distinguished visitors were present.

The Countess of Stradbroke received a numerous party of guests on Saturday evening at her residence in Belgrave-square. Previous to the assembly the Earl and Countess entertained a select party at dinner.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury gave a dinner-party on Saturday evening at their residence in Stratford-place.

Sir Robert and Lady Emily Peel entertained a select party at dinner on Saturday at their mansion in Whitehall-gardens.

Lady Marian Alford had the honour of entertaining at dinner on Monday evening, at her residence, Prince's-gate, the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary. A select circle had the honour to meet their Royal Highnesses.

Sir Henry and Lady Sophia Des Vœux gave a dinner-party on Monday evening, at their residence in Berkeley-square.

Mrs. Villebois had an afternoon musical party on Saturday, at her residence in Belgrave-square, at which the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary were present.

Miss Burdett Coutts gave an afternoon party on Thursday. The Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary, and a select circle were present.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, had a levée on Saturday afternoon at the Horse Guards. About seventy officers paid their respects to his Royal Highness.

THE TOURNAMENT AT CREMORNE.

VAUXHALL by daylight, before the *villegiatura* of Simpson, first and unlearnest of M.C.s, had been swept away and the Royal property laid out in building lots, was the most striking type of all that was tawdry and garish. It was the reverse of a medal; it was the wrong side of a rich piece of tapestry. In traversing Vauxhall by daylight you felt like one who trod alone a banquet-hall deserted: lights fled, garlands dead, and all, save yourself, departed. What a coarse daub of scene-painting the panorama in the Waterloo ground looked! What a commonplace flavour of South Lambeth there was about the famed Italian walk! How gloomy and naked looked the skeleton firework frames! You became aware that the statuary, which by night looked like alabaster and Parian marble, fresh from Phidias's chisel, was only composed of broken-nosed plaster casts from Leather-lane. You observed that the "fifty thousand additional lamps" were not five hundred in number; that the glasses were always dirty and sometimes broken, and smelt of rancid oil. The bowers where you took supper last night were degraded to the proportions and appearance of rabbit-hutches; the trees were blackened with London soot; you came to look on the Hermit in his cave as an impostor at a pound a week, and at the gipsy fortune-teller as a female rogue and vagabond well deserving of the treadmill. The shell-shaped orchestra was patently a mass of rickety boards, sham gilding, and slovenly arabesques; and the musicians who discoursed such sweet music in the balmy summer nights were only a knot of red-nosed fiddlers in battered cocked hats. In a word, Vauxhall by daylight destroyed all your illusions. It was dreadfully prosaic. To make it poetical you wanted Mr. Simpson in evening dress and with an opera hat under his arm; you wanted 'rack punch, lobster salad, moonlight, catherine wheels, roman candles, cold chicken, and the bright eyes of your cousin from the country.

There is about Cremorne Gardens, the successor to old Vauxhall, a general appearance of rural beauty and horticultural symmetry decidedly favourable to their being viewed by daylight. Moreover, from four or five o'clock in the afternoon till long after dusk Paterfamilias, and Materfamilias, and all their little olive-branches may, with perfect propriety, resort to its umbrageous avenues, or wander through its sparkling parterres. Finally, there is attached to Cremorne a certain demesne known as the Ashburnham Ground, which is not exactly Cremorne, but an offshoot, or messuage, or succursal, or appanage to it, and may be safely patronised by those who think a public garden somewhat of a naughty place. In this Ashburnham Ground, covered in, and very prettily draped with the flags of all nations and a variety of heraldic trophies and allegorical devices, some of which appeared to have had a semi-Scandinavian origin and to have already done duty on London Bridge when the Prince of Wales and his bride elect made their public entrance into the metropolis, there was first introduced to the public, on Wednesday, the 8th of July, a grand chivalric and mediæval tournament, *à l'instar* of the renowned tilting-match lately held in the Imperial riding-school at Vienna.

A tournament by daylight would seem but a perilous experiment—at least, in modern times; for it is, of course, difficult to divest a pageant which has become an anachronism from the tinsel trappings and tawdry splendour of a theatrical spectacle. Our middle-aged readers will recollect the Eglinton tournament—when the present Duchess of Somerset, then Lady Seymour, was the Queen of Beauty—when the wild Marquis of Waterford was one of the Knights—and the Emperor of the French, then Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, one of the Squires. A sum of money which, on the Continent, might be considered a princely fortune, was spent over Lord Eglinton's great passage of arms; but the meteorological influences were unpropitious. In plainer English, it rained cats and dogs. The Black Knight was compelled to throw a mackintosh over his armour; the Squire of Dames took refuge under an umbrella; the jesters were drenched to the skin; the heralds found their trumpets so damp that they could not bring a flourish from them; and the Queen of Beauty retired to her bower with a cold in her head.

The weather was more favourable to Mr. E. T. Smith on the momentous Wednesday in question. In fact, so clear was the sky and so bright the afternoon sun, that the roof of the Ashburnham Pavilion might have been removed, or the entire ceremony adjourned to the adjacent Cremorne without the slightest damage being done to knightly panoply or the radiant attire of noble chatelaines. The proceedings commenced with a grand procession, numbering over three hundred persons, of heralds, seneschals, men-at-arms, arbalisters, timbaliers, squires, yeomen, pages, and banner-bearers, clad in an almost endless variety of shining armour and mediæval gear. It was, in truth, a most gorgeous masquerade of morions, casques, visors, shields, pennons, guidons, battle-axes, burnished and inlaid armour, spears and partisans, plumes and broidered scarves, silk, velvet, bullion, and jewels. Above all, the procession assumed an air of reality, and was devoid of any marked theatrical aspect. The pages, indeed, were of the softer sex, and were, perhaps, no strangers to the choreographic stage; but they bore themselves bravely, and looked as much like boys as ever they possibly could. The Tournament King and the Tournament Queen of Beauty, who appeared in the procession on magnificently-caparisoned palfreys, having dismounted and ascended a tapestried tribune, the lists were opened by solemn proclamation of the heralds, and the jousting began. First there were trials of skill between the knights of England, France, Russia, Prussia, Holland, Denmark, and Poland, all clad in armour of proof and bestriding mettlesome chargers draped in emblazoned housings. There was tilting at the ring, and at the quintain (the old Turk's head effigy), and javelin-casting at targets placed on the ground, by knights riding swiftly by; and, finally, there was a grand mêlée, or general combat of *preux chevaliers* on each side of the lists, ending in one of the combatants being, for form's sake, unhorsed, and his triumphant antagonist receiving the prize from the Queen of Beauty. These martial exercises were enlivened by the strains of bands of music, and by the intermittent facetiæ of a party of jesters, who bethwacked one another with bladders in the most approved Wamba-like manner. The tournament was witnessed by a crowded array of rank and fashion; and, now that it is fairly started, the attendance of the general public will doubtless compensate Mr. E. T. Smith for the large outlay and the time and trouble bestowed on this singular revival of a bygone pastime. If we might venture on a word of advice, it would be to vary the entertainment a little by single combats between the knights, mounted or on foot, and by trials of strength or *jongleric* between the jesters and minstrels. On the first day the bill of fare was rather meagre, and the effect—after the excitement caused by the procession had passed off—monotonous.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

The Corporation of London has just received a most valuable addition to its library at the Guildhall. It will be recollected that during the late conflagration at the Dutch Church in Austin-friars the fine library was fortunately saved. This collection of books and MSS. was made by Maria Dubois, a pious lady, and was placed at the west end of the church, over the screen, in an apartment in-cribed thus:—"Ecclesiæ Londino-Belgicæ Bibliotheca, extructa sumptibus Mariæ Dubois, 1659." Additions to the collation were made from time to time by the Dutch Ambassadors, the Dutch East India Company, and the wealthy members of the congregation. Its autographic treasures include a very interesting collection of letters of the early ecclesiastical Reformers—among others, of Erasmus, Calvin, and Peza, Bucer, Peter Martyr; Grindal, Archbishop of Canterbury; Vizet; John a Lasco, the first minister of the Dutch Church in London; Bullinger, and of John Fox, the martyrologist; likewise letters of the principal founders of the Dutch Republic, including the Prince of Orange, afterwards William I.; Sir Philip de Marinix, Count d'Aldegonde, the Admiral of the Dutch fleet. One collection alone contains 272 original letters to Abraham Ortelius, geographer to Philip II. of Spain, from the chief learned and scientific men of the age. Here are also portrait-etchings of Albert Durer, by himself; Ortelius Christopher Plantin, printer of the polyglot Bible; of Cardinal Ximenes, Gerard Mercator, William Camden, Dr. John Dee, the great Lord Burghley; the Earls of Leicester, Sussex, and Lincoln; several of the English Bishops of those times, and of the Lord Mayors of London; also the Ten Commandments, believed to be in the handwriting of Rubens. The library principally consists of early theological works in Latin, German, Dutch, and English; good editions of the classics; illuminated Bibles; Blaew's "View of the different Continental States in 1649, and the Embassy to China in 1670"—in all about 2000 volumes, and with the old fittings complete. This great accession of treasures will necessitate the enlargement of the library at Guildhall. It now consists of narrow but well-kept apartments, the quiet of which, in the heart of a great city, almost reminds one of a monastic cell.

The recent Royal visits to the halls of certain of the City companies have led to some statements of their histories which are not in accordance with fact. Thus, the Mercers' has been referred to as "the most ancient of all the great leading companies." But several are of greater antiquity, although the Mercers' company takes precedence of rank, as enumerated in the following note to the *Times*:—

Order of Precedence.	Charter granted.	Order of Precedence.	Charter granted.
No. 1. Mercers	1393	No. 19. Bakers	1307
No. 2. Grocers	1345	No. 25. Saddlers	1280
No. 4. Fishmongers ..	1384	No. 26. Carpenters	1349
No. 5. Goldsmiths } ..	1327	No. 42. Weavers	1164
No. 6. Skinners }		No. 88. Parish Clerks ..	1232

It will thus be seen the "Weavers" enjoy the privilege of being the first to whom a charter was granted of any of the City guilds.

A curious story of a portrait has been communicated to the *City Press*. It will be recollected that after the liberation of Wilkes and the condemnation of general warrants by Lord Camden, his Lordship's portrait was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds and placed upon the walls of the Guildhall; it bears this inscription, which Lord Brougham has well described as "simple, chaste, and true:"—"In honorem tanti viri Angliæ libertatis lege assertoris" (in honour of so eminent a man, assertor by the law of English liberty). The portrait has long been removed from the Guildhall, and is now in the reading-room adjoining; and a recent examination of the picture has led to the discovery that the original head and shoulders have been cut away, and *another head and shoulders substituted;* the inserted portion being instantly detected by any one standing close under the picture. The questions hence arise, how can this mutilation have been perpetrated? and what has become of the Chief Justice's head and shoulders?

Evidences in illustration of pre-historic times continue to accumulate. At the meeting of the Archæological Institute, on the 3rd inst., Sir J. Clarke Jervoise, M.P., gave an account of extensive vestiges of the ancient forest of Bere, near his property in Hampshire. He exhibited a plan of a remarkable fortified site—a camp, surrounded by concentric circular trenches, evidently of a very early period; and described certain singular beds of burnt flints, locally known as *milk stones*, from the colour of the calcined surface. They lay in large quantities in the clay. Sir J. Jervoise thinks it possible that these flints might have been used, when heated, for some purposes of cookery, in like manner as the South Sea Islanders are said to have heated water in gourds, or wooden vessels, by means of heated stones thrown into them. Mr. Albert Way described the traces of a similar culinary expedient in very primitive times, noticed by him in the excavation of certain singular dwellings on the estates of the Hon. W. O. Stanley, near Holyhead. Lord Talbot called attention to the importance of investigating even the most obscure vestiges of pre-historic times. The agency of fire had, doubtless, been made available for purposes now difficult to demonstrate. He adverted to the extraordinary remains known as vitrified forts, of which examples, although less familiar to the antiquary than those in Scotland, exist in Ireland; and he had lately received from an antiquary of note in France, Captain Prevost, a very curious memoir on certain similar fortresses existing in that country.

In the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxix, part 1, just issued, Mr. Evans's "Account of further Discoveries of Flint Implements in the Drift," read to the Society of Antiquaries May 16, 1861, is printed *in extenso*, reaching to nearly thirty pages, illustrated with several prints of groups of the implements, well engraved. Mr. Evans refers to a discovery recorded by Mr. Frere, in the thirteenth volume of the *Archæologia*, as "incontestable evidence of a discovery of this nature *some sixty years ago*, when but little advance had been made in the science of geology; and Mr. Frere's suggestion, that the situation in which the weapons were found may tempt us to refer them to a very remote period indeed," was fully borne out by the facts which Mr. Evans was able to adduce, the whole tendency of the evidence being to establish a far greater antiquity of the human race than was consistent with our ordinary chronology. At the close of his paper Mr. Evans refers to one point well worthy of observation, which belongs rather to the antiquary than the geologist:—

> That is, to determine whether the character of the implements discovered in one locality is in all respects the same as it is in those of some other place, or whether well-defined distinctions may be drawn between them.
>
> Let not antiquaries neglect the new field that is opened for their researches. The deposits in which the implements are likely to be found, the post-glacial drift, and more particularly the freshwater pleistocene drift, containing elephant remains, occurs in nearly all parts of England, more especially along the course of all our largest rivers. It needs only diligent and careful observation to trace out fuller evidence of the existence and method of living of man when he was the joint tenant of this country with the mammoth, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, and the great carnivorous occupants of the caves at that remote period when the drift which lines the slopes of our great river valleys was formed; and ere long I am confident that this will have been done in many other places in England besides those which I have already enumerated.

This new part of the *Archæologia* is otherwise rich in its contents, including four papers on Holbein and painters contemporary with him; and papers on "Roman Remains and Mediæval Burial;" and the "Brick Architecture of North Germany," profusely illustrated.

M. Riley's translations of the "Chronicles of the Mayors and Sheriffs of London," 1188 to 1274, and the "French Chronicle of London," 1259 to 1343, have appeared. They disclose almost every item of information that has survived as to the history of the English capital during their respective periods. The first is attributed to Fitz-Thedmar, Alderman of London, in the reign of Henry III.; the French Chronicle had already been translated by the Camden Society: its version of the legend of Fair Rosamond, in its very earliest form, is very curious.

In the Adolphus collection of books and pamphlets, recently sold, the Rev. Mr. Dillon's (the Chaplain's) account of the Lord Mayor's Visit to Oxford brought the large sum of £81. We remember a copy, last year, in Paternoster-row, for 12s. It is a thin post 8vo volume, nicknamed "Lord Wenables's Voyage to discover the Source of the Thames." This book is a piece of simplicity, not sly quizzing. Soon after publication it was "bought up" and suppressed. The account of the Lord Mayor Johnson's View of the Thames in 1846, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 224, is the most circumstantial record of such a visit as will probably never be repeated. It was a gay succession of feasting, which cost the City many hundreds of pounds,

Digitized by Google

THE TOURNAMENT AT CREMORNE GARDENS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

Digitized by Google

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS MATCH: 200 YARDS RANGE

THE COUNTIES' MATCH 600 YARDS.

Digitized by Google

WIMBLEDON PRIZE-MEETING.

THE operation of settling down having been successfully achieved at Wimbledon Common on Monday week—on which day, as stated in our last Number, the Prince of Wales visited the ground and made some excellent shooting—the regular work of the meeting began on Tuesday, the 7th, when a match between Lancashire, Gloucester, and Middlesex was played, at 600 and 800 yards. The contest was carried on with great spirit, with the following result:—Lancashire made 656 points; Gloucestershire, 566; and Middlesex, 565: Liverpool and Bristol thus beating London. [We give an Illustration of the Counties Match at the 600 yards range.] The Competition between Cambridge and Oxford for the National Rifle Association bronze medal resulted in victory to the former, Cambridge scoring 310 (of which 74 points were won by Captain E. Ross), and Oxford 286. The sharp crack of Enfield and small-bore was unremitting from 1.30 p.m. until the darkness of the evening had so far advanced as to make good shooting difficult. The running deer, sighting, and pool targets were steadily patronised.

The Public Schools competition, on Wednesday, for the Ashburton challenge shield, caused great excitement and a large number of the "upper ten thousand" witnessed the match. [We give an Engraving of the Public Schools Match at the 200 yards range. There were eleven representatives of each of the following schools:—Eton, Rugby, Cheltenham, Winchester, Harrow, and Marlborough. The ranges were 200 and 500 yards, five shots at each distance. Eton won the Ashburton challenge shield; and Mr. Deedes, of Winchester, Earl Spencer's cup, value £20, which was competed for by the best eleven from each school. This prize was won last year and the year before by Eton. Harrow was the winner of the Ashburton challenge shield for two previous years. The Winchester College corps is only composed of forty members. The following is the total number of marks obtained by each of the schools:—Eton, 246; Rugby, 230; Marlborough, 224; Harrow, 229; Cheltenham, 193; and Winchester, 223. The winners on both sides were hoisted and carried by their comrades round the ground. In shooting for the association prize, Captain Heaton, Adjutant of the 3rd Manchester Rifles, made seven bull's-eyes out of seven shots at 200 yards, and in firing for Lord Vernon's prize made three cartons at an 8-inch bull's-eye at 600 yards out of ten shots. For the extra series of prizes Mr. H. G. Ross, at 800 yards, made five bull's-eyes and two centres. Captain Field, of the Hon. Artillery Company, won the Middlesex bronze medal. Among the events of the day were the shooting for the House of Lords' prize, first stage, and the Queen's prize, first stage. During Tuesday and Wednesday five of the markers were hurt—one of them seriously, the sight of an eye being destroyed—by the fragments of the balls recoiling from the target, and the Duke of Cambridge forthwith issued some stringent regulations for the government of the competitors, which were strictly enforced.

On Thursday the shooting for the Queen's prize was continued, as also the competition for the Lords' and extra prizes. As regards the question of marking, General Hay and Colonel Steele, of the Coldstream Guards, which corps has hitherto attended the butts, issued a notice at noon that they could not undertake the responsibility of allowing the men to continue to mark by the disc system. Lord Elcho having called upon the members of the Victoria corps, who were encamped on the ground, to act as markers, they and several other corps came forward. No accidents took place this day. Lord Elcho and Lord Ducie marked at one of the disc butts all the afternoon, to assure themselves of their safety. The accidents hitherto are attributed to the Guardsmen not being sufficiently cautious, and to the butts being rather too close together.

The weather was very hot on Friday, but the haze was not favourable for shooting. Probably owing to this cause, the average of the shooting was not so high as was anticipated, though one or two remarkable scores were made. The first stage of the Queen's prize was concluded.

On Saturday the Prince of Wales's prize, value £100, was won by Private A. Rumball, 3rd Herts, who made a total score of 58 marks in seventeen shots at the 200, 500, and 600 yard ranges. The St. George's challenge cup, value £250, presented for annual competition to the volunteer battalions of Great Britain by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, on behalf of the members of the St. George's Rifles, was won by Private Jopling, of the South Middlesex corps, who was the winner of the Queen's prize the year before last. In addition to the honour of holding the vase on behalf of the corps for the term of one year, he is entitled to £5 and the gold jewel of St. George. The winner scored 32, five others being only one behind him. The ties of the first stage Queen's prize were shot off, and the following are the successful competitors:—Private Whisker, 2nd Essex (winner of the silver medal); Sergeant Millward, 1st Gloucester (St. George's); Private Miller, 1st Gloucester; Corporal Winser, 3rd Kent; Captain Henderson, 2nd Cornwall; Private Ridler, 1st Gloucester; Private Page, 26th Kent; Private Phillips, 1st Shropshire; Sergeant Allen, 23rd Somerset; Corporal Worth, 8th Warwick; Private March, 12th Norfolk; Sergeant Bingham, 1st Gloucester; Private Adamson, 47th Lancashire; Corporal Marshall, 6th Lincoln; Ensign Bland, 8th Lancashire; Colour-Sergeant Gale, 10th Surrey; Private Richardson, 10th Norfolk; Private Crawford, 16th Renfrew; Private Fidler, 5th Isle of Wight; Sergeant Graham, 2nd Wilts; Sergeant Benning, 2nd Bedford; Corporal Coldcleugh, 7th Durham; Private Wyatt, 1st City of London; Sergeant Marriner, 9th Middlesex; Private Mackenzie, London Scottish; Sergeant Smith, 15th Derby; Sergeant Curtis, 15th Glamorgan; Corporal Whitehouse, 3rd Leicester; Corporal Brooks, 12th Middlesex; Private Redhead, 3rd Gloucestershire; Sergeant Darley, 9th Leicester; Corporal Clithero, 9th Lincoln; Private Ellis, 8th Surrey; Corporal Allen, 14th Wilts; Captain Russell, 29th Kent; Corporal Taylor, 21st Middlesex; Private Richardson, 5th Lincolnshire; Lieutenant Brougham, 13th Stafford; Private Trotter, 4th West York; Private Berkley, 2nd Tower Hamlets; Lieutenant Deavan, 17th Glamorgan; Sergeant Haines, 16th Surrey; Private Murray, 1st Mid Lothian; Major Pinpon, 13th Sussex; Private Bazley, 3rd Cambridge; Private Cree, London Scottish; Private Avis, 1st Devon; Captain Brooks, 10th Leicester; Private Chuter, 25th Surrey; Private Coles, 1st Notts; Lieutenant Watson, 1st Newcastle; Private Haughton, 5th Norfolk; Private Garwood, 15th Norfolk; Corporal Kettle, 16th Stafford; Private Betts, 1st Warwick; Private Roberts, 12th Shropshire; Corporal White, 39th Middlesex; Private Kersey, 20th Middlesex; Private Walters, 1st Edinburgh; Private Read, 14th Suffolk. The first thirty of these win a Whitworth rifle and £5 each, and the remaining thirty £5 each. The Whitworths were distributed to the competitors for the Queen's prize, and Lord Ducie instructed them in the details of that weapon at the sighting target. Captain Herbert, of the Coldstream Guards, made the following score at the running deer:—For fifty shots he made eight bulls'-eyes—two consecutive—twenty-six centres, ten outers, and six misses. Up to Saturday evening nearly 80,000 rounds had been sold at 6d. per ten rounds; and the consumption of spirits was also large, the "sack" bearing an undue proportion to the "bread," as might be expected in the dog days. Amongst the bye amusements the sweepstakes were very popular, including shooting at the deer, the volunteer, and the soldier, all running.

On Sunday morning the volunteers, Guardsmen, police, and others in camp at Wimbledon paraded at half-past ten o'clock, and marched to the grand stand for Divine service. A temporary pulpit, covered with the union jack, was erected facing the stand, and the Rev. T. Hanly Ball, Lecturer of St. Mary's, Wimbledon, officiated as Chaplain. The brass band of the G division of police took part in those portions of the service admitting musical accessories. The Guards were ranged in one compartment of the stand, the volunteers, camp attendants, &c., in the centre, and the police on the left. Lord and Lady Ann Elcho, Colonels Luard and Bewes, Captain Ruxton, and others, were present.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the shooting-ground at Wimbledon on Monday, and watched for a time the match between eleven members of the House of Lords and eleven of the House of Commons. The Peers were defeated, the Commons scoring 460 points against their 423. In the contest between Cambridge and Oxford, the former won. The Alexandra prize, a cup value £50, or money, at the option of the winner, so named by the association in honour of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, was shot for in seven shots at the 600 yards range by thirty winners of the Enfield all comers' prize, 200 yards; and thirty of 500 and 600 yards. Private Mackenzie, of the 15th Middlesex, became the winner, making a total score of 22 points. The other shooting of the day resulted in the winning of some of the lesser prizes, whilst progress was made in some of the greater matches. The ties for the secondary prizes in connection with the St. George's challenge vase and the entire competition terminated as follows:—Private Jopling (South Middlesex), the challenge vase and gold jewel; Private Johnson (2nd Stafford), silver jewel; Sergeant Robinson (7th Middlesex), bronze cross; Corporal Croucher (6th Tower Hamlets), photograph of vase. A good deal of amusement was caused by Lord Elcho being disqualified from shooting for any of the general prizes, because in firing he hit the wrong target.

The grand event of Tuesday was the shooting for the second stage for the Queen's prize. This commenced punctually at gunfire in the morning: the men being divided into four squads at the long ranges on the north side of the common. It was soon manifest, from the practice at the first range of 800 yards, that much better shooting would be made than had been the case in the previous year. Men rolled off bull's-eyes and centres as quickly as a picked squad would have done with Enfield rifles at 500. The weather was less unfavourable than on the day the 600 yards was shot. The competitors continued firing all day, exciting very little attention until the evening drew on. Then a few distinguished visitors strolled up to the firing-points, which by this time were pretty well surrounded by interested riflemen and friends of the men. General Hay watched with interest the rapid progress which his pupils were making in the use of his favourite weapon. Lord Elcho, Lord Grosvenor, and Lord Radstock saw the last few rounds fired, and waited until the momentous question was decided. The victor, Sergeant Roberts, of the 12th Shropshire Volunteers, finished a splendid score of 65 marks, or three over an average of centres, in the first squad that had concluded firing. So high a score was at once looked upon as certain to gain the prize; but, as another squad drew towards a close, Serjeant Graham stood at 61 with a shot to go. The excitement became considerable when he knelt down, as it was believed that if he got a bull's-eye he would win, though tying in marks, from occupying a higher place in the sixty. This point, however, was soon decided by his falling to score the required number, thus leaving Roberts the undisputed winner of what so many have coveted and keenly contested. Mr. Roberts's marks at the different ranges were:—

800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1000 Yards.	Total.
4 4 4 3 3 3 2—23 ..	4 4 4 3 3 4 4—26 ..	2 3 0 2 4 3 2—16 ..	65

The next highest score, that of Sergeant Graham, 2nd Wilts, was as follows:—

800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1000 Yards.	Total.
4 3 2 4 4 3 4—24 ..	4 2 4 2 4 4 3—24 ..	2 3 0 2 3 3 3—16 ..	64

The following are winners of all comers' prizes at 200 yards:—Captain Thatcher, £50; Lieutenant Burt, £40; Lieutenant Brougham, £20; Gibbs, Bristol, £20; Mitford, Jeffrey, Wilson, Halford, Beasley, and Ryrie, £10 each; Lord Bury, Comte de Gendre, Hitchcock, Austle, Palmer, Gregg, Burra, Murray, Muir, and Baker, £5 each. In the 500, all comers', Captain Heaton and Sergeant Smith, Victorias, were tied. They did not shoot off, and divided the first and second prizes, £50 and £40. Evans and Lord Fielding, £20 each; Austin, Ashton, Ellson, Baker, Crockart, and Ferguson, £10 each; Rigby, Kinnear, Astley, Master of Lovat, Yates, Cade, Little, Padwick, Brazil, and Gibb, £5 each. At 600 yards, Lord Fielding, £50; M'Cavenay, £40; Heaton and Martin, £20 each; Halsall, Kemp, Brown, Holloway, Dawson, and Burr, £10 each; Fenton, Lessop, Ross, Seymour, Lathbury, Starkey, Halford, Grey, Astley, and Smith, £5 each. For the first series extra prizes the following is a list of winners in order of merit:—Sergeant Cunliffe, Fletcher, Evans, Ross, Atkinson, Ashton, Banting, Lord Wharncliffe, Farquharson, and Winser.

The shooting on Wednesday was excellent, particularly that for the Albert prize, consisting of a cup, value £100, or £100 in money. The competitors for this prize were confined to the winners of the sixty all comers' prizes, who have nearly all been compelled to shoot off ties at unusually high figures. The winner of the Albert prize was Mr. Martin Smith (Victorias), whose shooting at the 1000 yards' range was as nearly perfection as it is possible for shooting to be. Beginning with an outer, he steadily improved at each shot, drawing the three centres, which he next obtained, gradually nearer and nearer the bull's-eye, in which he planted the remaining three out of seven shots. He won with 73 points eight more than the number made by the winner of the Queen's. The following is Sergeant M. Smith's score:—

800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1000 Yards.	Total.
3 3 2 4 4 4 4—24	4 4 3 4 4 4 3—26	2 3 3 3 4 4 4—23	73

The next best score was that of Ensign Brazill, 61st Lancashire:—

800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1000 Yards.	Total.
3 2 4 4 4 4 4—25	4 3 3 4 4 3 3—24	4 3 4 3 3 2 2—21	70

The excellence of all the shooting at Wimbledon, that of losers as well as that of winners, has never been surpassed. Last year, when the new mode of marking was adopted, Mr. Pixley carried off the Queen's prize. He made 43 up to 600 yards, and 44 up to 1000 yards—giving a total of 87. This year Sergeant Roberts scored 40 in the first stage, and 65 in the second—giving a total of 105. Last year the lowest score of the forty who were to compete in the second stage was 37; this year the lowest score of the sixty who competed was 40. Again, in shooting through the final ranges, that is from 800 to 1000 yards, last year the lowest score of the forty was 19; this year the lowest score of the sixty competitors was 36. Last year thirteen men out of forty retired from the contest; this year sixteen out of sixty retired. It will be seen that the shooting of the present year surpasses that of last in every respect. In the match between the Lords and Commons the same improvement is visible. Last year the Lords scored 411, and the Commons 349; this year the Commons scored 460, and the Lords 423. Lord Wharncliffe made 47 last year, the highest score in his squad; this year he made 51—the utmost he could have made was 56—and he is still in a majority of one over Lord Bury and Earl Ducie. This year the Commons made only six misses, last year twenty-six; this year the Lords made twenty misses, last year they made eighteen. These facts show that, even allowing for fine weather, there has been during the past twelvemonth a great improvement in shooting, both with the Enfield and the small bore.

The review of volunteers at Wimbledon on Saturday (to-day) will commence at five o'clock p.m. The following corps have received the permission of the Secretary of State for War to attend:—The Honourable Artillery Company, 1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteers, 1st ditto Engineers, 1st City of London ditto, 1st Middlesex (Victoria) Rifle Volunteer Corps, 2nd ditto (South), 4th ditto, 9th ditto (West), 19th ditto, 20th ditto, 22nd ditto (Queen's), 23rd ditto (Inns of Court), 28th ditto (London Irish), 29th ditto, 36th ditto, 38th ditto (Artists), 39th ditto (the Finsbury Rifle Corps), 40th ditto (Central London Rifle Rangers), 47th ditto, 2nd Administrative Battalion Middlesex, 7th ditto, 1st Surrey (South London), 10th ditto, 12th ditto, 19th ditto, 23rd ditto, 1st Administrative Battalion Surrey, 2nd ditto, 1st City of London, 2nd ditto, 3rd ditto, 2nd Tower Hamlets, 4th ditto, 6th ditto, 8th ditto, 1st Administrative Battalion Tower Hamlets.

LIVERPOOL JULY MEETING.—MONDAY.

Sefton Handicap.—Cerintha, 1. Don't Come Late, 2.
Sefton Stakes.—Barchettina walked over.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Confidence, 1. Virginia, 2. Antipodes, 3.
Bentinck Testimonial Handicap Stakes.—Johnny Armstrong, 1. Misfortune, 2.
Tyro Stakes.—Virginia, 1. Lady Mary, 2. Pretty Girl f., 3.
Selling Stakes.—Boeotian, 1. Gaiety, 2. Gun Trick, 3.
Great Lancashire Produce Stakes.—Lady Mary, 1. Lord Adolphus, 2.

TUESDAY.

The Welter Cup.—True Heart, 1. Cutler, 2.
The Mersey Stakes.—Persuasion, 1. Pretty Girl f., 2. Practitioner, 3.
The Liverpool Cup.—The Knave, 1. Dr. Syntax, 2. Flytrap, 3.
A Free Handicap Plate of 30 sovs.—Misfortune, 1. Fig, 2. Boeotian, 3.
A Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Sabra c., 1. Gertrude, 2.
The Aintree Plate.—Antipodes, 1. Cutler, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Knowsley Dinner Stakes.—Le Marechal walked over.
Handicap of 5 sovs.—Hesper, 1. Confidence, 2. Coronet, 3.
Stanley Stakes.—Livingstone, 1. Practitioner, 2. Appenine, 3.
Selling Race.—Coronet, 1. Kill-or-Cure, 2. Antipodes, 3.
Molyneux Cup.—Johnny Armstrong, 1. Fairwater, 2. Cistercian, 3.
Knowsley Stakes.—Young Rapid, 1. Corinthian Tom, 2. Acolyte, 3.
Liverpool St. Leger.—Borealis, 1. Fanfaron, 2. Bonny Bell, 3.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Caller Ou walked over.

ABINGDON RACES.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Umpire, 1. Queen of Trumps, 2. Golden Dust, 3.
Nursery Plate.—Wangle Eye, 1. Sensation, 2. Measure for Measure, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Grey Hen h., 1, Overture, 2. Dirt Cheap, 3.
Marcham Park Stakes.—Curie, 1. Foie de Gras, 2. Souveraine, 3.
Maiden Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Echo, 1. Agatha, 2. Mulberry, 3.
Berkshire Stakes.—Gavazzi, 1. Rubicon, 2. The Monk, 3.
Ladies' Plate.—Grisette, 1. Sanita, 2. Wee Aggie, 3.
Craven (free) Handicap.—The Principal, 1. The Baron of Avon, 2. Alcibiade, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Lufra, 1. Surbiton Hill, 2. Petit Oiseau, 3.
Abingdon Stakes.—Crisis, 1. Faith, 2. Agatha, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Peru, 1. Gasconade, 2. Foie de Gras, 3.
Stand Plate.—Gipsy Girl, 1. Sanita, 2. Blanche of Lancaster, 3.
Sweepstakes of 3 sovs.—Nancy, 1. Rapture, 2. Bright Whim, 3.
Culham Stakes.—Mermaid, 1. Princess Vocqsal, 2. Barmaid, 3.

STAMFORD RACES.—THURSDAY.

Stamford Leger.—Tippler, 1. Taje, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Midnight Mass, 1. Chaperon, 2. Alliance, 3.
Burghley Stakes.—Millionaire, 1. Grimston, 2. Harlequin, 3.

HUNGERFORD RACES.—THURSDAY.

Craven Stakes.—Principal, 1. Rhœbus, 2. Peru, 3.
Berks and Wilts Stakes.—Lavender, 1. Flirtation, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Surbiton Hill, 1. Sanita, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Lufra, 1. Lord of the Manor, 2.
Ladies' Plate.—Overture, 1. Champagne, 2.

PONTEFRACT RACES.—THURSDAY.

Nottingley Stakes.—Little Stag, 1. Saragossa, 2. Theobalds, 3.
Members' Plate.—Charles Fox, 1. Devotee, 2. Luna, 3.
West Riding Handicap.—Dictator, 1. Captain Crow, 2. Charles Fox, 3.
Speculation Plate.—Balderstone, 1. Ville Gratura, 2.

The Conservative Land Society, which has been in existence but twelve years, have expended £750,000 in the purchase of land.

Advices from the Republic of Liberia state that at the election on the 5th of May Mr. Daniel B. Warner was chosen President for two years, and Mr. James W. Priest vice-president.

There are over seven hundred gold and silver mining companies in Nevada territory, with capitals ranging between two hundred and fifty thousand to five million dollars.

It is arranged that the court-martial on Colonel Crawley shall take place at Chelsea Hospital in the first week in October, at which time it is expected that the parties ordered home by the last mail will arrive from India.

On Tuesday, by the afternoon's tide, her Majesty's ship Majestic, Captain E. A. Inglefield, left her moorings in the Mersey, and proceeded to sea on her summer cruise. It is expected that she will be absent from Liverpool about two months.

The Kingstown regatta took place on Wednesday. First race (1st prize), a piece of plate, valued at 60 guineas: Phryne, 1st; Surf, 2nd; Vindex, 3rd. Second race (2nd prize), a purse of 30 sovs.: Thought, 1st. Third race (3rd prize), a purse of 15 sovs.: Glide, 1st; Ripple, 2nd. Gig Race: Princess Alexandra won, belonging to the Kingstown Rowing Club.

The Belfast people intend to erect a stately clock-tower as the local memorial to Prince Albert. At a meeting of the subscribers, held on Monday, it was decided to vigorously proceed with the scheme. £1600 has been subscribed, and the Corporation have agreed to present the clock. A town's meeting is about to be held to raise the balance of the required sum.

A number of Liverpool merchants have addressed Lord Russell for an amendment of the Foreign Enlistment Act. They urge that it should be made more stringent, that it has proved inefficacious, and that to set an example of a lax fulfilment of neutral duties will be highly injurious to England. Lord Russell answers that it is efficacious enough, in his opinion, for all necessary purposes.

The Queen has appointed Harry Thomas Alfred Rainals, Esq., British Vice-Consul at Copenhagen, to be her Majesty's Consul at the Island of St. Croix. Her Majesty has approved of M. de Roubaix as Consul-General, and of M. Louis Goldmann as Second Consul, at the Cape of Good Hope, for the Sultan; the Queen has also approved of M. Louis Goldmann as Consul at Cape Town for the King of Denmark.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

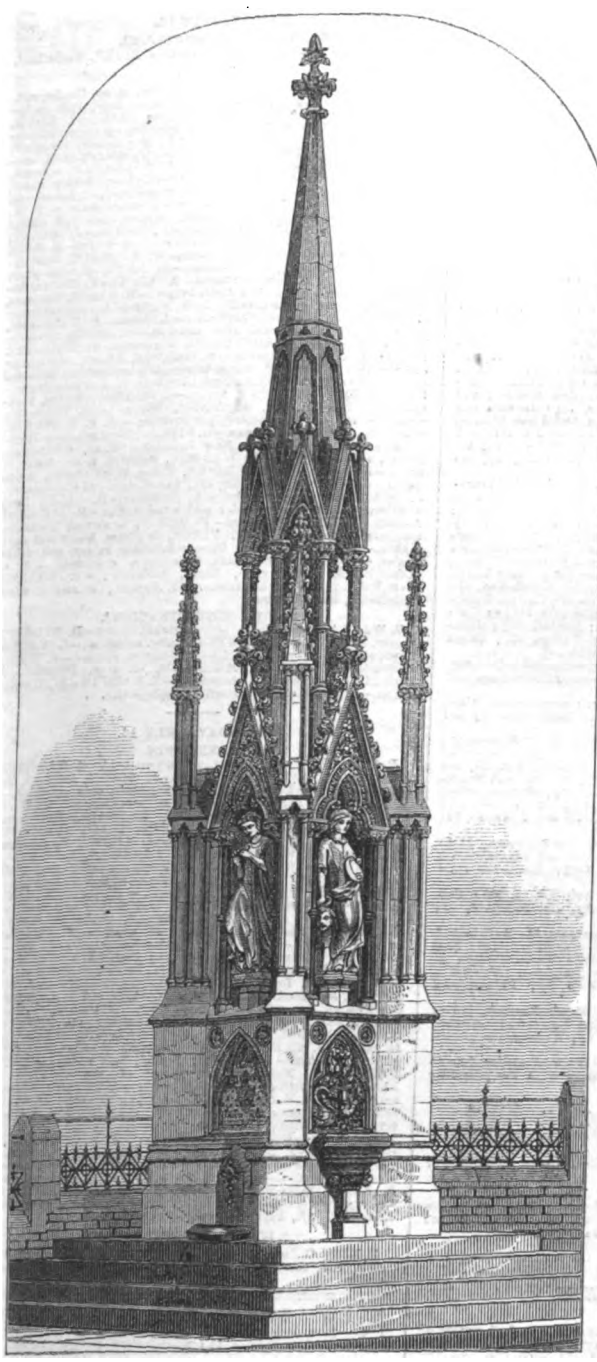
WHEN the last book containing the last votes on the Civil Service Estimates is submitted, with a certain emphasis, to the House of Commons at a morning sitting, every one knows that it means the beginning of the end of the Session. Thenceforth, all Parliamentary proceedings are spasmodic, if not galvanic, in their nature; and the Prime Minister, sometimes perhaps reckoning a little without his host, thinks he can deal with the thinning ranks on all sides pretty much as he pleases. At this time there comes over those members who for some unaccountable reasons linger in town a sort of horror of long debates in the abstract; but nevertheless—probably for want of other amusement or occupation in those who find the House of Commons always the best, now the only, club in which any one is to be found—desultory discussions go on till all sorts of hours in the morning, and three nights out of the week the sittings are cut short by counts out at near two o'clock. This state of things gives some clue to the mystery of an agitation which has been going on lately for the improvement and enlargement of the members' refreshment-rooms, which, however, has been ridiculed out of the house by some gentlemen who, it is to be presumed, are ascetic, teetotal, or, at any rate, unclubable—to use the Johnsonian word. In the good old times, when "Bellamy's" was a part of the British Constitution, members "refreshed," they did not "dine," within the purlieus of the house. Simplicity prevailed, from the uncarpeted but snowy floor to the plain but inimitable chop or steak, in an apartment which was in some degree akin to the establishments in the City, where men sustain nature, and no more, in the brief intervals of business. Members then did their work in the house, and their lounging and dining at their clubs proper. As matters are now constituted, the arrangements of a club, in all senses, are carried out within a few yards of the door of the house; and an ill-organised attempt has been made to transplant fashionable dining into a place where only a third of its frequenters are fashionable. It would be quite possible to provide adequately for this third, but as the other two thirds, on occasions when a full House is gathered and a division takes place about seven o'clock, rush to the nearest point where dinner of any sort can be had, failure is the necessary result. We put it to those gentlemen who complain of the accommodation afforded them, what club in London could at once serve dinners to two hundred clamorous postulants? The blunder is in attempting finery where comfort only is required; and from the discussions which have recently taken place we think we see symptoms of a return to the modest excellence of "Bellamy's," and the abolition of pseudo-gastronomic arrangements which are, to those of Brooke's and White's, "Hyperion to a Satyr." At any rate, it may be observed that a debate on "entrées" and "vintages," and demands of public money for their adequate supply to members of Parliament, is curiously infelicitous when it follows or precedes a discussion as to how half a million of starving operatives are to be got through the winter on the minimum of food, fire, and clothing.

It was said of Booth, the actor, that, although a very little man, when he enacted great tragic parts, he contrived to look six feet high. Mr. Roebuck has acquired something of this art. When he rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm which he raises in the House of Commons he ceases to appear small, either bodily or mentally, and that solely because of his consummate self-belief. His confidence in himself naturally is great; but it is sustained and magnified into sublimity—which, however, is always in danger of toppling over into the other proverbial extreme—by his confidence that he is the incarnation of English character and English policy. Not too generally accepted before, this estimate of himself has been rudely shaken of late by Mr. Roebuck's migration into the atmosphere of Courts, not of Kings merely, but of Emperors. His phraseology now might become a Lord Chamberlain; and we should not wonder if he has learned perfectly the trick of walking backwards. In the recent scenes in the house which arose out of the self-constituted diplomatic mission of two simple (in more senses than one so far as regards this particular matter) members of Parliament to the Emperor of the French, nothing was so evident as Mr. Roebuck's solemn belief that he was only following out his mission as *the* representative man of all England. One can fancy the grim humour with which the Emperor fooled such an ambassador to the top of his bent. Indeed, it seems to us that his ironical acceptance of Mr. Roebuck in the character he had assumed was the height of genteel (Imperial) comedy; and if, as is probable, the Emperor was not unwilling that a silly presumption should be punished, doubtless he has obtained his desire; for the result, as it came about in the House, was palpable—when men ceased to laugh they condemned and repudiated the whole business; and we suspect there was but one dissentient listener to the pointed and grave lecture which the Prime Minister delivered on the vice of amateur diplomacy, and that was Mr. Roebuck himself.

If in his case the sensation was serio-comic, in that of Mr. Lindsay it was altogether comic. The consciousness that he was in an absurd situation, into which he had been drawn rather than sought, was full upon that gentleman. No sense of personal dignity, real or false, sustained him in a position of sore trial. He seemed rather nervous at its being known that he had an "entrée" of some sort to the Tuileries (of course, not the back stairs), but rather implied, nevertheless, that his comings and goings between the Emperor and Lord Cowley (with whom, as he said, he had sometimes occasion to dine) were condescensions on his part, and only rendered endurable by a sense of pure patriotism and an eye to the shipping interest. How he did flounder and go in zigzag circles about a secret which he was dying to reveal, and which he thought would raise him at once into sensational importance; which was ever trembling on the very rough end of his tongue, and which every one thought was about to be blurted out, just at the moment that he sat down. To be sure, there were some sceptical witnesses of the contortion apparently necessary to prevent his breaking confidence, who were of opinion that he had, in fact, nothing to tell, and that he was only endeavouring, in his awkward but decidedly canny way, to assume an air of forced secretiveness to persuade people that he was the depository of vast but undigested plans, which were as yet only appreciable by Emperors, Ambassadors, and Lindsays.

What is the most important question of the day? Is it cotton, is it Poland, is it America, is it the refreshment of members of Parliament, is it the matter of precedence between Scotland and Ireland, or is it the duty on fire insurance? When a member of the House of Commons addresses himself to mankind he may be excused if he makes an immensely long speech, if he indulges in calculations and estimates which sound in thousands of millions, and if he contrives to beat the Government on a division. All this and much more did Mr. Sheridan do the other night, when he brought forward his annual motion for reducing the tax on insurances from fire, which, as we have hinted, he treated as the first question of the times. The self-belief of this gentleman is quite as complete as that of Mr. Roebuck; but, whereas in the latter it manifests itself in a querulous, scolding assertion, in the former it assumes an *aplomb*, and a settled ease, evinced by a flinty expression of countenance, a stereotyped supercilious smile, and a measured utterance, which, in combination, prove that cool assurance is as much in favour with Mr. Sheridan as fire insurance. Certainly, one sympathises with the evident irritation from which Mr. Gladstone suffers when this gentleman is speaking; and, as we suspect, Mr. Gladstone had to undergo peculiar mortification on this particular occasion. From certain indications we believe that it was intended to meet Mr. Sheridan in the way which would be most annoying to him—that is, by leaving his monster speech unanswered and proceeding at once to a division. For this, we think, preparation had been duly made at the time he sat down; for it is believed that Mr. Brand communicated to Mr. Gladstone that he had men enough on the premises then for a majority for Government, but that many of them said if there were any more long speeches they would go away. Accordingly, Mr. Gladstone did not spring up, as was expected of him; but one of his most impish tormenters in Parliament did—that is, Mr. Hubbard intervened. The antagonism between this gentleman and the Chancellor of the Exchequer is complete, and no one is more ready with criticism on Ministerial finance, or with inexplicable and fanciful fiscal schemes of his own, than Mr. Hubbard. It is hardly possible to conceive, and quite impossible to describe, the manner in which this honourable member flows on, half hour after half hour, in a string of neat sentences, which have a clear, clinking sound to the ear, but which convey no accurate meaning or intelligible statement

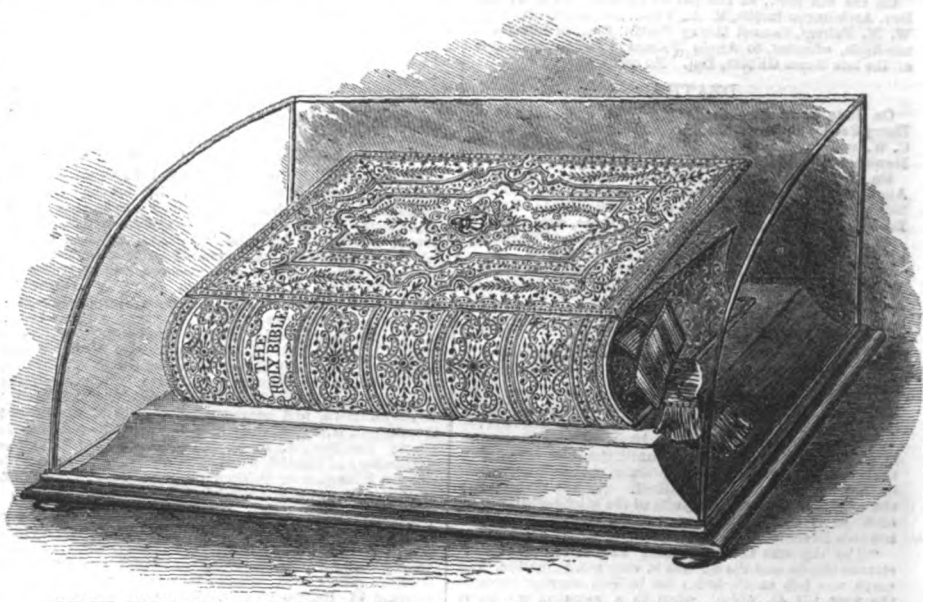
Digitized by Google



THE ALBERT MEMORIAL DRINKING-FOUNTAIN AT QUEENSBURY (LATE QUEENSHEAD), YORKSHIRE.

taining engraved and illuminated gun-metal plates—that on the north having reference to the illustrious object of the monument, in these words:—"In memory of Albert, Prince Consort of her Majesty Queen Victoria, who died December 14, A.D. 1861. This monument was erected by John Foster and Son, Whitsuntide, 1863." Over the inscription the arms of the Prince are blazoned in their true colours, on a lozenge-shaped shield, with his crown and motto, "Treu und Fest," above. The plate on the south side contains the armorial bearings, crest, and motto of John Foster, Esq. Under these panels are fixed two ornamental water taps, opening by means of push valves, which are intended to supply to the inhabitants of Queensbury water for domestic purposes gratuitously; and above the panels, on each side of the monument, is a semi-octagonal niche, with polished serpentine shafts at the outer angles, with carved stone capitals, from which rise crocketed canopies to the height of the open lantern under the spire. The arches and spandrils are richly carved and moulded, two of the mouldings in each of the former being enriched with the dog-tooth ornament, peculiar to the period, and the heads of the niches are groined. Four draped female figures occupy these niches, representing respectively—Industry, Fine Arts, Literature, and Agriculture, all so well encouraged and fostered by the illustrious Prince during his lifetime. Above these the monument takes an octagonal form to a further height of 8 ft.; at each angle is a polished red Aberdeen granite shaft, bisected by a moulded stone stringcourse, and terminated by carved capitals. The lower part of the octagon is solid, the sides being diapered between the shafts; the upper part is open, with the exception of a single central octagonal shaft of stone, which rises within the lantern thus formed to support the spire. The soffit of the lantern is groined. The granite shafts support eight trefoil arches and canopies, richly moulded, and terminating in carved finials. The spire then rises from between the canopies to a height of 17½ ft., including the finial, which is 2 ft. 7 in. long. The plan of the spire is octagonal, with plain angles; the lower half being panelled on each face with trefoil head; and about midway is a moulded belt, with small trefoil sinkings. The upper part of the diagonal buttresses has, on each face, three-quarter shafts, with carved capitals, supporting a small trefoil arcade, above which the buttresses shelve off into the body of the monument, and molded crocketed pinnacles, 7 ft. 4 in. long, form the terminals.

The site of the monument has been well chosen. It stands at one corner of the square formed by the intersection of the turnpike road leading from Leeds to Halifax, and from Brighouse to Denholmegate, a portion of the field adjoining having been appropriated and added to the road. The whole has been carried out from the designs, and under the superintendence, of Mr. E. Milnes, architect, of Bradford.



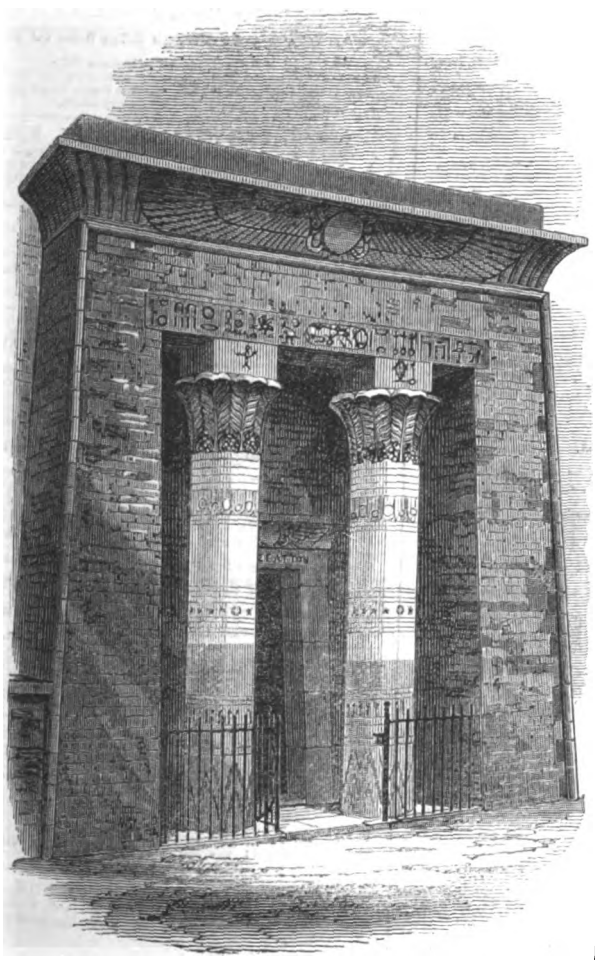
BIBLE PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES BY THE PURE LITERATURE SOCIETY.

FREEMASONS' HALL, BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.

OUR Illustration is from a photograph by Luigi Cella, of Boston, of the portico of the hall, the design for which was taken from the Temple of Dandour, one of the smallest temples in Nubia. The two cylindrical pillars are copies from the grand porticos at Edfou and Philæ. The bases of the pillars are formed of leaves, and the capitals of palm leaves and fruit. The shafts are decorated with symbols—five pointed stars and crosses—and the abacus of each column and the tablature are enriched with hieroglyphic decorations. Overspreading the entrance as well as the cove of the cornice is the winged sphere and aspa.

The interior of the building has recently been decorated at great cost. The walls are of a chocolate colour, with ornaments in gold bronze, and the before-mentioned symbols in gold, whilst the ceiling, which is domed like that of the Temple at Philæ, is of a Royal blue, studded with stars.

The foundation-stone of this building was laid, with masonic honours, on the 20th of April, 1860, by the Rev. Charles Nairn, P.P.D.G., Master of Lincolnshire.



PORTICO OF THE FREEMASONS' HALL, BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.

PURE LITERATURE SOCIETY.

A SOIREE of the members and friends of this society was held a short time ago at Willis's Rooms. The attendance was numerous, and among those present were the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Countess of Castle-Stuart, Lord Charles and Lady Russell, Lord and Lady Rayleigh, Lady E. Stuart, Lady Bryant, the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Bishop of Mauritius, the Dean of Perth, the Rev. Sir Nicholas and Lady and Miss Chinnery, Sir Thomas and Lady Lloyd, Sir Thomas and Lady Hogg, Sir F. Crossley; the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P.; the Hon. Mrs. Lefroy, and Admiral and Mrs. Harcourt. The Pure Literature Society was formed, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, to facilitate the diffusion throughout the country of literature of a moral and unexceptionable—or, as its name indicates, of a "pure"—character. Upwards of two thousand volumes of various works selected by the society were displayed in the room, as well as a large number of engravings of a scriptural and a moral character. The work to which the greatest interest attached was a magnificently-bound volume of the "Illustrated Family Bible," just published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, intended for presentation by the society to the Princess of Wales. The volume is superbly bound in levant blue morocco, elaborately ornamented with gold in the Harleian style, inlaid in various-coloured moroccos, after the style of a volume belonging to Charles II, now in the library at Crewe Hall. In the centre of each side of the cover the arms of the Prince and Princess of Wales are emblazoned. The edges of the book are gilt and worked in harmony with the design of the cover. The inner joints are of leather, inlaid in colours corresponding with those of the binding of the cover, and the lining is of rich watered crimson silk, with borders worked in gold. The meeting was addressed in the course of the evening by the Bishop of St. Asaph, Lord Charles Russell, the Bishop of Mauritius; the Hon. Mr. Kinnaird, M.P.; John M'Gregor and G. H. H. Oliphant-Ferguson, Esqrs., the hon. secretaries of the society.

RACE-CUPS FOR CHINA.

SEVERAL silver presentation race-cups of graceful designs, manufactured by Messrs. Sarl and Sons, goldsmiths, Cornhill, have recently been forwarded to Hong-Kong and Shanghai. We select four of them for illustration.

THE MILITARY CUP. THE CONTRIBUTION CUP. THE GARRISON PLATE. THE LEGATION CUP.

RACE-PLATE FOR CHINA.

THE MILITARY PLATE

consists of a silver-gilt cup, exquisitely modelled, with racing subjects chased in dead silver in low relief, the cover having full-length figures of horse and jockey in full costume, and bearing the following inscription:—"Shanghai Races, Autumn Meeting, 1862. Military plate presented by the officers of H.B.M.'s Regts. at Shanghai. Won by 'Godolphin,' the property of Alexander Cock, Esq. Ridden by Captain Wortham, R.A." This cup stands upon an ebony base, with silver-gilt enrichments.

THE CONTRIBUTION CUP

is a handsomely chased silver-gilt vase, also mounted on an ebony stand with silver-gilt ornaments. It is elaborately chased with race-horses, &c., on the one side, and bearing an inscription on the other. Two griffins of frosted silver form the handles, and the cover is surmounted with a flying horse, also in dead silver. The inscription is as follows:—"Tien-Tsin Races, Autumn Meeting, 1862. Compradores Cup, Contribution Cup, and Great Northern Steeplechase. Won by 'Hackney,' the property of James Cock, Esq."

THE GARRISON PLATE

is a silver épergne, consisting of beautifully designed oak-trees, with massive bases of rockwork and fern-leaves, having two figures of mare and foal in dead silver. A shield is placed upon the base containing the following inscription:—"Shanghai Races, Autumn Meeting, 1862. Garrison Cup (steeplechase, three miles). Won by 'Miss Mowbray,' the property of I. Markham, Esq. Ridden by Johnston Smith, Esq."

THE LEGATION CUP

is a richly-chased silver claret-jug, with subjects emblematical of racing chased on each side, and a shield, on which is inscribed:—"Shanghai Races, Autumn Meeting. Legation Cup, presented by the Hon. F. W. Bruce and the members of H.B.M's Legation, China. Won by 'Spider,' the property of James Cock, Esq. Ridden by Herbert Smith, Esq."

Digitized by Google

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On May 30, at Akyab, Arracan, British Burmah, Mrs. James Bulloch, of a son.

On the 31st of May, on board ship Her Majesty, the wife of Captain M'Leod, 42nd Regiment, of a son.

July 14, at 4, Hyde Park-gate, the wife of Francis Baron, Esq., of a son.

On the 13th inst., at 40, Lowndes-street, Lady Poltimore, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 9th inst., at the parish church, Erith, by the Rev. Archdeacon Smith, M. A., Vicar, assisted by the Rev. W. M. Fairley, Samuel Henry Perrin, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields, solicitor, to Annie Palmer, youngest daughter of the late Moses Gilbert, Esq. No cards.

DEATHS.

On June 28, at London, Canada West, Frances, wife of Harry George Acklom Allen, Esq., of Bellevue, near London, C. W., and third daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Thomas Hewetson Ball, formerly of H. M.'s 81st Regiment.

On the 12th inst., at Thornage Rectory, the Rev. Augustus Dashwood, Rector of Thornage and Bintry, Norfolk, and youngest son of the late Sir Henry Watkin Dashwood, Bart., of Kirtlington Park, Oxon, aged 68.

On the 9th inst., at Rossana, in the county of Wicklow, after a short illness, Lady Kathleen Tighe, aged 36.

On the 14th of May, Ernest Henry, third son of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Honolulu, aged four years and eight months.

MR. GLAISHER'S TWELFTH BALLOON ASCENT.

ON Saturday last Mr. Glaisher made another ascent in Mr. Coxwell's balloon from the grounds of the Crystal Palace, of which he has supplied the following account:—

"This ascent was intended to have combined extreme height and distance, and almost until the time of leaving the earth there seemed to be a promise that both purposes, in these respects, would be realised. As the direction of the wind was due east, the paths of the pilot balloons were such as to indicate that our course would have been towards Devonshire.

"The sky was nearly covered with cirrus and cirro-stratus clouds, and the air was in very gentle motion. The earth was left at 4h. 55m., the balloon moving towards the west till 4h. 59½m., when in a moment we came under the influence of a north wind, and moved almost due south; at this time the balloon was 2400 ft. high. At 5h. 19m. we were nearly over Caterham, where a large number of persons was collected celebrating some festival; at 5h. 36m. we were near Epsom Downs, at 5h. 49m. near Reigate, at 6h. 37m. over Horsham, and at 7h. 14m. within five or six miles of Brighton. Up to this time we had frequently consulted together, with the view of ascending higher; but it did not seem prudent to attempt extreme elevation, as we were running so directly towards the sea, and therefore we kept low, with the prospect of crossing the Channel to France, and then ascending to four or five miles; but on approaching the Channel the circumstances did not promise success. We therefore abandoned the attempt. On descending, when at the height of about 2400 ft., we again fell in with an east wind, being at the same elevation as we lost it at five o'clock. After this time we were compelled to keep at a low elevation, and moved very nearly parallel to the coast, at the rate of about fifteen miles per hour, at elevations varying from 1000 ft. to 2000 ft., till, at 8h. 35m., we were over Goodwood Park, the seat of the Duke of Richmond, where Mr. Coxwell determined to descend, and managed the balloon so that finally it had to be pulled down, and we were not aware when the car touched the earth.

"The temperature at the time of leaving, at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was 75½ deg.; at the Crystal Palace it was 74 deg.; in the balloon it declined to 59 deg. by 5h. 4m. at the height of 3000 ft. We then entered a warm current, temperature increasing to 61·5 deg.; then decreased to 60 deg. at the height of 4300 ft. We determined to descend to repeat the observations, and found all temperature down to 3000 ft., nearly 5 deg. higher than at the same heights on ascending. We then turned to ascend, at 5h. 35m., and the temperature decreased gradually, agreeing with that at the same elevation as last taken, and continued to a height of 6200 ft., at 6h. 28m., where the temperature was 52½ deg. We continued at this elevation, with very slight variations, for half an hour, during which time the temperature fell from 1 deg. to 2 deg.

"At 7h. we were nearing the coast, and we descended to 900 ft. by 7h. 20m., the temperature gradually and constantly increasing to 65½ deg. From this time we were moving westward almost parallel to the coast, and were compelled to keep below 2000 ft. to avoid approaching the sea. The temperatures at these elevations varied from 63 deg. to 65 deg., and was 65½ deg. at Goodwood at 8h. 50m., about ten minutes after we had touched the ground. At this time at Greenwich the temperature was 61 deg.; at Brighton, as communicated to me by J. O. N. Rutter, Esq., it was 68 deg.

"On comparing the successive temperatures at the same elevations taken after 5h. 8m. with those at Greenwich a corresponding decrease was shown, but somewhat less in amount.

"At 5h. 27m., when at the height of about 3000 ft., the *Times* newspaper, folded four times, fell over the car. Its descent was watched. After a time it looked like a gull. It reached the ground at 5h. 35m., passing over seven or eight fields in its descent.

"Whilst passing from Brighton to Chichester, without any sense of motion ourselves, at an elevation of less than 2000 ft., over a beautiful country in all respects like Devonshire, with its fine parks of forest-trees, noblemen's mansions, and all the features of rural landscape—a moving panorama, in fact, of great extent appearing in quick succession—like a fairy scene, the voyage was most enjoyable; and I must confess it was with some regret that we were compelled to conclude the aerial journey.

"The currents of air on this occasion were remarkable; there was no transition state from one to the other; the stratum of air moving from the north must have been in contact with that from the east. After reaching Horsham, the north wind must have been confounded with some west—that is at heights exceeding 5000 ft.—which was lost on falling below this height, for then for a time we were moving towards Worthing. When near the south coast the smoke was frequently moving in a different direction to that of the balloon. At Arundel it was moving in the opposite direction. It was this uncertain state of things which prevented us passing to the Isle of Wight, as I very much wished to have some observation over the sea.

"At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the horizontal movement of the air between the hours of five and nine was at a rate of less than two miles an hour, whilst during three hours and three quarters the balloon had passed between sixty and seventy miles. It is very evident that our instruments on the earth do not give any indication of the real velocity of the air. A similar result was shown last year in Mr. Coxwell's rapid journey from Winchester (seventy miles in sixty-five minutes); whilst the anemometer registered at Greenwich fourteen miles only; and on every occasion on which the actual motion of the air has been measured by the balloon it has been a multiple of that determined by instruments. The difference between the two is so large that it seems scarcely to be accounted for by the undulatory motion of the earth's surface, and implies that our hitherto estimated velocities of the air are erroneous.

"Shortly after we left, the sky was overcast, mostly with cirro-stratus clouds of such density that at times there were faint gleams of light from the sun; but, for the most part, the sun's place was only just discernible, and for some time before sunset there was no trace whatever of the sun.

"These clouds, when viewed from a height exceeding 6000 feet, seemed then to be as far above as they did when viewed from the earth; they must have been four miles high at least. The atmosphere was thick and misty, very distant objects were invisible, and the earth, not being lighted up by the sun well, was dull.

"The fact of clouds reaching to four miles high, where the temperature of the dew point must be some degrees below zero, at on the preceding ascent, implying the presence of very little water; yet, there was enough in both cases not only to be just visible, but to exclude every thing beyond them. This fact is important, and indicates that our theory of vapour will have to be reconsidered.

"In this ascent we were favoured with the company of Frederick Norris, Esq., of the Conservative Club, and Lieutenant H. Turner, of the Rifle Brigade.

"The place of descent was Goodwood Park, the seat of the Duke of Richmond; and our best thanks are due to Captain Valentine for the assistance he kindly gave us in everything, not only in having my instruments properly taken care of, packing up the balloon, &c., but also for his kind hospitality."

Baron Stockmar died at Coburg on the 8th inst., in his seventy-seventh year. He was an intimate friend of the King of the Belgians. Before the marriage of Prince Albert with the Queen his Royal Highness employed the autumn of 1838-9 in a tour in Italy, and Baron Stockmar was requested by the King of the Belgians to accompany his Royal Highness upon this journey, and for no one did the lamented Prince entertain greater regard and esteem throughout his life. For many years he passed a very large portion of his time in England, living in the Palace, as the dearly-valued friend of the Queen and Prince, and even when last at Coburg he paid daily visits to the Queen.

The Congress of the Archæological Institute will be held at Rochester, on the 28th inst. Besides the cathedral and castle in the ancient city, there are to be seen in the neighbourhood the remains of the Templars' House at Strood, Gundolph's Hospital, Chatham, Cowling Castle, Cobham Church, with its unrivalled series of monumental brasses; Cobham House and pictures, the churches of Cliffe, Dartford, Darenth, Stone (recently admirably restored by Mr. Street, and containing interesting memorials, especially the brass of Nicholas Aumberdene), and Farningham, Boxley Abbey, Maidling Abbey, Maidstone; Ightham Mote, Knole; the castles of Leeds and Allington, Kit's Koty House, the cromlech at Addington, and the stones and chamber at Coldrum. Professor Willis has undertaken the subject of the architectural history of the cathedral and conventual buildings at Rochester; the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne that of the castle in the same place; the Rev. J. Earle will read a paper "On the Archæology of Kentish Local Names;" Mr. Winston "On Certain Examples of Painted Glass in Kent;" and Mr. Waller will treat of the sepulchral brasses of the county.

The annual report of the Fishery Commissioners shows that the herring fishing off the coasts of Scotland and the Isle of Man was very productive in 1862; 830,934 barrels were cured, an increase of above 162,000 barrels over the previous year; and 494,910 barrels were exported, an increase of 104,596 barrels. The quantity branded increased by 81,365 barrels, showing the increasing reliance of the Continent upon the brand. The Continent is the only important foreign market; the large trade to the West Indies before emancipation has shrunk into nothing. Last year, for the first time, several boats fished off Wick for herrings, in the winter. They were found with milt and roe, with the appearance of becoming full fish in three or four weeks. The experiment will probably be repeated and extended. The opinion is now very generally entertained that the herring spawns twice in the year. The cod and ling fishery of 1862 was about an average fishing. Several vessels went to Rockall; but the adventure does not appear to have been very successful. Severe weather was experienced there, and it was thought that too many attempted the enterprise at once, and that this caused several to come away disappointed; 13,144 boats, manned by 43,508 fishermen and boys, were employed in the herring and cod and ling fisheries in 1862, an increase of 183 boats and 757 men; and the estimated value of the boats, nets, and lines was £811,355. It is estimated that these fisheries also gave employment to above 53,000 other persons.

A religious commemoration service and a fête, embracing the presence of subscribers, friends, and present and former inmates of the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton, was held on Thursday week, in celebration of the jubilee year of its establishment. This institution is one of the earliest of our metropolitan charities for parentless and friendless children. Its object is to afford maintenance, instruction, and clothing to destitute orphans of both sexes, and to see them placed out in situations where they may have the prospect of an honest livelihood. Children whose parents have been in respectable circumstances, and children whose parents have lost their lives in the Army, Navy, or marine, and manufacturing services in general, are therefore esteemed the first claimants on this charity. During the fifty years of its existence it has always commanded the confidence and patronage of the principal commercial firms of London, and its practical usefulness is demonstrated by the numerous recipients of the charity who have achieved in later life high positions in mercantile and other spheres. The first step in the present jubilee celebration was the admission of 100 orphans, increasing the number provided for in the asylum to about 430. On Thursday a sort of reunion was established, in which the 430 orphans now in the asylum, with some 600 of those who, as orphan children, have at one time or another during the half century just closed stood in the same position, met together and exchanged greetings. The scene of the celebration was the grounds of the asylum, added to by the adjacent grounds of Clapton Hall, which Dr. Gardiner, the proprietor, liberally placed at the disposal of the managers. The proceedings commenced with an examination of the children and a distribution of prizes to the most successful in the several branches of education. Afterwards the present and past scholars, with the visitors and clergy, proceeded in procession to the neighbouring church of St. James's, Upper Clapton, where service was performed, and an appropriate sermon from the text in Mark, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven," was preached by the Bishop of London. After the company had returned to the grounds, a cold collation was served to the ex-scholars, amongst whom were several evidently well-to-do middle-aged ladies and gentlemen. A vocal concert in the girls' room followed, and cricket and other out-door games filled up the time with those who preferred athletic sports to music. The gentlemen comprising the "Pembroke House Band" enlivened the open-air proceedings by several popular pieces during the afternoon.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE unusually favourable accounts at hand from most quarters in reference to the crops, and the great abundance of money in the general discount market, have produced considerable firmness in the value of Home Securities. The purchases of stock, both for money and the account, have increased, and Consols have touched 93¾. The Unfunded Debt has ruled steady, and some of the bills have been done at 3s premium.

There is a very large supply of money on offer for discount purposes. The demand, though steady, is less active than in the previous week, at the rates annexed for the best counter-class paper:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Thirty days' bills ..	.. 3½	Four months' bills ..	.. 4
Sixty days' ditto ..	.. 3¾	Six months' ditto ..	.. 4¼
Three months' ditto ..	.. 4		

In the Stock Exchange loans may be had as low as 2 per cent.

Throughout the Continent money is firm in price. We annex the quotations in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.
Paris	4	3½
Vienna	5	5
Berlin	4	3½
Frankfort	3	2½
Amsterdam	3½	3½
Turin	5	5½
Brussels	3	2½
Hamburg	—	3
St. Petersburg	5½	7½

The Council for India have disposed of £300,000 in Bills.

At the half-yearly meeting of the London and Westminster Bank a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent and a bonus of 7 per cent were declared. The available balance is £134,325.

The dividend of the Metropolitan and Provincial Bank is at the rate of 5 per cent. The capital of the Standard Bank of British South Africa is about to be increased to £2,000,000.

The report of the English, Scottish and Australian Bank recommends a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

About £250,000 in bullion has arrived from various quarters, and £16,000 in gold has been withdrawn for the Bank of England.

Most of the Continental exchanges are in favour of the country. The exchange at New York comes at 158, and the premium on gold, 44 per cent. These quotations show a full average profit on the import of bullion from America.

On Monday the business done in English and Indian Stocks, &c., was rather limited. Prices, however, were firmly supported. Consols, for Transfer, were 92¾; Ditto, for Time, 93; 3 per Cent. Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92¾; India Five per Cents, 108 to ¼; India Bonds, 15s to 19s premium; Exchequer Bills, 15s to 3s premium. Bank Stock was 235 to 237; India Stock, 225 to 227; and Bank Post Bills, 109 to ¼ and 110 to ½. Price a trifle higher on the following day. Consols, for Money, closed at 92⅞; Bank Stock, 236 to 237; Reduced and New Three per Cents 92⅞; India Stock, 223 to 225; Ditto, New, 108 to ½; Exchequer Bills, 15s to 19s prem.; India Bonds, 15s to 19s prem.; Bank Post Bills, 109 to ¼ and 110 to ½; India Bonds, 15s to 19s prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s prem.; Bank Stock, 236 to 238; Reduced and New Three per Cents 92⅞; India Stock, 226 to 228; Ditto, New, 108½; Bank Post Bills, 109 to ¼ and 110 to ½; India Bonds, 15s to 19s prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s prem. On Thursday prices declined:—Consols marked 93 to 93⅛ for Money, and 93¼ to ⅜ for Account; the Reduced and New Three per Cents were 93⅛ to ¼; and Exchequer Bills, 3s prem. India Five per Cent Stock realised 108⅝.

Rather more firmness has been observed in the market for Foreign Securities; and, in some instances, prices have shown a tendency to improve. The capture of Mexico by the French force has had very little effect on the market for Mexican Stock. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 101¾; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, Small, 95½, Caution Four-and-a-Half per Cents 80¾; Egyptian, 101¾; Ditto, Second Issue, 96½; Greek, 55½; Ditto Coupon, 16½; Italian Railway, 75¾ ex div.; Mexican Three per Cents, 37½; New Granada, 15¾; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1852, 87¼ ex div.; Portuguese Three per Cents, 1852, 44¾ ex div.; Russian Old Five per Cents, 94½; Ditto Three per Cents, 79¾; Ditto Five per Cents, 1862, 95¾; Spanish Three per Cents, 34½; Ditto, Deferred, 16¾ ex div.; Ditto Passive, 3½; Ditto Certificates, 12½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 93½; Ditto, 1858, 70½; Ditto, 1862, 67¼ ex div.; Ditto Four per Cents, 56¾; Venezuela Six per Cents, 55½; and Italian Five per Cents 71¼ ex div.

The dealings in Joint-stock Bank Shares have not been numerous; nevertheless, prices, almost generally, have ruled firm:—Agra and United Service have marked 110; Alliance, 35; Australasia, 76½; Ditto, New, 31½; Bank of Queensland, 8½; British and American Exchange, 15½; Chartered of British Columbia, 11½; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 51; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 23½; Imperial Ottoman, 19½; London and Colonial, 3½; London and County, 45; London and South African, 2½; London and Westminster, 8½; National Provincial of England, New, 15½; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 2½; South Australia, 4½; Union of Australia, 56½; Union of England and France, 8½; and Union of London, 8½.

A fair average business has been transacted in Colonial Government Securities:—Canada Six per Cents have sold at 105½; Ditto Five per Cents, 96¾; Mauritius six per Cents, 106; Ditto, 1878, 104; New Brunswick six per Cents, 106½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 113½.

The Miscellaneous Market has been generally firm. Crystal Palaces have sold at 8¾; Ditto, Preference, 11½; General Credit and Finance of London, 3½; General Steam, 2½; International Financial Society, 10; Italian Irrigation—Canal Cavour, 5½; Ditto, Six per Cent Bonds, 57½; Joint-Stock Discount, 5½; London Financial Association, 3½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 79½; Ditto, New, 47; Chelsea Waterworks, 25; East London, 128½ ex div.; West Middlesex, 111½ ex div.; Commercial Gas, 47½; Imperial, 87½ ex div.; London, 87½; Globe Insurance, 115½; Guardian, 5½; Indemnity Marine, 15½; Ocean Marine, 15½; Thames, 15½; and Universal Marine, 4½.

Very little has been passing in American securities, yet prices may be considered steady. New York Central 100 dollar Shares have sold at 73.

The Railway Share Market has been inactive; nevertheless, prices, almost generally, have been tolerably firm. The following are Thursday's official quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 119½; Great Eastern, 54; Great Northern, A Stock, 130; Great Western, 66½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 114½; London and Blackwall, 7¾; London, Chatham, and Dover, 45½; London and North-Western, 101; London and South-Western, 103½; Metropolitan, 123½; Ditto, New, 5½; Midland, 124½; North British, 85½; North Eastern, Berwick, 109½; Ditto, York, 94½; North Staffordshire, 10½; North and South-Western Junction, 12; South Devon, 12; South-Eastern, 9½.

Preference Shares.—Great Eastern, Six per Cent Preference, 133½; Ditto, East Anglian, A Stock, 10½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 155 ex div.; North-Eastern—G.N.E. Purchase, 102½; South-Eastern—Reading Annuities, 23½.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Buckinghamshire, 98½; Colchester, Stour Valley, 68; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 96; Midland, Bradford, 97.

British Possessions.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 63; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 5½; Ditto, Preference, 7½; Eastern Bengal, 100; East Indian, 102½; Great Indian Peninsula, 108½; Great Western of Canada, 11½; Ditto, New, 5½; Madras Five per Cents, 107½; Ditto, Four-and-Three-Quarter per Cents, 101½; Ditto, Steam Flotilla, 102½.

Foreign.—Antwerp and San Francisco, 20½; Dutch Rhenish, 17½ ex div.; Great Luxembourg, 10½; Ottoman, 11½; Recife and San Francisco, 16½; San Paulo, 21; West Flanders, 7½; Western and North-Western of France, 21½.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending July 15 shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of	£158,518
A decrease of public deposits of	69,506
A decrease of other deposits of	2,212,804
A decrease of securities of	2,250,435
A decrease of bullion of	75,093
An increase of rest of	32,751
A decrease of reserve of	233,658

The total circulation is £22,130,996. Public deposits amount to £4,948,154; and private deposits to £10,281,013. Securities are £32,052,521; and the stock of bullion is £11,778,876.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, July 13.—There was only a limited supply of English wheat on offer in to-day's market, nevertheless, the demand for all kinds was in a sluggish state, and in some instances, the quotations declined 1s. per quarter. Fine foreign wheat supported previous currencies, but other descriptions were a shade lower. Fine barley trade was inactive. Prices, however, were tolerably firm. Malt realised last week's prices, with a moderate inquiry. Selected oats were rather dearer. Other kinds ruled heavy. Beans and peas maintained their previous value. Beans and peas changed hands slowly, at late rates.

July 15.—All kinds of produce met a heavy inquiry, to-day, at prices about equal to Monday.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 50s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 52s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 48s.; rye, 34s. to 36s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 31s.; malting ditto, 32s. to 38s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 68s. to 69s.; brown ditto, 56s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 68s. to 69s.; Chevalier, 69s. to 70s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 24s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 25s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 23s.; tick beans, 30s. to 32s.; grey peas, 33s. to 35s.; maple, 34s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 39s.; boilers, 37s. to 38s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 47s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 29s. to 37s. per 280 lb. *American*, 20s. to 25s. per barrel. *French*, 38s. to 41s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—Scotch: wheat, 110; malt, 1180; oats, 50; flour, 280. Irish: oats, 120. Foreign: barley, 2525; oats, 11,190; flour, 50 sacks.

Seeds.—The demand generally is very inactive, and the quotations are almost nominal.

Linseed, English crushing, 62s. to 63s.; Calcutta, 66s. to 67s.; hempseed, 44s. to 45s. per quarter; coriander, 19s. to 19s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8s. to 10s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; tares, 7s. to 8s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 38s. to 38s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 per ton; canary, 40s. to 42s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 60s.; white ditto, 58s. to 57s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d. for household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 10d.; barley, 33s. 10d.; oats, 27s. 6d.; rye, 34s. 5d.; beans, 40s. 2d.; peas, 37s. 5d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 9d.; barley, 31s. 3d.; oats, 23s. 2d.; rye, 33s. 9d.; beans, 39s. 10d.; peas, 37s. 5d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 5,237; barley, 813; oats, 2,01; rye, 11; beans, 1371; peas, 67 quarters.

Tea.—The demand is moderately firm, at about last week's prices.

Sugar.—Good and fine qualities are in fair request, at full quotations, but inferior parcels rule heavy. Barbadoes has sold at from 32s. 6d. to 34s.; Jamaica, 31s. 6d. to 33s.; Demerara, 34s. to 34s.; and St. Vincent's, 30s. 6d. to 31s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are steady, at 47s. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock of sugar is 160,000 tons, against 150,000 last year.

Coffee.—The trade is heavy, and prices have given way 6d. to 1s. per cwt. Stock, 10,257 tons, against 7542 tons in 1862.

Rice.—Only a limited business is passing; nevertheless, the quotations are supported. Stock, 47,000 tons, against 64,000 tons.

Provisions.—The demand for Irish butter is very inactive, at barely stationary prices. Foreign qualities support previous rates. Bacon is steady, at 62s. per cwt. for Waterford on board. All other provisions are a slow inquiry.

Tallow.—The demand is heavy, and P.Y.C. on the spot, is freely offered at 42s. per cwt. Stock, 30,437 casks, against 33,901 ditto, in 1862.

Oils.—Linseed oil is selling at £31 15s. per ton. Rape, dull, at £47 to £46; olive, £51 to £50; cocoa-nut, £41 10s. to £37 10s.; and fish palm, £36. American turpentine, 40s.; and French, 45s. per cwt.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £4 10s. to £4 15s.; new ditto, £3 5s. to £4; old clover, £4 10s. to £5 5s.; new ditto, £4 10s. to £4 15s.; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 16s. per load.

Coals.—Best Wallsends, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 3d.; seconds, 14s. 3d. to 15s.; Hartley's, 13s. 3d. to 14s. 6d.; and manufacturers' 13s. to 15s. per ton.

Spirits.—Rum moves off slowly, at last week's prices. Brandy and grain spirits are unaltered in value, with a moderate inquiry.

Hops.—The plantations generally being somewhat favourable, the hop trade is heavy at previous currencies.

Wool.—The public sales have commenced slowly. Privately, the market is heavy.

Potatoes.—The supplies are large, and the trade is steady, at from 70s. to 100s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—(Thursday, July 16).—Our market to-day was reasonably well supplied with beasts, both as to number and quality. All breeds met a dull inquiry, at Monday's decline in the quotations, the top figure for the best Scots being 5s. per 8lb. Although the supply of sheep was rather extensive the primest trade was firm, at full prices. The best Downs realised 5s. per 8lb. Good and prime lambs moved off steadily, at full currencies; otherwise, the lamb trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. Calves, the show of which was extensive, sold slowly, at barely previous rates. Pigs and milch cows were very dull. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; cows and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; large coarse calves, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 18s. to 28s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1,530; cows, 145; sheep and lambs, 13,800; calves, 770; pigs, 330. Foreign: Beasts, 350; sheep and lambs, 3460; calves, 660.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the demand is inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; and pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 8lb. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 10.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

G. TINDALL, Dalston, ship, ing agent.—J. BRIEN, Sunderland, merchant tailor.

BANKRUPTS.

W. M. WOOD, Denmark-street, Gold Harbour-street, Camberwell, cowkeeper and dairyman.—E. C. L. GODOY, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall.—A. W. CAMERON, Shaftesbury-street, New North road, Hoxton, cabinet manufacturer.—W. ROGERS, Stebbing Hall-street, Oakley-square, general dealer.—W. FARNHAM, Bow-common, Stratford, milliner.—W. S. C. LAWRENCE, Chapel-street, Somers Town, commercial traveller.—GERTRUDE ANN MACARTHY, spinster, artist.—E. C. SEAMAN, Kingston Russell-place, Oakley-square, attorney and solicitor.—J. STONE, Canterbury, butcher.—G. HOLLINGS, East-street, Bethnal-green, stonemason.—T. W. GREEN, Cradle terrace, Pownall road, Dalston, shoe and slipper manufacturer.—C. SLINN, Northampton, builder.—J. BAKER, Peterborough, St. Martin's-lane, haberdasher and hosier.—M. WEIN, Frecheville-court, Hoxton, baker.—W. A. BRANT, Ratcliff-cross, Middlesex, licensed victualler.—N. DEAN, Caroline-place, Hampstead-road, timber merchant.—R. BEASLEY, Torrington-square, Bloomsbury, boarding-house keeper.—W. HANCE, Wargrave, Berkshire, grocer.—J. ALCOCK, Leek, Staffordshire, brickmaker.—C. TOPP, Church-street, Clapham-road, baker.—J. WILLIAMS, Warwick-lane, commission merchant.—S. DYER, Birmingham, stationer.—R. BURGE, Clifton, shipowner.—J. SUTCLIFFE, Halifax, machine broesmith.—W. GEORGE, Bristol, beer retailer and victualler.—J. BUSH, Winterbourne, Gloucestershire, baker and confectioner.—W. WHITEHOUSE, Birmingham, provision dealer.—G. BRUNSDON, Cheltenham, baker.—G. HEATON, Shipley, Yorkshire, brickmaker.—W. GARDNER, Whitelund, Lancashire, farmer.—H. JONES, Salford, pawnbroker.—J. HAWORTH, Waterside, Lancashire, farmer.—R. FISHER, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, stationer.—J. MOVERLEY, New Brompton, Kent, dredgerman, grocer, and traveller.—E. WARDEN, Burham, Kent, dealer in artificial manures.—J. KENNINGS, Tring, Hertfordshire, saddle and harness maker.—W. WRIGHT, Luton, boot and shoe maker.—J. JONES, Nottingham, licensed victualler.—G. ELLIS, Great Waltham, Essex, coachbuilder and wheelwright.—M. FOULKES, Hanley, Staffordshire, grocer.—F. BROOK, General, Yorkshire, manufacturer.—MARY ANN TIMBY, Brighton, hosier and shirt-maker.—E. DAVIS, Irwe, Carmarthenshire, farmer and cattle-dealer.—T. LEES, Rochdale, Lancashire, examiner.—W. C. WOODBINE, Manningtree, Essex, innkeeper.—S. WALTER, West Malling, Kent, schoolmaster.—G. ANGEL, Commercial-street, Spitalfields, dealer in glass.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G. WALLACE and SON, Leith, marble cutters.—D. DALGETY, Forfar, merchant.—W. HUNTER, Dalry, merchant.—J. WATSON, Edinburgh, butcher.—A. MULLER, Glasgow, teacher.—A. M'BEY, Woodside hill, farmer.—J. M'CREATH, Glasgow, dairyman.—W. M'GILL, Fochs, Straiton, bootmaker.—T. MATHEWSON, Fleshire miller.—P. M'THERSON, Greenock, upholsterer.

TUESDAY, JULY 14.

BANKRUPTS.

J. S. WITHEY, Edmonton, nurseryman.—A. C. HALPHIDE, Lupus-street, Pimlico, watchmaker.—J. ELTON, Deptford, fishmonger.—E. STAPLES, Ely, Cambridgeshire, corn merchant.—E. LAWRENCE, Yorkshire, Bank, per postmaster.—W. QUINCEY, Canterbury-place, Lambeth.—T. W. RANDALL, Hyde-terrace, Pattenden, potato dealer.—FRANCES EDITH GARDENER, Eccles-street, Bryanstone-square.—R. THORN, Pearson-street, Kingsland-road, butcher.—W. H. D. JENNINGS, Ipswich, inland revenue officer.—W. J. HARRISON, Ebury-street, Pimlico, lodging-house keeper.—F. T. CASTLETON, Clapham, Surrey, tradesman.—J. WINGROVE, Gray's-inn-lane, grocer.—T. BASTEN, Reading, Berkshire, builder.—W. WOODBRIDGE, Kirkby-le-soken, Essex, farmer.—M. and M. C. SLACK, Hereford, timber merchants.—S. PEARSALL, Lichfield, professor of music.—W. CHARLEY, Coventry, dyer.—T. RIDGE, Wolverhampton, cordwainer.—J. MARSHALL, Leicester, cabinet maker.—J. PHILLIPS, Maryhill-park, Monmouthshire, carpenter.—J. FOLEY, Bristol, wholesale stationer.—J. LOCKSMORE, Bridport, Glamorganshire, limeburner.—J. RIDD, Biddeford, Devonshire, wine merchant.—A. M. and A. A. LOTINGA, Sunderland, merchants.—J. SCIFF, Aldershot, baker.—J. THRUSTLE, Kingston-upon-Hull, butcher.—G. THOMPSON, Caistor, Lincolnshire, innkeeper.—T. BARRETT, Hartford, iron-founder.—J. SKELDING, Birmingham, plumber.—A. LONG, Bristol, butcher.—G. TYLER, Bristol, beer retailer.—AMELIA MUNHEIM, Nottingham, professor of music.—FLORINDA BIANCHI, Nottingham, plaster maker.—J. TAYLOR, Liverpool, auctioneer.—H. M. SUDLOW, Liverpool, bookkeeper.—T. TELLING, Stanton, Gloucestershire, baker.—W. GREENWOOD, Colchester, tailor.—R. BURROW, Rampton, Westmoreland, cheesier.—D. BANKS, Kingston-upon-Hull, provision dealer.—T. FOULGER, Ripon, Yorkshire, joiner.—J. BAILEY, Hottoa-le-Hole, Durham, grocer.—C. CROSS, Shrewsbury, grocer.—W. BULLEN, Chesworth, Somersetshire, cattle jobber.—J. SMALLMAN, Dawley, Shropshire, brickmaker.—F. DEAN, Stoke-upon-Trent, blacksmith.—J. EVERARD, Long Preston, North Yorkshire, farmer.—W. MASE, Swansea, butcher.—E. CHAPMAN, Plymouth, ale variant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

H. MONRO, Cromarty, farmer.—J. CHISHOLM and A. HARPER, Leith, coal merchants.—T. HAINING, Garloff, Kirkcudbright, farmer.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY and during the Week, THE IRISH TUTOR; after which, at Eight, a new Drama, entitled THE HAUNTED MAN (in which will be exhibited Professor Pepper's adaptation of the great Spectral Illusion)—Messrs. J. L. Toole and R. Phillips, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, and Miss H. Simms; and ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE—Messrs. J. L. Toole, F. Belford, and R. Phillips, the Nelson Sisters and Miss K. Kelly. Commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—LAST WEEK but THREE of the present Season.—MONDAY, and every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Messrs. Sherio, Garden, Widdicomb; Miss Bourne, and Mrs. Poe. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, a New Romantic Drama, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, by Paul Feval and John Brougham. The principal character will be sustained by Mr. Fechter, supported by Messrs. Shore, J. Brougham, H. Widdicomb, G. Jordan, F. Charles, Garden, Raymond, and Dawson; Misses Carlotta Leclercq, Kate Terry, E. Lawrence, and E. Secretly. Doors open at Half-past Six, performance to commence at Seven.

VISIT the CRYSTAL PALACE in JULY. It is now at its best. The removal of the tropical screens the view from end to end. The Gardens are radiant with Flowers. The Rosery is covered with bloom. The choicest new Plants

CLOSES ON THE 25TH INST.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The Fifty-ninth Annual Exhibition, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery). Open from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. Founded 1831 (as the New Society of Painters in Water Colours). The ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall (opposite Marlborough House).
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

MDME. LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT. WEDNESDAY MORNING NEXT, JULY 22. HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—Mdme. LOUISE MICHAL (of her Majesty's Theatre) has the honour to announce that her MATINÉE MUSICALE will take place at the above Rooms on WEDNESDAY MORNING NEXT, JULY 22, commencing at Half-past Two o'Clock, when she will be assisted by the following eminent artists:—Mdme. Lind-Goldschmidt, Mdme. Trebelli, Mdlle. Volpini, Mdlle. Artôt, Signor Bettini, Signor Gassier, and Mr. Santley; Violin, M. Auer; Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé and Mr. C. Goldschmidt; Conductors, Signor Arditi and Mr C. Goldschmidt.
Reserved and numbered Seats, half a guinea; Unreserved Seats, 5s.; may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street (W.); Messrs. Addison and Lucas, 210, Regent-street; and at the principal Libraries and Music-sellers'.

GRAND AMATEUR PERFORMANCE. ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Under the patronage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and her Royal Highness Princess Mary of Cambridge.—FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 24. Mr. Tom Taylor will play Oppenhardt, in his own original Comedy, A LESSON FOR LIFE; the remaining characters to be sustained by members of the civil Service Rifle Volunteers, assisted by Mrs. Stirling and Miss Ellen Terry. To conclude with BOX AND COX. The performances being for the Benefit of Mdme. CELLI, widow of Henri Celli. Private Boxes, £2 2s. and £3 3s.; Stalls and Dress Circle, 10s. 6d.; Upper Boxes, 3s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. Commence at Eight. Tickets at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, W.

GREAT ORNITHOLOGICAL EXHIBITION of FRENCH and FOREIGN BIRDS of all Species, to be held the 18th to 31st AUGUST NEXT, in the Park of ENGHIEN, twenty minutes' ride from Paris. Persons wishing to exhibit should write at once for the conditions and rules to the Secretary of the Exhibition, Enghien, before the 31st July, indicating the number and sp cies they wish to exhibit. After the distribution of the prizes there will be a sale by auction, at the option of the exhibitors.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CLUB.—Candidates for admission to this Club must have been at one of the following public schools:—

Charterhouse,	Rugby,
Eton,	Westminster,
Harrow,	Winchester.

Prospectuses, &c., may be had on application to the Secretary, No. 17, St. James's-place, St. James's, S.W.

TO INVENTORS.—The GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (Limited), 71, Fleet-street, obtains PATENTS for INVENTIONS, and affords unusual facilities to Inventors. Printed information gratis. E. M. LATHAM, Sec.

CARPETS.—GOODE, GAINSFORD, and CO. Original and Exclusive Designs.
HANDLOOM, BRUSSELS, and WILTONS,
Turkey, Axminster, and Aubusson Carpets.
119, 120, 121, 122, Borough, S.E.

SUPERIOR BEDDING, BEDSTEADS, and CHAMBER FURNITURE, arranged in spacious Showrooms.
BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS of every size and description.
GOODE, GAINSFORD, and CO., 119 to 122, Borough, S.E.

FIRST-CLASS BEDROOM FURNITURE. A. SEDLEY and CO., 210, Regent-street, have for sale complete suites of the above, including brass bedstead, mahogany wardrobe, ditto marble-top washstand, ditto dressing table with glass, towel airer, chairs, &c. Price for each, 28 guineas. Also, a walnut suite complete, with Italian walnut bedstead, and a fine Spanish mahogany ditto, the whole of elegant design and the best construction. A servant's bedroom, completely furnished with iron bedstead and best japanned furniture, for £8.—A. Sedley and Co. Upholsterers, 210, Regent-street, W.

SEDLEY'S Patent EQUILIBRIUM CHAIRS are the most comfortable and cheapest yet offered to the public. Capital for India, packing up in less space than any other chair. Also, first-class Furniture, Carpets, &c., at very moderate prices. 210, Regent-street, London, W.

THE LORD DUNDREARY EQUILIBRIUM CHAIR. Extremely comfortable, good, and very cheap. "There's the idea!"—A. SEDLEY and CO., 210, Regent-street, London, W., Patentees of Equilibrium Chairs.

SLACKS' TABLE-KNIVES. — Best Ivory, Balance Handle Table, 18s., 20s., and 22s.; dessert, 14s. and 15s. 6d. per dozen. For quality, 20 per cent lower than any other house. By their new plan of fixing the handles it is impossible for them to get loose.—RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 336, Strand.

BATHS for all DOMESTIC PURPOSES. An extensive and complete stock. The best manufactures and lowest prices. DEANE and CO'S PAMPHLET on BATHS and BATHING, gratis on application and post-free. It contains engravings, with prices, of Shower Hip, Plunging, Sponging, Nursery, and every description of Bath for family use. Shower Baths of improved construction. Patent Gas Baths, simple, efficient, and economical. Estimates given for fitting up Bathrooms. DEANE and CO. (the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

BATHS and TOILET WARE.—WILLIAM S. BURTON has One large Showroom devoted exclusively to the display of BATHS and TOILET WARE. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make this establishment the most distinguished in this country. Portable Showers, 7s. 6d.; Pillar Showers, £3 to £5; Nursery, 15s. to 32s.; Sponging, 14s. to 33s.; Hip, 14s. to 31s. 6d. A large assortment of Gas Furnace, Hot and Cold Plunge, Vapour and Camp Shower Baths. Toilet Ware in great variety, from 15s. 6d. to 45s. the set of three.—Illustrated Catalogues (per post) free.
39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, & 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-yard.

ICE.—REFRIGERATORS of every kind and variety, of the best make and lowest cash prices, unequalled for preserving Ice, and cooling Wine, Water, Butter, Cream, Jellies, and Provisions of all kinds, for which the Prize Medal of 1862 was awarded for "excellence of manufacture." PATENT PISTON FREEZING MACHINES for making and moulding Dessert Ices in one operation. WATER CARAFE FREEZERS; or, Champagne Frappe Pails. IMPROVED FREEZING POWDERS, and everything connected with Freezing, of the best, cheapest, most modern and reliable character, and particularly adapted for hot climates and ships' use. IMPROVED FRENCH SELTZOGENES, for making Soda-water. PURE SPRING-WATER ICE in BLOCKS, delivered to most parts of town daily; and packages of 2s. 6d., 5s., 9s., and upwards forwarded any distance by "Goods-Train," without perceptible waste. Illustrated Prospectuses free.—WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, 140, Strand, London.

E. LAZENBY and SON, Foreign Warehousemen and Family Grocers.—SAUCES and PICKLES prepared under personal superintendence. Priced catalogues post-free.—6, Edward-street, Portman-square, London, W. N.B. Sole proprietors of the receipt for Harvey's Sauce.

ALPINE TRAVELLING.—The fatigue occasioned by the ascents undertaken by so many Tourists is easily overcome by the use of Dr. Lang's Essential Spirit of Meliscus. Nothing can equal this medicine; its restorative effects are unsurpassed. Sold in 1s. 6d and 3s. bottles, wholesale and retail, by Butler and Crispe, Chemists to the Royal Family, 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's, London; and respectable Chemists throughout the country. Wholesale Dépôt, Telfer and Co., 11, St. John-court, Snow-hill.

GLYCERINE, which very simple tests show to be impure, is being sold on the statement that it is in every respect "equal to Price's." Most chemists prescribe "PRICE'S Glycerine" where purity is of importance. Patients can ensure it by desiring to have their glycerine in one pound, 8, 4, or 2oz. bottles, with capsules over the stoppers, marked "Price's Patent."
Belmont, Vauxhall.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used in the Royal Laundry, and awarded the Prize Medal for its Superiority.

NAPOLEON PRICE'S GOLDEN OIL for RESTORING the HAIR. The fact of its being in constant use in the Royal Nursery and in the families of the nobility stamps its superior excellence. 3s. 6d., 7s., and 10s. per bottle.—Manufactory, 158, New Bond-street, first floor.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is an excellent remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions. 172, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

NEW MUSIC.

NEW and POPULAR PIANOFORTE MUSIC and SONGS, published by J. COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

FOR A FEW DAYS. GALOP. Introducing the melody of the celebrated Song and Chorus, By J. H. TULLY. Dedicated, by special permission, to his ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES. Price 4s.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

THE SPARKLING MOSELLE GALOP. Composed by C. GODFREY, jun., Bandmaster to the Scots Fusilier Guards. Comic Title, Illustrated in Colours. Price 4s.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

THE ROSE OF SALENCY WALTZES. Arranged by Coote on subjects from W. CHALMERS MASTERS' new Operetta. Price 4s. Beautifully Illustrated in Colours.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

THE LULL OF THE WAVES. New Pianoforte Piece by GEORGE FORBES. A most pleasing melody—easy, and at the same time very brilliant. Price 3s.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO, 63 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

PIANOFORTE ARRANGEMENTS by the celebrated FRANZ HENAULT:—

Inno a Garibaldi		3s. 0d.
Fantasia on Weber's "Oberon"		4s. 0d.
Ditto Verdi's "Un ballo in Maschera"		4s. 0d.
Ditto Donnizetti's "Marino Faliero"		4s. 0d.
Or che in Cielo, from "Marino Faliero"		3s. 0d.
Vengo a Voi	Guglielmi	3s. 0d.
Sound the loud timbrel	Arlson	2s. 6d.
Tu di grazia, from "Stabat Mater"	Haydn	3s. 0d.
With verdure clad, from "Creation"	Haydn	3s. 6d.
Alma Virgo—Motet	Hummel	3s. 0d.
Benedictus, from Tenth Service	Mozart	3s. 0d.
Splendente Te Deus—Motet	Mozart	3s. 0d.
Cujus animam, from "Stabat Mater"	Rossini	3s. 0d.
Laudate	Zingarelli	3s. 0d.
Dal tuo stellato	Rossini	3s. 0d.

Published by COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63 and 63, New Bond-st.

MOUNT ST. BERNARD.—Characteristic Piece for the Pianoforte. By JOHN FRANCIS BARNETT. Price 3s. Just published. In the press, by the same Composer, "The Return of Spring."
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63, New Bond-street.

CHAMBER TRIOS for FEMALE VOICES. This Series contains nearly 100 Trios selected, arranged, and composed expressly for this Work by the most celebrated Composers, and can be had either in separate Numbers or in 3 Vols., 21s. each. N.B. Many of these Trios are published in separate Parts, and a Piano ad libitum part is specially adapted for class teaching. Lists will be sent on application to the publishers.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

NEW SONG BY IGNACE GIBSONE,
A FISHER MAIDEN L.—Price 3s.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63 and 63, New Bond-street.

NEW SONG BY BOYTON SMITH,
O'ER THE MEADOW TRIPPED SWEET KITTY.—Price 3s.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63 and 63, New Bond-street.

NEW SONG. By FRANK ROMER. "THE ENGLISH GIRL'S SONG." sung by Miss Poole.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

AN ENGLISH HOME. Sung by Miss Louisa Fyne, in "Freya's Gift." Composed by G. A. MACFARREN. Price 2s. 6d.
Published by COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63 and 63, New Bond-street.

FOR A FEW DAYS. Song and Chorus. Written by F. C. BURNAND, Esq.; the Music by J. H. TULLY. Sung in the Burlesque at the Olympic Theatre for 125 Nights, and always encored. Price 2s. 6d.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and Co., 63, New Bond-street, London.

LIFE. A New Sacred Song. By J. P. KNIGHT, composer of "She Wore a Wreath of Roses." Price 2s. 6d.

"A mother kneels with earnest tears,
And for her children prays,
Oh! let me watch their early years,
Oh! grant me length of days."

COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 62 and 63, New Bond-street.

A SELECTION of PSALMS, HYMNS, and ANTHEMS, with the music arranged in familiar keys, and adapted to the Service of the Church. Edited by FRANK ROMER. Bound in cloth. Price 10s. 6d.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and Co., 62 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

THE SILVER BELL ROMANCE for PIANO. By Miss OLIVER. 3s.
All Among the Barley. Waltz, 3s. 6d.; Galop, 2s. 6d.
Sydney Smith's Tarantella, Mountain Stream, Lily of the Valley, Freischütz, Cascade, Village Festival, and Mazurka des Ulans, ea. 4s.
AUGENER and CO., 86, Newgate-street.

AUGENER and CO.'S CIRCULATING MUSICAL LIBRARY. Annual Subscription, Two guineas. London: 86, Newgate-street, and 4A, Tottenham-court-road. Brighton: 5, New-road. Prospectuses on application.

KIRKMAN'S 7-octave trichord SEMI-GRAND and DRAWING-ROOM GRAND PIANOFORTES, with double repeating action and all their very latest improvements. Price from 100 guineas and upwards. For beauty of tone, perfection of touch, and durability, these instruments are unrivalled.—COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., Music and Pianoforte Warehouse, 63 and 63, New Bond-street, London, W.

PIANOFORTES, New and Secondhand, by Broadwood, Collard, Kirkman, and other Makers, for SALE or HIRE, at Messrs. COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO.'S late Leader and Cocks, Nos. 62 and 63, New Bond-street, corner of Brook-street.

KIRKMAN'S CELEBRATED TRICHORD PIANOFORTES, of every description, for SALE or HIRE, at COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO.'S Pianoforte Warehouse, 62 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

MUSICAL BOX DÉPOTS, 32, Ludgate-street, and 56, Cheapside.—NICOLE'S large Musical Boxes, £1 per Air; Snuffboxes, 18s. to 45s. Catalogues of tunes and prices gratis and post-free, on application to WALES and CO., as above.

TO BE SOLD, for £25, a GENTLEMAN'S SUPERB GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETER, by Barraud, perfect in condition, and warranted. So fine an instrument, if new, could not be had for less than £60.—May be seen at WALES and CO.'S, 56, Cheapside.

DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker by special appointment to her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand (adjoining Coutts's Bank), and 34, Royal Exchange.

THE PRETTIEST GIFT FOR A LADY is one of JONES'S LEVER WATCHES, at £11 11s.; for a Gentleman, at £10 10s. Rewarded at the Exhibition for cheapness of production. Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—ARTIST in HAIR, DEWDNEY begs to inform Ladies or Gentlemen that he beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in gold, Hair Bracelets, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, &c., and forwards the same at about one-half the usual charge. A beautiful collection of specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An illustrated book sent post-free.—Dewdney, 172, Fenchurch-street, London.

OPERA, RACE, and FIELD GLASSES in every variety of form and mounting, matchless for great magnifying power and sharpness of definition, pronounced by scientific CALLAGHAN'S, 23A, New Bond-street, W., to be of wonderful excellence. N.B. Sole agent for the celebrated Race and Field Glasses made by Voigtländer, Vienna. Field-glasses made expressly for Ladies, warranted to divide and the greatest terrestrial boat. The new Aluminium-mounted Glasses (as made for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales), though of the largest size, weigh but a few ounces.

THE PATENT ACHROMATIC BINOCULAR READING-GLASSES, or Carte de Visite Lenticles.—SMITH, BECK, and BECK, 31, Cornhill, E.C. (late 6, Coleman-street).

NEW BOOKS.

CAPTAIN CLAYTON'S NEW WORK, IL PELLEGRINO; or, Wanderings and Wonderings. "Captain Clayton's travels are the most graphically related we ever read; we have perused them with intense interest, and put the volumes aside with regret."—Oxford Chronicle.
NEWBY, Publisher.

SHILLING BOOKS. LOW'S GUIDE TO THE CHARITIES OF LONDON. HARE'S DWELLINGS OF THE POOR. BAYLIS'S DUTIES AND RIGHTS OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS.
London: SAMPSON LOW, SON, and CO., 47, Ludgate-hill.

TO BRITISH and CONTINENTAL TOURISTS.—EDWD. STANFORD has just issued a New Edition of his "Tourist's Catalogue," containing Title, Price, &c., of the best Guide-Books, Maps, Conversation-Books, Dictionaries, &c., published in the United Kingdom, the Continent, and America. It can be had gratis upon application, or per post for one stamp. London: Edwd. Stanford, Mapseller by appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and Agent for the sale of Ordnance Maps, Geological Survey Maps, and Admiralty Charts, 6, Charing-cross, S.W.

J. GILBERT begs respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has added to his business a SHOWROOM for MAPS, ATLASES, GLOBES, GUIDE-BOOKS FOR TRAVELLERS, &c., in doing which he feels that he will be supplying a want long felt in the City, and trusts that he will meet with the liberal support of his old patrons.
18 and 19, Gracechurch-street, E.C. July 16, 1863.

HUNT ON STAMMERING.
Just published, a new and cheaper Edition, price 2s. 6d., post 8vo, cloth,
ON STAMMERING and STUTTERING: their Nature and Treatment. By JAMES HUNT, Ph.D., F.S.A., F.R.S.L., &c., Author of "The Philosophy of Voice and Speech," &c.
"Dr. Hunt's treatise has now reached a fifth edition. It is very ably written, and is evidently the work of a man who has devoted his whole energies to the task."—The Reader, March 7, 1863.
"Dr. James Hunt's system of treatment for stammering, if properly and perseveringly applied, is a certain cure for that distressing malady."—The Press, March 14, 1863.
London: LONGMAN, GREEN, and CO.; or, post-free from the Author, Ore House, near Hastings.

Sixth Edition, considerably enlarged, with new plates, price 6s.,
DEAFNESS PRACTICALLY ILLUSTRATED. By JAS. YEARSLEY, M.D. "Replete with valuable information."—Lancet.
CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

THE LITTLE MODELLER.—How to make a Cardboard Railway. 40 Coloured Engravings. Post-free, 7 stamps. A Model Village. 40 Coloured Engravings. Post-free, 7 stamps.—H. G. CLARKE and Co., 252, Strand, W.C.

TO CONNOISSEURS and COLLECTORS of FINE ART.—"THE FOUR SEASONS," by BOUCHER, FOR SALE, Four Exquisitely-finished Pictures of this rare and valuable master. Size of each, including frame, 35in. by 25in. May be seen at Mr. NURSE'S, gilder, Old Cavendish-street, Oxford-street, W.

PENCILS, BLACK LEAD, and COLOURED CHALKS.
A. W. FABER'S POLYGRADE LEAD PENCILS, sold by all Stationers and Artists' Colourmen.
Sole Agents, HEINTZMANN & BOCHUSSEN, 9, Friday-street, E.C.

THE IRON AGE! STEEL COLLARS! Perfect Whiteness! Perfect Comfort! Ladies' or Gentlemen's Collars, 1s. 6d. each; a Pair of Cuffs, 2s. 6d.; by post, 4d. each extra. Sold by Mr. YEATMAN, 158, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; and 91, Regent-street, W.

LADIES' KID ELASTIC WALKING BOOTS, with Heels, 8s 6d.; Double Soles, 10s. 6d. Swiss Prunelle Elastic House Boots, 5s. 6d.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, Oxford-street, London, W.

SHIRTS.—Morning and Evening Shirts of every description, fitting with precision and ease, at moderate prices. Directions for self-measurement and patterns sent on application.—CAPPER and WATERS, 36, Regent-street, London.

SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS. The superior fit and quality of these Shirts are well known. Six for 30s., 35s., and 45s. A measure and instructions for measurement sent post-free. R. Ford and Co., Patentees, No. 38, Poultry, E.C.

SHIRTS.—FORD'S COLOURED EUREKA SHIRTS. Gentlemen are solicited to inspect the new Spring Patterns. Six superior Shirts, made to order, for 33s.
THE FRENCH COLOURED SHIRTINGS are celebrated for their fineness and durability. Six Shirts made expressly to measure for 45s. Patterns of the newest designs sent on receipt of three stamps.—R. Ford and Co., Patentees, No. 38, Poultry, E.C.

HOWELL, JAMES, and CO. respectfully announce that, in accordance with their custom at this season of the year, they will offer, this day and during the month, their Stock of
Fancy Silks, Light Dress Fabrics, Laces, Ribbons, Lingerie, Embroidery, &c.,
at a very large reduction in price.
P., J., and Co. will offer at the same time a quantity of Rich French Silks, principally Moire Antiques, and a variety of beautiful ORGANDI MUSLINS, which they have recently purchased at about one half the value.

A BARGAIN—must be sold—TWO Second-hand SEALSKIN JACKETS, one £7 10s.; the other, £9 10s. Also, a Circular Cloak, full size, £14. All perfectly clean. Apply, W. B. HENWOOD, Ladies' Habitmaker, 26, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W.

TO LADIES.
JAMES SPENCE and CO. are now offering the remaining portion of their Stock of Fancy Dresses, Grenadines, and Muslins, at greatly reduced prices:—
A lot of Mohairs at 6½d. per yard; former price 10d.
A lot of Grenadines at 10½d. per yard; former price 1s 6½d.
A lot of Muslins at 3½d. and 6½d.; were 8½d. and 1s.
Also, a well-assorted Stock of made-up Muslins and Grenadine Skirts, with and without Jackets, from 12s. 9d. Complete.
All the goods are this season's patterns.
James Spence and Co., 77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard.

SILKS at REDUCED PRICES. JAMES SPENCE and CO. are, previous to the delivery of their Autumn Stock, offering the remaining portion of their Silk Goods at very low prices.
Useful Checks and Stripes, from 23½d. upwards, Wide Width.
Checks, Brocades, Glacés, &c.
Several very cheap lots of Black Glacés and Ducapes.
Patterns post-free.
James Spence and Co., Wholesale and Retail Silk Mercers, Drapers, &c., 77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard.

NOTICE.—20,000 GREBE PLUMES, at 3s. 6d.; 10,000 at 4s. 6d.; 5000 pairs of cuffs, at 6s. 9d.; 15,000 muffs, at 10s. 9d.; 1500 of the best quality and full size, 25s. 6d.; collarettes, 10s. 6d. and 25s. 6d.; trimming to any length or shape, 15s. 9d. to 16s. 9d. per yard. Skins dressed and mounted.—W. P. LILLICRAPP, No. 19A, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.

REAL FUR SEALSKIN CLOAKS and JACKETS.—W. P. LILLICRAPP has now by him a large and well-selected stock of the above, made, from the new skins of the season, from 11½ guineas to 18 guineas; ties, 19s. 6d.; muffs, 10s. 6d. to 35s.; cuffs, 10s. 6d.; collarettes, 2 guineas to 3 guineas. Also a large stock of carriage wrappers, lined and trimmed with scarlet cloth, from 25s. to 3½ guineas. Ladies will find a great advantage in giving their orders early for sealskins. Furs of every description taken in exchange.—W. P. Lillicrapp, Furrier by Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 19A, Davies-street, Berkeley-square.

EARLY SALE OF SUMMER STOCK.
ORCHARD and COMPANY, Argyll House, 256, Regent-street, respectfully announce their intention of offering their General Stock of SUMMER DRESSES, SILKS, STRANSKI JACKS, SHAWLS, Algerian Robes, printed Muslins, Ball and Evening Dresses, Bridal Dresses, Bridal Squares, Bridal Wreaths, all in perfect condition,
THE FAMILY LINENS, CARPETS and DAMASKS included, which stock is offered at less than the manufacturers' present prices. The Upper Rooms are reserved for the
MADE-UP SKIRTS, BALL DRESSES, and FRENCH MILLINERY.
ARGYLL HOUSE, 256, Regent-street.

REDMAYNE and CO. beg to announce that, as the whole of their Bond-street premises are about to be rebuilt and considerably enlarged, they are now offering their STOCK, consisting of SILKS, Shawls, Mantles, Lace Goods, Fancy Dresses, Muslins, Robes, Gloves, Parasols, &c., at such a reduction in price as will command an immediate sale.—30 New Bond-street and 35, Conduit-street.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.

PETER ROBINSON'S CHEAP SILKS. A Manufacturer's Stock of Stripes and Checks, at £1 15s 6d.
Rich Jewelled Pompadours, 2gs.
Cashmir Glacés, £2 15s 6d.
Self-coloured French Glacés, in 33 different shades, at £2 15s 6d the Full Dress of 14 yards.
Three large lots of Checks, at 3½gs., £3 18s. 6d., and 4gs.
Peter Robinson's, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

NOW ON SALE at PETER ROBINSON'S, the remaining portion of Summer Silks, at very low prices.
Patterns post-free.—Peter Robinson, Oxford-street, W.

A CHOICE VARIETY OF FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS, Printed Piques, and Cambrics, from 6s. 6d. to 17s. 9d. Full Dress.

SPECIAL. 800 Pieces Rich Satin Foulardes, reduced to 25s. 6d. the Extra Full Dress.
Patterns of the above in endless variety.

AN ELEGANT COLLECTION OF RICH SILK GRENADINES, suitable for Dinner or Summer wear, in most brilliant colours, from 16s. 6d. to 50s. the Full Dress.

Just purchased, Several Thousand Yards
CHECKED WOOL GRENADINES, all 8s. 6d. the Full Dress, worth 21s.
Also, Several Hundred Pieces
RICH BROCHE WOOL GRENADINES, at 18s. 6d. the Full Dress, usually sold from 35s. to 40s.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

THE BEST GLOVES. Bajou's Best Paris Kid, 2s. 1½d. per pair (free for 27 stamps), in all sizes and colours, every pair warranted; also in Black and every shade of colour for Mourning, at the Family Mourning Warehouse,
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

LAST SEASON'S PATTERNS IN MUSLIN CURTAINS, at nearly half-price.
About 1500 Pairs, commencing 10s. 6d. to Two guineas per pair, sold last Season at 15s., 21s., 42s., and Four guineas.
About 500 Single Pairs, 12s. 6d., and 16s. 6d. per pair, worth 21s. and 31s. 6d., 4½ yards long, 2 yards wide.
Sold on account of the manufacturer not continuing the pattern.
Sample sent for inspection, returnable if not approved.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.
Entrance to General Linen Warehouse, 1, Great Portland-street.

BLACK SILKS.—A Spécialité. This Week and During the Month will BE SOLD A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK. The best value ever submitted.

Rich Figured Black Silks	from £1 10 0	to 5 guineas.
Plain Glacé Silks	1 10 0	ditto
Ducapes	1 8 6	ditto
Rich Poult de Soies (excellent wear)	2 12 6	ditto
Royals and Radsimorts	2 8 0	ditto
Rich Antiques	3 3 0	to 10 guineas.
Half-mourning Silks	1 8 6	to 5 guineas.

Patterns free.
Also a large variety of made-up Silk Skirts in new and pretty designs, from 3 to 10 guineas.
At PETER ROBINSON'S Family and General Mourning Warehouse 103 and 104, Oxford-street, London.

BLACK BAREGE—A SPÉCIALITÉ. L'INUSABLE, A new Patent Black Barège, obtained a Prize Medal at the International Exhibition for its beauty of finish and great strength.
This new and most useful wearing fabric is manufactured in quite plain and also in pretty fancy patterns, and the material embraces two most desirable objects—"lightness and strength"—never before attained to such perfection at so moderate a price. Patterns free. Also a variety of new Organzines, Grenadines, Zyballines, Crape Balzarines, and other makes of Barèges.
Address PETER ROBINSON, Family and General Mourning Warehouse 103 and 104, Oxford-street.

FAMILY MOURNING SENT FREE OF EXPENSE.
Families are respectfully informed that an assortment of mourning goods (including dresses, bonnets, millinery, mantles, shawls, &c., and every requisite for a complete outfit) would be dispatched for selection to any part of the country, free of expense, immediately on receipt of an order per post or telegram, accompanied by an experienced Assistant, or superior fitting Dressmaker (if necessary). Patterns and Estimates free. Also complete lists of Mourning requisite for every grade or degree of relationship.
Agent for the new Imperial unpicotting Crape.
Address PETER ROBINSON, Family and General Mourning Warehouse, 103 and 104, Oxford-street, London.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SUMMER GOODS. GRANT AND GASK,
being about to make extensive alterations which will necessitate the closing of their Mantle, Shawl, and Made-up Skirt Rooms, for several weeks, beg to announce that the whole of their extensive STOCK in these departments is now being offered for Sale, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
A large portion of the Summer Stock of MANTLES and OPERA CLOAKS will be sold at 12s. 9d., previously sold at 2 guineas; and the richest quality of Mantles and real Lace Shawls at a proportionate reduction.
The Summer Stock of Embroidered Grenadine Silk Shawls will be sold at 15s. 6d., being less than half their former price. Rich Made-up Silk Skirts, Alpaca, and other Fancy Made-up Dresses, suitable for the country and seaside, will also be sold at a very great reduction in price.
In connection with the above sale, GRANT and GASK have received upon clearing out their
SUMMER STOCK OF ORGANDIE MUSLINS, GRENADINES, POPLINS DE SOIE, ETC.
A large portion of the Muslins de Soie and Muslin Poplinettes will be sold at 1s. 3½d. per yard, previously sold at 2s. 6d. per yard. French Organdie Muslins, from 6½d. per yard.
A Manufacturer's Stock of White Worked Muslin Robes, from 10s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. Some of them are a little soiled, and were sold as high as 6 guineas each.
A quantity of the Best Paris Kid gloves, in light colours, at 1s. 6½d. per pair.
Patterns forwarded free.
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street.

FORD'S LYONS VELVET JACKETS, extremely cheap at this season, carefully fitted and ornamented Jackets at 2 guineas.
Illustrations free.—No. 42 Oxford-street, London, W.

FORD'S ALEXANDRA JACKETS, for Young Ladies' outdoor wear, in silks, cloths, and thin textures, from 10s. 6d. each. Illustrations free.
T. FORD, 42, Oxford-street, London (near Newman-street).

FORD'S SEASIDE JACKETS. A variety of those in materials warranted to stand the sun and spray. Cheap, stylish Jackets, from 15s. to 30s. Blue Serge Jackets at a guinea. Drawings free.

FORD'S SILK JACKETS, at 21s.
Ford's Cashmere Jackets, at 10s. 6d.
Ford's Cloth Jackets, at 10s. 6d.
Ford's Velvet Jackets, at 42s.

FORD'S BLACK SILK SKIRTS, fashionably made up for immediate wear, 3 guineas and upwards. About 20 Skirts, varying from 3 to 6 guineas each, are now selling at 2 to 4 guineas each.

FORD'S SILK MANTLES, in rich qualities of Glacé and Gros-grain, at 2 to 6 guineas. A quantity just purchased from a French House are now being sold at 3 guineas, worth 5½ guineas each. Splendid styles and qualities.

FORD'S WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS are warranted to resist many hours' rain. 21s. to 35s. each. Patterns and Drawings free.
T. Ford, 42, Oxford-street, London (near Newman-street).

FORD'S GRENADINE CLOAKS, at 21s. A variety of thin textures from 10s. 6d.
Black Lace Barnouses, 42s.
Spanish Lace Shawls from 12s. 6d.

FORD'S RIDING HABITS, 3 to 8 guineas.
Ladies' Riding Trousers, chamois leather and cloth, 21s. pair. Measures required for size of waist and length to foot.
T. Ford Habit-maker, 42, Oxford-street, London.

Digitized by Google

NEW MUSIC.

FAUST. Opera. By CH. GOUNOD.
Performed at Her Majesty's Theatre and the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, with unprecedented success.
The whole of the Music is now ready.

	s.	d.
Opera complete, Voice and Piano, with Italian or French Words	16	0
Opera complete, Pianoforte Solo	7	6
Opera complete, Pianoforte Duet	15	0
Song (Mephistopheles)—Dio dell' or dai mondo, Signor. Sung by Signor Gassier and M. Faure	2	6
Valse—Ah! fuyez loggere Hirondelle folle (Come in breeze)	2	0
Romance (Siebel)—Parlate le d'amor, o cari fior. Sung by Mdlle. Trebelli and Mdme. Didiée	2	6
Romance (Siebel), Quando a te lieta, sung by Mdme. Didiée	2	0
Cavatina (Faust)—Salve! dimora casta pura. Sung by Sig. Giuglini and Sig. Tamberlik	2	6
Aria (Marguerite)—O ciel! quanti gioie! (Air de bijoux.) Sung by Mdlle. Titiens and Mdme. Miolan-Carvalho	2	6
Duet (Marguerite and Faust)—Dammi amor contemplar il suo viso. Sung by Mdlle. Titiens and Sig. Giuglini and Mdlle. Miolan-Carvalho and Sig. Tamberlik	2	6
Soldiers' Chorus—Gloria immortale (for one or four voices)	2	6
Serenata (Mephistopheles)—Tu che fai l'addormentata	2	6

Thematic Catalogues sent on application.

The Waltz, with French words	2	6
Air de Bijoux, with French Words	2	6
Recit. and Bijou Song, with English words	2	0
The Cavatina, for Tenor, with English words	2	6
Song of the King of Thule	2	0

PIANOFORTE ARRANGEMENTS.

The Favourite Airs, as Solos, in three books, Franz Nava, each	5	0
Ditto, as Duets, in three books, Edmund de Villbac, each	6	0
The Finest Waltz, by Charles Coote, illustrated—Solo or Duet, 4s.; Full Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 2s.		
The Faust Quadrille, by Charles Coote, illustrated—Solo or Duet, 4s.; Full Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 2s.		
The Faust Galop, by Charles Coote, illustrated—Solo or Duet, 4s.; Full Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 2s.		
Set of Waltzes, by Strauss	4	0
Brinley Richards — Fantasia	4	0
" " — The Soldier's Chorus	3	0
Kuhe — Fantasia	4	0
Osborne — Fantasia	4	0
" — Salve dimora casta pura	3	0
Liszt — Grande Fantaisie de Concert	6	0
Leybach — Fantaisie élégante	4	0
Rummell — Fantasia	3	0
" — Ditto, as a Duet	3	6
Kontski — Fantaisie brillante	4	0
" — Polka Mazurka	3	0
Kruger — Chœur de Soldats	4	0
Cramer — Bouquet de Mélodies, in two books, each	4	0
Benedict — The Waltz, Solo or Duet	4	0
Ch. Gounod — The Waltz, arranged by the Author	3	0
" — La Kermesse	2	6
" — Salve dimora casta pura	3	0
[illegible] — Fantaisie brillante sur la Valse	3	0
[illegible] — Quadrille	4	0
A. Gatti — Grand Valse	3	0
Edmund de Villbac — Chœur de Soldats, as a Duet	4	0
" — La Valse, as a Duet	4	0
Rimbault — Gems of Gounod's Faust, each	2	0

No. 1. The Waltz.
2. The Bijou Song.
3. Kermesse.
4. The Flower Song.
5. Faust and Marguerite.
6. Soldiers' Chorus.
7. Chorus of Old Men.
8. The Garden Cavatina.

J. Balsir Chatterton. The Waltz, arranged for the Harp .. 2 6

Ch. Gounod. Méditation sur Faust, for Pianoforte, Harmonium, and Violin or Violoncello 6 0

The Favourite Airs for Violin, Solo	1	6
The Favourite Airs for Violoncello	1	6
The Favourite Airs for Cornet, Solo	1	6

Grand Selection for Military Band, arranged by Godfrey .. 15 0
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN PIANINO
(the only Pianino to which the Prize Medal was awarded).—A very elegant Pianoforte, of small size, the full compass, check action, and most perfect touch, admirably adapted to small rooms, yachts, boudoirs, &c. Warranted to keep in tune, and to be the best and cheapest Pianoforte, with check action and all the latest improvements.
Price, in mahogany, rosewood, or walnut, 25 and 26 guineas. A great variety may be seen at
Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ENGLISH MODEL
COTTAGE PIANOFORTE.—To amateurs preferring the pure English tone of the Broadwood or Collard quality, the English Model will be found the most perfectly satisfactory instrument, at moderate price. The action is of the same simple description as the above makers', and therefore especially adapted to the country, where the more complicated actions are objectionable to many of the tuners. In elegant rosewood case, with full free, similar in every respect to other instruments at 50 guineas, price 35 guineas; in walnut, 40 guineas.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL
PIANOFORTE, price 50 guineas in rosewood; or in walnut, 60 guineas. This Instrument has Three Strings and the fullest grand compass of Seven Octaves. It is strengthened by every possible means to endure the greatest amount of wear, and to stand perfectly in any climate. The workmanship is of the best description; the tone is round, full, and rich; and the power equal to that of a Bichord Grand. The touch is elastic, and the repetition very rapid. No pianoforte, in all respects comparable, has hitherto been made in England at the same price. Every instrument will be warranted, and (if desired) exchanged within six months of the purchase.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BROADWOOD, COLLARD, and ERARD.
The best Pianofortes of every description, including all the newest kinds by those celebrated makers, may be tried side by side (and hired with option of purchase) at the new Showrooms of CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

EBARD'S NEW BOUDOIR GRAND
PIANOFORTES, at 120 guineas, having been now brought to perfection, can be hired, with the option of purchase, at
CHAPPELL and CO.'S, 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES.
CHAPPELL and CO. have a large Stock of SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES for Sale, by BROADWOOD, COLLARD, ERARD, &c., &c., at very reduced prices. Also, new Instruments of every description.—Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

PIANOFORTES at CHAPPELL'S.—The largest Stock in London, by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, &c., for Sale or Hire.—50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S DRAWING-ROOM
MODEL HARMONIUM, the best that can be made, price 60 guineas; other varieties at 25 and 35 guineas. Illustrated Catalogues of Pianofortes and Harmoniums upon application to
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUM by
ALEXANDRE, with five octaves, two footboards, and in oak case. These instruments are lower in price and superior to all other cheap harmoniums. Descriptive lists on application to
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND HARMONIUMS,
by ALEXANDRE, nearly (if not quite) as good as new, at greatly-reduced prices, at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S PRIZE EXHIBITION
MODEL HARMONIUM, for the CHURCH, 13 stops, 4 rows of vibrators, and Venetian swell, worked by the heel of the right foot, in oak case, 32 guineas. A large assortment may be always seen at CHAPPELL and CO.'S, 50, New Bond-street.

HALF PRICE.—All Music sent post-free at half the published price.
FOSTER and KING, 16, Hanover-street, Regent-street, W.

NEW VALSE.—THE ANGLO-DANISH
VALSE. By B. L. HIME. Solo or Duet. Price 4s. (Sent at half-price.) This Valse, so universally admired, may now be had as a Solo or Duet for Pianoforte, and in Parts for Septet or full Orchestra.—DUFF and HODGSON, 20, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG—BIRD OF THE
WILDERNESS. Composed by EDWARD LAND; Sung by Mr. KENNEDY. Price 2s. 6d. (Sent at half-price.) This graceful Song is the conspicuous favourite in the Entertainment on the Songs of Scotland.—DUFF and HODGSON 20, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG—THE WELCOME AT THE
DOOR. Composed by STEPHEN GLOVER. Price 2s. 6d. (Sent at Half-price.) Sequel to the celebrated Song, "The Good-by at the Door." Popular as the latter has been, "The Welcome" will be equally successful.—DUFF and HODGSON, 20, Oxford-street.

NEW MUSIC.

HERR SCHACHNER'S ORATORIO,

ISRAEL'S RETURN FROM BABYLON.
BOOSEY and SONS have much pleasure in announcing that they have purchased the copyright of Herr Schachner's Grand Oratorio, "Israel's Return from Babylon," which was performed with such eminent success a short time since at Exeter Hall, with the aid of Mdlle. Titiens and Mr. Sims Reeves. It is about to be reproduced at the Worcester Festival on a scale of very great magnificence, and the publishers are glad to announce that the complete work will be ready for sale in time for this important performance. The Pianoforte Score will be published in a handsome volume, complete, price One Guinea, several hundred copies having already been subscribed for. The separate Vocal Pieces will also be published at the usual prices. With the view of assisting the numerous choral societies in the production of a work that cannot fail to attain a high and permanent position in the grandest school of sacred music, the publishers have determined to publish the Orchestral Score, and the separate Orchestral and Vocal Parts, at the lowest possible price. These will shortly be ready for delivery, and orders may at once be forwarded to the publishers for copies.
The "Book of Words" (also the property of Boosey and Sons) may be had on moderate terms for public performances.

THE SEASIDE MUSIC BOOK.
A Collection of new Pianoforte, Dance, and Vocal Music, especially recommended to Tourists and Travellers, as containing in a small compass and at a low price sufficient music for an evening's amusement. In an elegant volume, large size, beautifully illustrated, price 2s. 6d.
BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

BOOSEYS' MUSICAL LIBRARY.—Every SUBSCRIBER at Two Guineas receives a splendid Guinea Volume of Illustrated Music, and has the use of Twelve Pieces of Music in Town and Twenty Pieces in the Country. Subscribers at One Guinea have the use of Four Pieces. Full particulars from 28, Holles-street.

SIGNS OF AUTUMN and MERRY SLEIGH
BELLS. Sung with immense applause by Mr. Lord in his popular Entertainment, "The Canoe, the Rifle, and the Axe." Just published by ROBERT W. OLLIVIER, 19, Old Bond-street, W.

"THE BROKEN FLOWER." Song for
Mezzo-Soprano Voice. Composed by the Hon. ALFRED STOURTON. Price 2s. 6d.
LAMBORN, COCKS, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63, New Bond-street.

THE MAIDEN AND HER LINNET. Song.
Nightly singing by Miss Louise Kealey at the Theatre-Royal, Haymarket. Words by F. C. BURNAND; Music by W. H. MONTGOMERY. Price 2s.
London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 11, Holborn-bars, and 123, Cheapside.

ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S LIST OF NEW
MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS:—
BRINLEY RICHARDS'S THREE NEW NATIONAL SONGS, "God bless the Prince of Wales," "Daughter of Denmark," and "The White Cross of Denmark." Each 2s.
"The success of the two new songs was so eminent that "God bless the Prince of Wales" will have to look to its laurels."—Musical World.
THERE ARE THOUGHTS WE CANNOT TELL. Song. 2s. 6d.
LE BAL. Valse, for Piano. By R. Reichardt. 3s.
BARCAROLLE. Voice and Piano. By A. Reichardt. 3s.
MAY-DREAMS. New Four-part Song. By Abt. 3s. Separate parts, each 3d.
G. F. WEST'S NEW PIANO DUETS. Overture to "Der Freischütz," 6s.; Overture to "La Gazza Ladra," 6s.
HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for PIANO (361st Edition), 4s.; for Singing (94th Edition), 3s.
THEMATIC CATALOGUE OF NEW VOCAL MUSIC. Gratis and postage-free.
ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S PIANOFORTES, in Walnut and Rosewood, 6½ Octaves, £35, £38, and £42. N.B. A large and convenient Showroom, adjoining the premises, has just been opened.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street, W., Publishers to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and the Emperor Napoleon III. Agents for India: Messrs. BURKINYOUNG and Co., Calcutta.

BOOSEYS' MINIATURE PIANOFORTE,
price 17 guineas, in walnut or mahogany.—"We have had occasion to examine a new description of Pianoforte manufactured by Boosey and Sons, which combines quality and cheapness in a degree which has not previously been ever attempted. When heard it creates such surprise as would be caused by a child 'discovering most eloquent' music with the voice of a full-grown man. It has a rich, brilliant tone, quite strong enough to fill the largest drawing-room; and the whole mechanism of the instrument seems to be firm and durable. No piano at so small a price has ever before been presented to the public."—Vide ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Feb. 28, 1863. This Piano is well adapted for the cabin of a ship, or an extreme climate.—Boosey and Sons, 24, Holles-street, London.

BUTLER'S BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS,
Cornets, Saxhorns, Circular Vibrating Horns, Drums, Fifes, &c., are all manufactured on the premises and sold at prices much below any other English house. A written guarantee given with every instrument. Cornets warranted, from £3 to £5. Manufactory, 29, Haymarket, London. Prices and drawings post-free.

MUSICAL BOX DEPOT for the Sale of
NICOLE'S celebrated Musical Instruments is removed from No. 54 to 11 and 12, Cornhill, London. Lists of tunes and prices gratis and post-free.

"RECONNOITERER" GLASS, 9s. 6d.!
Weighs 8 oz., is achromatic, and so strong that ships, houses, trees, &c., ten miles off; Jupiter's Moons, &c., are distinctly seen by it; and when used as a landscape glass is valuable on a twenty-five mile radius. "I think the Reconnoiterer very good."—The Marquis of Carmarthen. "I never before met an article that so completely answered its maker's recommendations."—F. H. Rawdon, Esq., Parsley, Otley. "Regarding the glasses supplied by Messrs. Smith, I am well pleased with them."—From a report by the Head Gamekeeper of the Marquis of Breadalbane. "The economy of price is not secured at the cost of efficiency. We have carefully tried it at an 800-yard rifle-range against all the glasses possessed by the members of the corps, and found it fully equal to any, although they had cost more than four times its price."—The Field. Post-free, 10s. 10d. The Hythe Glass, showing bullet marks at 1200 yards, 21s. 6d. These Glasses are only to be had direct from SALOM and CO., 98, Princes-street, Edinburgh, who have no agents.

RIFLE TELESCOPES, from 30s.—W. and
J. BURROW, Malvern. London: Arnold, 72, Baker-street; and Wales and Co., 56, Cheapside.

WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS,
WATCHMAKERS, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank). First-class Patent Detached Lever Watches, with the latest improvements and maintaining power, to continue going whilst being wound, recommended for accuracy and durability.

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial, and seconds	£4	14	6
Ditto, jewelled in four holes and capped	6	6	0
Ditto, the finest quality, jewelled in six holes	6	6	0

Silver Watches, in Hunting Cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES—SIZE FOR LADIES.

Patent Lever Watch, with gold dial, jewelled	11	11	0
Ditto, with richly-engraved case	12	12	0
Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes	14	14	0

GOLD WATCHES—SIZE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Patent Lever Watches, jewelled, enamel dial and seconds	10	10	0
Ditto, in stronger case and capped	12	12	0
Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance	17	17	0

Gold Watches in Hunting Cases, £3 3s. extra.
List of prices with remarks on watches, gratis and post-free.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—G. HOOPER,
ARTIST IN HAIR. Solid Gold Revolving Brooches, for hair and portrait, from 25 shillings each. Hair Rings from 6s. 6d. each, &c. Illustrated Catalogues sent free.—213, Regent-street, London, W.

A. FORRER, Hair Jeweller to the Queen,
2, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, REMOVED from Regent-street and Baker-street.

THE 1s. HAIR-WAVER — TRUEFITT'S
(the Original)—gives a graceful wave to the hair without hot water or anything injurious. Post-free, with instructions, 14 stamps.—J. Truefitt, Inventor, 1, Aston-street, Gray's-inn-road, W.C.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S HUNGARY WATER.
Orators, Clergymen, Lecturers, Authors, and Poets give it the preference, for it refreshes the memory through the olfactory nerve Six-Bottle Case, 10s. 6d.—New Bond-street (No. 9), London.

PISTACHIO-NUT TOILET-POWDER
imparts to the skin a natural whiteness, youthful delicacy, and softness obtainable by no other means. 2s. 6d. per Box. Sold everywhere.—PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street, London.

BULLY'S TOILET VINEGAR,
manufactured by JEAN VINCENT BULLY, Paris, acknowledged to be superior to Eau de Cologne as a toilet water and perfume, as well as for its hygienique properties. To be had at the principal Chemists and Perfumers. Sole wholesale Agents for Great Britain and Colonies, R. Hovenden and Sons, London.

MAPPIN and COMPANY, 71 and 72,
Cornhill.

MAPPIN and COMPANY, 77 and 78,
Oxford-street.

MAPPIN and COMPANY, Manufacturers,
Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

THE LONDON WAREHOUSES, as above,
contain the largest and best-selected Stock of Electro-silver Plate and Cutlery in England.

Blades secured to Handles.	Table Knives.	Cheese Knives.	Carver.
3¾ Ivory Handles, Balance, per doz.	11s.	2s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
" Master Ivory .. "	13s.	10s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
" White ditto .. "	15s.	12s. 6d.	6s. (d.
4 in. Strong .. "	20s.	15s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
4 in. .. "	26s.	18s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
3 in. Full Strength .. "	34s.	24s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Round Handle, Silver Ferrules ..	40s.	30s. 6d.	12s. 6d.
Electro-plated Handles, any pattern	27s.	22s. 6d.	

Smaller quantities can be had at the above rates of prices, which are the same as at the Manufactory, Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield. Please note particularly the Nos. of the London addresses—City House, 71 and 72, Cornhill; West-end House, 77 and 78, Oxford-street (corner of Winsley-street).

GARDNERS' £2 2s. DINNER SERVICES.
A large assortment of patterns of the choicest description. Breakfast, dessert, tea, and toilet services in equal variety, at the lowest possible prices; table glass of the utmost brilliancy of colour; cut wines, from 5s. 6d. per dozen. Illustrated Catalogue post-free.—H. and J. GARDNER, Strand, Charing-cross, four doors from Trafalgar-square; 4 and 5, Duncannon-street (adjoining).

GARDNERS' LAMPS are the Best.—The largest, most recherché, and cheapest assortment in London. Moderator Lamps from 4s 6d. each. Engravings free by post. Finest Colza Oil, 5s. per gallon.—H. and J. Gardner (by appointment to her Majesty), Strand, Charing-cross (four doors from Trafalgar-sq.); 4 and 5, Duncannon-st. (adjoining), London.

ORNAMENTS for the MANTELPIECE, &c.
Large and choice selection, including, among other articles, Groups, Statuettes, Vases, &c., in Parian and English and Foreign Porcelain—Clocks (bronze, marble, and gilt)—first-class Bronzes—Lustres, Candelabra, Candlesticks, and Bohemian Glass.
Novelty, Beauty and Art.
ALFRED B. PEARCE, 33, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS, WALL
LIGHTS, and Lustres, for Gas and Candles. Table Glass, &c.
Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7 10s.
Glass Dessert Services for 12 persons, from 21s.
All articles marked in plain figures.
Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for presents.
Mass, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.
London—Showrooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.
Birmingham—Manufactory and Showrooms, Broad-street.
Established 1807.

CHANDELIERS in BRONZE and ORMOLU
for DINING-ROOM and LIBRARY, Candelabras, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormoulu, China, and Glass. Statuettes in Parian, Vases, and other ornaments.—OSLER, 45, Oxford-street, W.

FURNITURE CARRIAGE-FREE to any
part of the Kingdom.

Drawing-room Suites, complete	£35	0	0
Dining-room Suites, complete	28	0	0
Bedroom Suites, complete	26	0	0

Warranted First Class.
P. and S. BENYON, 144, OXFORD-STREET.
Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post-free on application.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING
(CARRIAGE-FREE), see our ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing Prices and Estimates for Furnishing Houses of different classes. Will be forwarded gratis. This book is universally allowed, for its practical utility, to be unique. LEWIS OSBORNE and CO., Cabinet Manufacturers, Upholsterers, and Bedding Manufacturers, 22 and 23, Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge, London. N.B. Fifty Drawing and Dining Room Suites, various styles, from 12 to 100 guineas. An assortment of old Oak Furniture. Established 1810.

WALNUT SUITE of DRAWING-ROOM
FURNITURE.—a Great Bargain, of sterling quality, equal to new, the price 46 guineas, half its original value—consisting of a fine oval loo table, an occasional ditto, 5 ft. 6 in. mariquetterie cabinet, or an elegant 5 ft. chiffonier, a large size chimney glass, a settee; two easy-chairs, six small chairs, covered in rich silk broccatelle and chintz loose covers; a walnut whatnot, and two occasional chairs. Also, a SPANISH MAHOGANY DINING-ROOM SUITE, 36 guineas.—At R. GREEN and CO.'S, 34, Mortimer-street, Regent-street.

OLD OAK FURNITURE.—A complete suite
for a dining-room, comprising a magnificently carved antique sideboard, with plate-glass back, a ditto dining-table, a side-table to correspond, and eight chairs in morocco, the whole to be SOLD for 55 guineas—half its value. Also, four extra chairs and other furniture, suitable for a library.—At ROBERT GREEN and CO.'S, 34, Mortimer-street, Regent-street.

SUPERIOR EASY-CHAIRS and SOFAS,
best quality only, made to any shape, on approval, at T. H. FILMER and SON'S Manufactory, 31, 32, and 34, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. An Illustrated Priced Catalogue sent post-free.

CARPETS.—Now on hand, a large and choice
collection of Carpets of every description. Tapestries at very low prices. Brussels, Axminsters, Turkey, and the super Aubusson, patched specimens, altogether different in quality and as works of art from those made for sections.—SEWELL and CO., Compton House, Soho, W.

CHUBBS' LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES,
with all the newest improvements. Street-door Latches. Cash and Deed Boxes. Full Illustrated Price-lists sent free.
Chubb and Son, 57 St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and TABLETS, in
Marble, Stone, and Granite.—Designs and Estimates forwarded without charge. The British and Foreign Marble Galleries, Warwick House, 142 and 144, Regent-street; 29, 30, and 31, Warwick-street. Manufactories: Carrara, Brussels, Peterhead, and 17, Newman-street, London.—W. H. BURKE and CO., Proprietors, Statuaries by appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

SEWING-MACHINES.—SINGER and CO.'S
superior MACHINES for every class of family work and hemming, felling, tucking, gathering, cording, braiding, binding, are now ON SALE at their elegant and extensive Showrooms, 126, Regent-street, W., and 98, Cheapside, E.C. They combine every adaptation known to science, are easily learned and sparing. 70,000 in use in all parts of the world. Machines for all kinds of manufacturing and trade purposes. Skilful teachers on the premises. Illustrated Prospectus post-free. Shipping orders executed.—126, Regent-street, W.; 98, Cheapside, E.C.

SPECIAL PRIZE MEDAL for the BEST
SEWING-MACHINE awarded to W. F. THOMAS.—These celebrated Machines are adapted for both manufacturing and family use, and will stitch, hem, bind, gather, &c. Catalogues and samples of the work may be had on application to W. F. Thomas and Co., 68, Newgate-street, and Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London.

UNRIVALLED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE,
manufactured by the
WHEELER and WILSON COMPANY,
with
all recent improvements and additions.
Illustrated Prospectus gratis and post-free.
Offices and Salerooms,
139, Regent-street, London, W.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION.
OSTEO-HIDON (by her Majesty's Letters patent). Artificial Teeth, from one tooth to a complete set, without pain or extracting stumps, at half the usual charges, by Messrs. Gabriel, Dentists.
London: 27, Harley-street, W., and 34, Ludgate-hill, City (over Benson's); 134, Duke-street, Liverpool; 68, New-street, Birmingham. References to patients. Gabriel's "Treatise on the Teeth" gratis, or free by post. Diploma, 1815. Consultation free.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, exquisitely enamelled
to nature, detection impossible, purest materials and best work, on Mr. EKEKELL'S patented and painless plan of self-adhesion. (See New Edition of his Treatise, just published, free for seven stamps).—8, Grosvenor-street, Bond-street, W. Consultations free.

LADIES NURSING.—Mr. ELAM respectfully
invites the attention of all mothers to the following unrivalled specialities:—His FEEDING BOTTLES, Nursing Shields, Milk Receivers or Dress Preservers, Breast Pumps, improved Enemas, Abdominal Supporters, Umbilical Bands for Infants, Medicine Spoons, Invalid Cups, Nursery Night-lamps, Indestructible Tops for Feeding Bottles, Waterproof Sheeting and Lawn, Bed Protectors, Nursery Aprons, Bath Thermometers, prepared Fuller's Earth, &c.—196, Oxford-street.

100 PATTERNS SILKS, POST-FREE.
All the new and beautiful Coloured Silks for summer wear, Plain and Figured, from
1 guinea the Dress.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.
Established 20 years.

FOULARDS EXTRAORDINARY.—2500
yards of the very best French Foulard Silks, 12s. 9d. the Dress of 10 yards, 30 inches wide. Patterns free. Upwards of fifty different colourings.—NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, E.C.

5300 YARDS BLACK FRENCH GLACÉS,
2000 Yards Black Gros Grain Silk (very durable), Messrs. NICHOLSON are now selling the above, bought from one of the most noted Lyons manufacturers. Patterns of every quality from 1s. 11½d. to 10s. 6d. per yard, sent post-free. Some of these goods are a yard wide.
50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard. Established 20 years.

3000 UNINFLAMMABLE SILK
DRESSES, 12 yards for 12s. 6d., or 1s. 6½d. per yard, all colours. Warranted all pure silk. Patterns post-free.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

1863.—NOTICE.—Messrs. NICHOLSON
beg to state that their Address is (and has been for twenty years) 50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD (corner of Cheapside). They have no connection with any other firm.

DO YOU WISH YOUR CHILDREN
WELL DRESSED?—Boys' Knickerbocker Suits in Cloth, from 15s. 9d.; Useful School Suits, from 12s. 9d. Patterns of the Cloths, Directions for Measurement, and 45 Engravings of New Dresses, post-free.—NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE.
New Checked Glacés, 27s. 6d. for 12 yards.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

GLACÉ JACKETS,
for Walking, trimmed Real Lace, 21s. 6d.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

BURNOUS MANTLES.
Spanish Lace Burnous, One Guinea.
The remains of Summer Stock.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

MOIRES ANTIQUES.
SEWELL and CO.
have the largest selection of Moires Antiques, in White, Black, and all the new Colours, at 4½ guineas the Dress.
Compton House, Frith-street, Soho, W.

CLOSE of the SEASON in LONDON.
SEWELL and CO.
are now making their Annual Reduction of Stock, and invite the attention of ladies to many great bargains in
Plain and Fancy Silks,
Grenadines, Barèges, and Muslins;
Seaside, Travelling, and Yachting Dresses,
all at prices considerably below their value.
COMPTON HOUSE, Frith-street, Soho, W.

MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX and INDIA
OUTFITS.—CHRISTIAN and BATHURST respectfully solicit and inspection of their extensive and well-selected STOCK, combining Parisian taste with the excellence and durability of material for which their house has been noted for upwards of seventy years.
Christian and Bathurst, 11, Wigmore-street, W.

MESSRS. SWAN and EDGAR beg to
announce that their recent extensive purchases of RICH FANCY SILKS in Paris and Lyons are now ready for SALE. On very few occasions in their long experience have they been able to offer a lot of Silks of equal importance with the present, in which will be found a very large assortment of every description of Fancy Silk, both Black and Coloured, from prices comparatively low to the richest goods manufactured in France. Messrs. Swan and Edgar respectfully solicit the attention of the public to the same, feeling confident that the goods on examination will give the fullest satisfaction to every one conversant with the value of Silks who may favour them with a visit.
9 to 11, Piccadilly; and 39 to 51, Regent-street.

INDIAN and WEDDING OUTFITS, at
Wholesale Prices, at ADLEY and CO.'S City Depôt, 68, 69, and 70, Bishopsgate-street Without, Manufacturers of Foreign and Wedding Outfits, Ladies' Under-linen, and Baby Linen.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT.
Established in 1778.
LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS
sent free of carriage.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.
CAFFIN, SON, and CO., 60, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of
COMPLETE SETS OF BABY-LINEN,
which are sent home
throughout the kingdom free of carriage.
UNDERCLOTHING, for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES.
for Ladies and Children of all ages.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT.
Established in 1778.
BABIES' BASSINETS
Trimmed and Furnished
ready for use, and sent home free of carriage.
BASSINET BASKETS
Trimmed and Furnished to correspond.
CAFFIN, SON, and CO., 60, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.

OUTFITS, for all Classes, all Ages, and all
Climates, at
H. MOSES and SON'S.

READY-MADE and BESPOKE CLOTHING,
for all Classes and all Ages, at
H. MOSES and SON'S.

THE CELEBRATED "INDISPENSABLE"
SUIT, from 30s., at
H. MOSES and SON'S.

JUVENILE CLOTHING, in great variety, for
all Classes, at
H. MOSES and SON'S.

HOSIERY and DRAPERY, for all Classes
and all Ages, at
H. MOSES and SON'S.

HATS and CAPS, for all Classes and all
Ages, at
H. MOSES and SON'S.

BOOTS and SHOES, for all Classes and all
Ages, at
H. MOSES and SON'S.

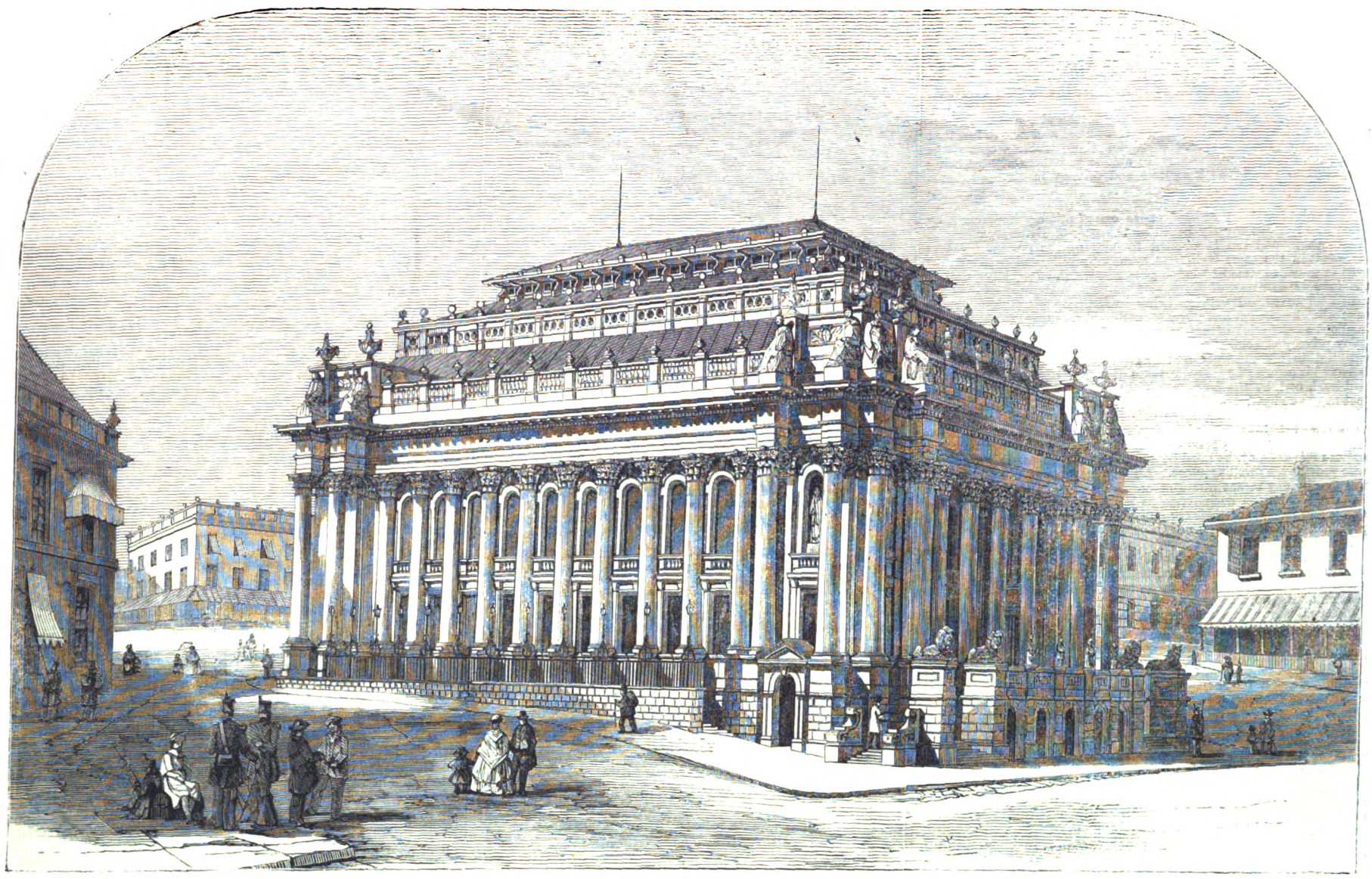
E. MOSES and SON:
London Houses:
154, 155, 156, 157, Minories; 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, Aldgate; 506, 507, 508, New Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, Hart-street; 127, 128, Tottenham-court-road; 283, Euston-road.
Country Establishments:
Sheffield and Bradford, Yorkshire.
The establishments are closed every Friday evening at sunset until Saturday evening at sunset, when business is resumed until 11 o'clock.
All articles are marked the lowest prices in plain figures.
Any article not approved of will be exchanged, or the money returned.
Lists of Prices, with Rules for Self-measurement, Fashion Card, and our pamphlet, "Gossip on Dress," gratis and post-free.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms,
Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. S. HYAM, 16, Beak-street, Regent-street, W. 1, or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1820.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES,
Uniforms, Jewellery, Miscellaneous Property, &c., of every description. Purchased to any amount by Mr. and Mrs. DAVIS, 5, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W. Ladies and gentlemen waited on, or, parcels sent P. O. orders remitted. Established 60 years.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.—Uniforms,
Jewellery, Miscellaneous Property, &c., of every description purchased to any amount, by Mr. and Mrs. D. DAVIS, 66, Marylebone-lane, Oxford-street, W. Ladies and Gentlemen waited upon. Parcels sent—money remitted. Established seventy years.

Digitized by Google



THE NEW OPERA-HOUSE AT MALTA.

THE NEW OPERA-HOUSE, MALTA.

WE this week give an Illustration of the new opera-house at Malta. It is in the Italian style of architecture, having a handsome portico supported by four columns of the Corinthian order, approached from a bold terrace by a flight of steps, the terrace itself having two approaches by steps at each end. The base of the building is rusticated, and ornamented with four lions couchant. The figures which are to adorn the front as well as the top of the building are not yet sculptured. The sides of the edifice have three-quarter columns rendered upon them, and panelled between. The roof is two-storied, and well ventilated to suit the warmth of the climate; here, also, are the departments for the scene-painters, and workshops for the carpenters and other individuals connected with the works. We believe rooms are allotted for the residence of some of the principal artists, and the ground floor will have shops somewhat like our Italian Opera-house in the Haymarket. The stone used in the construction is Maltese. Mr. E. M. Barry, A.R.A., is the architect. The building is calculated to hold nearly 1300 persons.

MR. PEABODY'S DWELLINGS FOR THE POOR,

IN COMMERCIAL-STREET, SPITALFIELDS.

THE building is situated at the corner of Commercial-street and White Lion-street, Spitalfields, near to the Eastern Counties Railway station. It is built entirely of brick, and has a frontage of 215 ft. 6 in. towards Commercial-street and of 140 ft. towards White Lion-street.

The Commercial-street wing contains nine shops, with dwellings and stores attached, occupying the basement, ground, and first floors. Above these, on the second and third floors, are twenty-seven dwellings for the poor, with entrances entirely distinct from those of the shops. The fourth or topmost floor is occupied with laundries, baths, and areas for drying clothes and the use of children in wet weather.

The White Lion-street wing contains thirty dwellings for the poor, which occupy the ground, first, second, and third floors, the fourth or topmost floor being arranged, as that in Commercial-street, for the purposes of washing clothes, &c.

The dwellings consist of one, two, and three rooms, situated on each side of a wide and well-ventilated corridor. They are supplied with large, well-lighted cupboards, cooking-range, oven, boiler, hot-plate, &c. Lavatories, &c., are provided on each floor. Dust-shafts

THE "PEABODY" DWELLINGS FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS POOR IN COMMERCIAL-STREET, SPITALFIELDS.

Digitized by Google

extend from the roof to the basement, where large dustbins are provided with separate access from the yard. The living-rooms average 13 ft. by 10 ft., and the bedrooms 13 ft. by 8 ft. Their height is 8 ft. from floor to ceiling.

There are seven dwellings of three rooms, forty-seven dwellings of two rooms, and three dwellings of one room; besides a porter's tenement and office and a co-operative store. The building is being erected by Messrs. W. Cubitt and Co. from the designs of H. A. Darbishire, Esq.

The occupants will pay rents according to the size and accommodation of their dwellings, but these will be fixed at a rate so low that the poorest of the industrious class—i.e., those whose wages range from 12s. to 22s. per week—may be able to pay them without being compelled to sacrifice their comfort and privacy by taking lodgers. No tenant will be allowed to sublet his rooms under any pretext whatever.

This point has been insisted on as one of primary importance by those who have so largely benefited the poor of Bethnal-green and Westminster, and the benevolent founder of the present building regards it in the same light. A system prevails, and is sanctioned even in so-called "model" lodging-houses, which effectually prevents the domestic condition of the poor from being materially and permanently improved. Dwellings being scarce, the poor workman must take what he can get and pay the exorbitant demands of the principal landlord at the price of any sacrifice to himself: Though he would enjoy privacy at home if he could secure it at moderate cost, it is not essential to his existence, and he regards it as a luxury which is beyond his means; he therefore takes as many lodgers as his dwelling will hold, and, by the help which they afford, he is able to pay his rent at the end of the week. If the working man is to be comfortable, he must have his home, large or small, all to himself; if he is to know the meaning of the word decency, he must learn it in his own family; and if he is to enjoy this comfort and acquire this decency, he must be assisted, as far as possible, by those who provide his dwelling place. All who improve the habitations of the poor by any means whatever are benefactors, but those who can improve them upon such terms as shall secure improvement in the habits and feelings of their occupants achieve the greatest good and produce the most lasting benefit.

In order that the tenants may be benefited in the present instance, and that the revenues of the building may yield a fair return upon its cost, advantage has been taken of its favourable situation, and shops have been introduced to increase the income, and to share a portion of the working expenses.

After all charges upon the revenue have been paid, the surplus will be set aside to accumulate, and when a sufficiently large sum has been provided by this means, the trustees will extend their work and erect other buildings in other districts requiring their assistance. Thus the original fund will be ever increasing and ever extending its usefulness, and the poor by deriving benefit themselves will confer benefit upon their class.

NATIVE CHIEFS FROM NEW ZEALAND.

NEW Zealand is "destined to become the Great Britain of the southern hemisphere;" so says an eminent author and statesman. With a fine, if not the finest, climate in the world, and with corresponding advantages in the riches of her soil, there is probably everything to warrant such an opinion and to justify such a belief. But our modern prophet has not told us what part the native (Maori) race will play in the future of the antipodal empire. That the native New Zealanders have played an important part in the past, and are playing an important part in the present, history of the colony few persons will be disposed to question, least of all those who have recently received signal proofs not only of the general intelligence of the Maori race, but likewise of their valour. But whether descendants from the original stock or the "half-caste," the number of which is daily on the increase, will multiply as the country shall advance in power and prosperity, is a question to be solved by time.

The idea of bringing the New Zealand chieftains (represented in the present group) to England originated in the following manner:—During his residence among them Mr. Jenkins, interpreter to the Government, frequently spoke of the power and greatness of England and her vast resources. To this the chiefs invariably replied. "You may tell us these things to make us think little of ourselves, but we don't believe all you say, for if England be such a great and wealthy nation, how is it that so many of you come here and try to get our settlements out of our hands?" Having promised many of the chiefs that he would take them to England, and thus enable them, by actual observation, to form a correct estimate of the true character of the English people, Mr. Jenkins placed the matter before the Governor, Sir George Grey, and obtained his Excellency's approval of the project.

Since their arrival in the mother country the chiefs have declared themselves to be favourably impressed both with England and the English people. They could scarcely be otherwise, as they have already received a most hospitable reception from some of the leading personages in the kingdom. But it is our public establishments and noble institutions which appear most of all to impress the Maories with the greatness of this country, and these impressions will no doubt, on the return of the visitors to their native land, tend to the peaceful disposition of their respective tribes. The following address (translated) was presented to the Duke of Newcastle at the first interview of the chiefs with his Grace:—

Give attention, O people of this land, and hear the reason why this (Maori) people are seen here in this land. Mr. Jenkins asked us, "Would not some of you Maori chiefs like to go to England?" We answered, "What to do there?" He replied, "To see the superiority of England, and to exhibit the customs of New Zealand to the people of England." Then we said, "Yes, let us go and see the evil of that land and the good of that land; and also let us see the Queen, the mother of all the nations under the heaven." God is in heaven who made the earth and the people: the Queen is in England who made the laws by which men are benefited. Give attention, therefore, O people of profound thought, to the workings of my mind. My eyes have seen the good of this land. My heart is rejoicing continually at the multitude of things which my eyes now see, but my heart is dark and filled with chagrin towards my fathers and my forefathers for their stupidity in not seeking out knowledge for my country. The consequence of their ignorance is, that you and I have continued estranged from one another (meaning the Maori people and the English). Perhaps, had they been wise to seek out the things (or knowledge) by which the body and the soul may live, you and I would, long ere this, have been one. You would be as an elder brother to me and I as a younger brother to you. Another obstacle in my way is, that I do not understand your language, which is the cause that we cannot speak to each other, mouth to mouth. Were it not so, I might be able to accomplish something, let it be ever so little; for all the good that is in New Zealand is the fruit of the religion which was brought to us from you. Had it not been for the law (of God), that land would still be wrapped in death—understanding nothing of death or life, evil or good.

The following is a list of the names and tribes of the chiefs:—

Kameriara te Hautakiri Wharepapa, son of the celebrated warrior chieftain, Wharepapa, one of the great Hongi's generals.

Horomana te Atua, son of Te Anga, another of Hongi's generals.

Wiremu te Wana, son of Pou, another of Hongi's generals.

Reihana Taukawan, son of Tukarewa, one of the bravest and most renowned of the old Ngapuhi chieftains of the last generation.

Hare Pomare, son of the well-known warrior Pomare, who was taken prisoner by the British troops, under a flag of truce, during Heke's war, but was, on arrival in Auckland, immediately released.

Hariata Tutapuiti (wife of Hare Pomare), daughter of Pikimaui, one of Hongi's fighting chiefs, and a confidential companion of the great and good Tamati Waka Nene, our noble ally in the northern war.

Hirini Pakia, son of Tipene Hari, who is first cousin to the great Hongi, grandson of Te Waharaupo, and general of Hongi and Kawiti.

Hariata te Iringa (wife of Hirini), daughter of Japo, Kawiti's son. Both Hirini and his wife are closely allied to the faithful Waka Nene.

Paratene te Manu, son of Kau te Awha, and descendent of the powerful chieftain Rangitukiwaha, of the Ngapuhi tribe.

Kihirini te Tuahu, son of Whareri, grandson of Te Whiu, and descendant of the fierce and much dreaded cannibal chieftain, Rangitihi, of Tuhourangi, Tarawera Lake, Taupo, interior of Northern Island.

Takerei Ngawaka, grandson of the great Heuheu, of Taupo, who, with his family and part of his tribe, was buried under a landslip a few years ago.

Ngahuia, granddaughter of the celebrated chief Hereta Taniwha (commonly called "Hook-Nose"), of the Coromandel district, Houraki Gulf, and contemporary with Captain Cook.

Hapimana Ngapiko, son of Mokoera, grandson of Rangitawhanga, and great-grandson of Te Ra Taunga, all noted warrior chieftains of the Ngatiawa tribe, Taranaki.

Hariata Haumu, daughter of Paratene te Ru, near relative of Arama Karaka Pi and Tamati Waka Nene.

The four first-named chiefs belong to the Hapu of Ngalirangi, tribe of Ngapuhi, and are descendants of the far-famed Pene Taui, who took such a prominent part in the wars of the rebel chiefs Heke and Kawiti. The chieftain Hongi visited England, in company with Waikato, in the reign of George IV., and was called Shunghee. He was the first to introduce firearms among his countrymen, and was the fiercest warrior and most cruel cannibal on Maori record.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR WILLIAM MASSEY STANLEY, BART.

Sir William Thomas Stanley Massey Stanley, tenth Baronet, of Hooton, in the county of Chester, was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Stanley, the ninth Baronet, by his wife, Mary, only child and heiress of Sir Carnaby Haggerston, fifth Baronet, of Haggerston, Northumberland. He was born in 1807, and succeeded to the baronetcy and large patrimonial estates in Cheshire on the death of his father, in August, 1841. From 1837 to 1841 he represented Pontefract in the House of Commons on Conservative principles. Not long after his accession to the title, he had from ill health to seek the more genial climate of the south of Europe; and motives of economy, in consequence of heavy incumbrances, induced him to continue abroad. He had latterly been resident in Paris and its vicinity. Sir William died at Paris on the 29th ult., and, as he never married, he is succeeded by his next brother, now Sir Rowland Errington, the eleventh Baronet, who was born in 1809, and who assumed, in 1820, the surname of "Errington" only, in lieu of his patronymic, in compliance with the will of Henry Errington, Esq., of Red Rice, Hants. He married, the 7th of January, 1839, Julia, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B., Adjutant General of the Forces. Through his mother, who was the heiress of Sir Carnaby Haggerston, Sir Rowland Errington has a good claim to the ancient barony of Umfravill; but the question, we believe, has not yet been adjudicated on by the House of Lords. The Stanleys of Hooton are the senior branch of that illustrious house to which belong the Earl of Derby and Lord Stanley of Alderley, and of which the Saxon origin is so old and the historic fame so great that it undoubtedly ranks among the very highest families of the realm. The first of the Stanleys of Hooton who was made a Baronet was Sir William Stanley, a Cavalier, who obtained the honour from Charles II. by patent, dated the 17th of June, 1662. From him the title has descended through a long series of Baronets to Sir Rowland Errington, the present Baronet, who, without the name, now represents the oldest line of Stanley.

GENERAL SIR THOMAS ERSKINE NAPIER, K.C.B.

Sir Thomas Erskine Napier, K.C.B., a General in the Army and Colonel of the 71st Foot, was the younger son of the Hon. Charles Napier, of Merchistoun Hall, in the county of Stirling, by his second wife, Christian, daughter of Gabriel Hamilton, Esq., of Westburn, in the county of Lanark, and was the grandson of Francis, sixth Lord Napier, of Merchistoun, and the only brother of the late Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B. He was born May 10, 1790, and, true to the warlike spirit of his race, he, when only fifteen years of age, entered the British Army. He then joined as Ensign the 52nd Regiment, and served at the siege of Copenhagen and battle of Kiozo, and as Aide-de-camp to General Sir John Hope, in the expedition to Sweden. He was subsequently with Sir John Moore in Spain, and in the glorious retreat that ended with the battle of Corunna. He was then in Sicily, and again in the Peninsula, and shared in the fame achieved at Cadiz, Fuentes d'Onor, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, and the Nive. During this victorious course he was twice wounded, losing on the second occasion his left arm. He was, in 1838, made a C.B., and in 1860 a K.C.B. He became a Major-General in 1846, a Lieutenant-General in 1854, and a General in 1861. He was, in 1854, appointed Colonel of the 15th Regiment of Foot, and in 1859 was transferred to the 71st Regiment. He was for some years Assistant Adjutant-General of the Northern District of Ireland, and has held several other staff appointments. He had the silver war medal, with seven clasps. The General married Margaret, daughter and coheir of — Falconer, Esq., of Woodcot, by whom he had an only child, Margaret, who died in 1849. The demise of Sir Thomas Napier occurred on the 5th inst., at his seat, Polton House, Lasswade, near Edinburgh.

THE COUNTESS DOWAGER OF CALEDON.

The Right Hon. Catherine Freman, Countess Dowager of Caledon, who died on the 8th inst., at her seat, Tittenhanger, Herts, after a short illness, was the great great-granddaughter of Lord Chancellor the Earl of Hardwicke; the great-granddaughter of Lord Chancellor the Hon. Charles Yorke; and the daughter of Philip, third Earl of Hardwicke, by his wife, Lady Elizabeth Lindsay, eldest daughter of James, fifth Earl of Balcarres. The Countess of Caledon was born April 18, 1786, and was married, Oct. 16, 1811, to Du Pré, second Earl of Caledon, by whom (who died April 8, 1839) her Ladyship had an only son, James Du Pré, third and late Earl of Caledon, and father of John, the present Earl, a minor. The Countess Dowager of Mexborough, the Dowager Lady Stuart de Rothesay, and the Dowager Countess Somers are the surviving sisters of the Countess Dowager of Caledon.

THE DOWAGER LADY KILMAINE.

The Right Hon. Anne Baroness Kilmaine, of The Neale, who died on the 6th inst., in her ninetieth year, at her town house, 26, Chester-square, was a scion of the noble house of Cavendish, Dukes of Devonshire. She was the fourth daughter (by his wife, Sarah, in her own right Baroness Waterpark) of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart., P.C., Receiver-General of Ireland, and was the great-grandmother of Sir Henry Anson Cavendish, present and fourth Baron Waterpark. Her Ladyship was married about seventy years ago to James Caulfield, second Baron Kilmaine, by whom (who died the 23rd of May, 1825) she had John Cavendish, present Baron Kilmaine, and seven other sons and two daughters, of whom four sons and one daughter, Sarah Louisa, wife of Colonel George Disbrowe, survive her. Lady Kilmaine's second son is the Hon. and Very Rev. Henry Montagne Browne, Dean of Lismore, and Rector of Burn Church, in the county of Kilkenny.

LADY KATHLEEN TIGHE.

Lady Kathleen Louisa Georgiana Tighe, whose death occurred on the 9th inst., was the sixth daughter of John William, fourth Earl of Bessborough, by his wife, Lady Maria Fane, third daughter of John, tenth Earl of Westmorland. Lady Kathleen was born on the 30th of August, 1826, and was married on the 9th of August, 1858, to Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Edward Tighe, eldest son of Daniel Tighe, Esq., of Rosanna, in the county of Wicklow, by whom she leaves an infant family. Lady Kathleen Tighe was sister to John George Brabazon, fifth and present Earl of Bessborough; to the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby, Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department; to the Hon. Gerald Ponsonby; and to Lady De Manley. Of the family of Lady Kathleen's husband, the Tighes of Rosanna, was Henry Tighe, Esq., M.P., whose wife was Mrs. Tighe, the poetess, the author of "Psyche."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Henry Montagu Upton, Viscount Templetown, of Castle Upton, near Belfast, and The Albany, was proved in London by the joint executors, Major-General the Right Hon. George Frederick Viscount Templeton, C.B., and Lieutenant-General the Hon. Arthur Upton (the brothers of the testator). The personalty was sworn under £45,000. The will was executed in 1848, to which are appended four codicils made this year. His Lordship has devised his castle and demesnes, and all other real estate, to his brother and heir, the present Viscount, to whom he leaves the pictures, statuary, &c., to be held as heirlooms. To his sister, Mrs. Spalding, his Lordship has left a liberal legacy, as well as to other of his relatives and personal friends, appointing his brother, Lieutenant-General the Hon. Arthur Upton, residuary legatee of the personalty. Annuities and legacies are bequeathed to his yachtsmen.

The will of Joshua Field, Esq., of Park-crescent, Portland-place, was proved in London under £250,000, the executors being Joshua Francis Whittell, Esq., of Helmsley Lodge, Flaxton, Yorkshire; Eugene T. C. Whittell, Esq. (son of the latter); and Charles Evans, Esq., solicitor, Gray's-inn-square. The will bears date 1858, and two codicils 1861. To his nephew, Joshua F. Whittell, he has devised his estates in Yorkshire (Leeds excepted), and on his decease they will descend to his great nephew, Eugene, whom he has appointed residuary legatee of both real and personal estate. To his nieces, the Countess of Rosse, and Delia, wife of the Hon. Arthur Duncombe, legacies of £20,000 are bequeathed. Numerous legacies are left to other of his relatives and friends; very liberal legacies and annuities to his servants; and a legacy of £2000 to each of the following institutions—namely, the Middlesex Hospital, Royal Free Hospital, King's College Hospital, Metropolitan Convalescent Hospital (Walton), Brompton Hospital, Leeds Infirmary, Putney Royal Hospital, Samaritan Institution, Governesses' Institution, Soldiers' Infant Home, and the Benevolent or Strangers' Friend Society.

The will of George Salter, Esq., of Weir Lodge, Taunton, Somersetshire, was proved in London under £60,000 personalty. The executors are his sons, William C. Salter and George Salter, Esqrs. To his wife, besides other bequests, he leaves an annuity of £300, and the residence of Weir Lodge, for her life, and which, upon her decease, devolves to his two sons (his executors), whom he appoints residuary legatees. There are other legacies to his family, and bequests to his servants.

The Pugin Memorial Committee, having collected the sum of £1000, has placed the same at the disposal of the Institute of Architects, in trust, for the formation of a student travelling-fund.

From Central America it is stated that General Carrera had again left Guatemala for the purpose of invading San Salvador and Honduras. General Barrios is said to have 5000 men ready to oppose him, and has received a loan of 350,000 dols. from the people of San Salvador to enable him to carry on the war. General Jerez was at La Union, San Salvador, with 800 men, about to make another attack on Nicaragua. General Martinez was to oppose his progress with between 200 and 300 troops, and Jerez, it was expected, would again be routed.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Romola. By George Eliot. (3 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.) The sun has not yet mounted so high as to peep through those narrow windows which look from the second story of a sombre mass of stone upon the Via de' Bardi in Florence; yet, if we follow yon grey-haired serving-man through the grim portal, and up the grim staircase till we arrive at the room to which those windows belong, we may see through the gloom a striking picture. The room is long and spacious, but the carpet, which was once a splendour, has long been worn to dimness; around are many shelves, on which stand books in scrupulous order; and here and there, on stands and tables, are marble busts, and lamps of bronze, and elegant vases of Magna Græcia. Yonder is seated a blind old man, delicately pale, with refinement written on brow and nostril; his drooping white locks are surmounted by a black velvet cap, which tends to enhance the delicacy of his complexion; but a firm mouth and powerful chin lend to his face an expression of proud tenacity and latent impetuosity. With one white hand upon the old man's chair and the other resting on a reading-desk, with golden hair that ripples over her neck, with hazel eyes bent on the learned page, and with silver voice—sweet substitute for sight—stands a young and feminine but yet truthful likeness of the greybeard, who sits and listens. You might fancy her the Madonna before her espousal; but the virgin is Romola, and the sightless student is her father. Now, let it not be supposed that Romola's occupation is agreeable to her—she is only performing, with gentle patience and secret weariness, a part of that duty which is the guiding star of her life. For he who should be the eyes of Bardo de' Bardi, the son, upon whom the old man lavished instruction and whom he stored with learning, has proclaimed the worship of ancient literature—which threatened, in 1492, to supplant the worship of the Saviour—both foolishness and blasphemy, and, with his father's curse upon him, has joined the Dominican brotherhood. So Romola attempts to supply her brother's place, and has to bear, besides her self-imposed burden, the garrulous complaints of a pedantic father, who takes every opportunity of sighing over the mental imperfections of women and comparing them unfavourably with those of men. But soon relief seems to have come to Romola. Enter a Greek, handsome as his possible ancestor,

Νιρεύς, ὃς κάλλιστος ἀνὴρ ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦλθεν,

learned as Longinus, and not much older than Romola. For old Bardo, though he is poor, is a man of some influence, and the Greek is glad to repay his recommendation by becoming occasionally his reader and amanuensis. How much the sight of Romola had to do with the wily Greek's offer of assistance is only a matter of guess; however, after he had obtained Romola's hand in marriage it was very little help he vouchsafed to his father-in-law, who pined and soon passed away to the land where all things, even books, are forgotten. Romola's husband, thanks to his personal graces and to a straightforward course of ingratitude and villany (successfully hidden from Romola at first), reaches high dignity and great wealth.

Such cunning they who live on high
Have given unto the Greek.

But his end is miserable. He is pursued by a mob; forced to jump from a bridge and swim for his life; then, just as he has reached the land in a state of exhaustion, he is clutched by the man who had picked him an infant from the kennel, had laid him in his bosom and been a father to him, who had been taken captive by the Turks, had sent to him to beg for ransom, had been deserted by him at the time of need, and ultimately disclaimed by him in the streets of Florence; and who, now that the hour of vengeance has arrived, strangles the man who had been to him a son. The author goes on to say, "Then he *sat on the body*, still clutching the tunic." The idea conveyed to our mind by this picture is ludicrous, and we think the author would have done better to omit it and to proceed immediately to the description of the avenger falling dead upon his victim. Romola's heart has long been estranged from her husband, and therefore his death causes her little pain; she thenceforth devotes her life to the children of Tessa, who being a pretty, blue-eyed fool, with too much love to leave room for sense, has been seduced under a form of marriage by the inimitable Greek; and the parts of the story which treat of Tessa and her children are, if not the best, certainly the most interesting. George Eliot then seems at home again. That pen, from the tip of which flowed Nature's self upon the speaking pages in "Adam Bede" and the "Mill on the Floss," moves but stiffly in the delineation of what is forced and artificial. Whisper it not above the breath; but in "Romola" George Eliot is wordy: we miss the pregnant terseness, the pungent humour, the irresistible pathos. We are no longer introduced to a circle of whom we at once become a part; we are conducted round a waxwork show and have the histories of the figures related to us. It is easy to account for the unpopularity (compared with previous works by the same author) of "Romola" during its periodical phase: it cannot "be understanded of the people." Sismondi's "Italian Republics" is not so much read as perhaps it ought to be; few Englishmen care for Florentine events in those days, when Lorenzo de' Medici, the father of Leo X., the friend and adviser of Pope Innocent VIII., the patron of literature and the arts, the fine gentleman and the bad citizen, had departed this life, leaving Florence to a future of discord and misgovernment. Even Savonarola, the Dominican monk of Ferrara, the eloquent preacher of San Marco, the bold antagonist of Alexander VI. (*monstrum nulla virtute redemptum A vitiis*) with his trial by fire, and his rack-extorted confessions and his semi-martyrdom, is little known and less sympathised with among us. Who, again, takes any interest in the *Piagnoni, Arrabbiati*, and *Bigi*? Add to this the unpleasant sensation of reading a mediæval story written in modern English, so that you have constantly to project yourself out of your age with nothing but memory to keep you fixed in the fifteenth century (for the domestic scenes might do for the nineteenth), and it is tolerably evident for what reasons so clever a book should—in its periodical form at least—have met with fewer eulogists than from the author's fame was probable: firstly, the historical epoch and scene are not such as to engage the attention of the ordinary English reader; secondly, the main story is not only interwoven with, but overpowered by, the historical events; thirdly, in the proem—which is quite unnecessary—and elsewhere fine writing has been made to do duty for natural outflow; and, lastly, a sense of confusion is created by reason of there being no linguistic mark to impress upon the mind, by quaintness or some other striking characteristic, the idea of mediæval times.

Adrian L'Estrange. (1 vol. Smith, Elder, and Co.) Love and lust contend, and the latter is victorious; treachery triumphs over straightforwardness; Lilian is trepanned into a half-marriage, and Darcy Pierrepont has his desire. But Lily's heart is with Adrian, and Adrian's heart is with Lily: each wonders at the others silence, and at last Lily goes mad and Adrian is engaged to another, for he has learnt to mourn for Lilian as lost, and he is of that type of men to whom is very applicable the saying, "Quand on n'a pas ce qu'on aime il faut aimer ce qu'on a." He is not inconstant, he is only not inconsolable; and Catherine Vernon has vast powers of consolation, which, after Lilian's death and many adventures on the part of Adrian, she is enabled to exercise. It is a touching story, excellently written: the female characters are charmingly drawn, and if Catherine is satisfied with Adrian's behaviour it is not for others to express dissatisfaction. His conduct was extraordinary, but the circumstances which influenced it were also extraordinary.

Fish-hatching. By Frank T. Buckland. (1 vol. Tinsley Brothers.) One of the energetic secretaries of the Acclimatisation Society here presents the public with some observations, the substance of which was contained in a lecture delivered by him at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, upon an interesting subject, attracting every day more and more attention. Pisciculturists (to adopt a hard word) are invited to examine Mr. Buckland's account.

A Tour in Tartanland. By Cuthbert Bede. (1 vol. Bentley.) Scotland is the more common name for the country of this tour; but then the alliteration and the picturesqueness of the title would be lost. All who feel a desire to read of Scottish scenes viewed "through roseate glasses," and described in pleasant, gossiping, demisemi-humorous style, accompanied by numerous anecdotes and extracts from popular poetical and prose writers, will receive great pleasure from a "Tour in Tartanland."

The Pacific Railroad Company have advertised for 4000 tons of American railroad iron to be supplied to the company.

Digitized by Google

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

AND are the domes of South Kensington to be saved from their threatened doom, after all? "And shall Trelawney die?" or, rather, is Trelawney *not* to die this time? We are told that the domes are to be spared from utter demolition, and are only to undergo the milder ordeal of transplantation. In the nick of time, and while the pickaxe was poised in mid-air preparatory to the first breach being hewn in the brick walls of the Exhibition building, the Alexandra Park Company stepped forward—so runs the echo—to make a bid for the whole affair *en bloc*—stock, lock, and barrel. It is said that the domes, and the walls, and the girders, are all to be removed to Muswell-hill, where, under the auspices of the Alexandra Park Company, the famous scheme of a "Palace for the People" which was to educate all the world and his wife to pursuits of art and industry and force the Crystal Palace to hide its diminished head, is at length to be carried out.

Ever so many months ago, we commented on this projected "Palace for the People," and asked what had become of it, for we remembered how a great *fête champêtre* was once held in honour of this "house of fame" *in nubibus*; how Lord Brougham was eloquent, and Sir Charles Fox sagacious, and Lord Talbot de Malahide facetious, and Mr. George Godwin enthusiastic about it; and how it was to be erected from the designs of Mr. Owen Jones. Will the modified scheme come to anything, we wonder? and will the "people" show much alacrity in frequenting the "palace" designed for their recreation and improvement? Great alterations would, of course, be made in the appearance of the old Exhibition building in its new abode; and there might be a chance of carrying out on the exterior façade Captain Fowke's florid plan of ornamentation, which now wastes its sweetness on the desert air (and on Bristol board) in the architectural room of the Royal Academy. The domes, we learn from Echo, are, when re-erected, to be "slated." Surely those unlucky cupolas have received "slating" enough—in a metaphorical sense—during the past eighteen months to last them for ever and a day!

That dismal discovery in the Islington nursery-grounds of the remains of the poor murdered child Elizabeth Hunter—for there seems no doubt of the skeleton found being that of the long-missing girl—vividly recalls one of the ghastliest stanzas in Thomas Hood's "Dream of Eugene Aram"—

> So wills the fierce, avenging Sprite,
> Till blood for blood atones!
> Aye, though he's buried in a cave,
> And trodden down with stones,
> *And years have rotted off his flesh*
> *The world shall see his bones.*

Even quicklime is not always to be depended upon, but will play the assassin false, as in the well-remembered case of Patrick O'Connor, murdered in Bermondsey by the Mannings. The corpse had been well covered up with quicklime, but the destructive agent failed to decompose the set of false teeth mounted in gold which the dead man wore. So, too, in the instance of Elizabeth Hunter, a few fragments of clothing and an iron tip to a boot, sufficient for the purpose of identification, escaped the action of the quicklime.

Mr. Cowper is not ordinarily a funny Minister, but he is a very "plucky" one—witness his remarkable "stump" oration to the Sunday mob in Hyde Park. He had his joke, however, on Monday, in the Commons, when, an honourable member asking for explanations as to the crippled and mutilated condition of the statue of George II. in Leicester-square, the Chief Commissioner of Works suggested that his late Majesty might have given way under the superincumbent weight of Mr. Wyld's Great Globe. The Government, it appears, have no power over the old statues; but they can impose a veto on the erection of new ones.

As for Leicester-square itself, it is rapidly going to rack and ruin again. While the ornamental market scheme was before Parliament some interested parties among the inhabitants, anxious, we presume, to show how pretty a place the square might be made without a market, bestirred themselves to lay out the area in serpentine walks and grass-plots. The few barrows-full of gravel and turf-sods have soon been expended, and Leicester-square has reverted to its original desolation. The serpentine paths have disappeared in the midst of a mangy desert of rubbish and rank herbage. The maimed and deformed statue is simply an insult to the memory—not of George II., whom the hideous effigy does not in the least resemble—but of Guy Fawkes. Some of the missing iron railings to the square have been replaced by wooden ones; and, three days ago, we saw a party of ragged urchins coolly root up two of these sham railings and march into the centre of the square, where they proceeded to turn head over heels, and play at pitch and toss against the pedestal of Guy-George's fetish. This is carrying out the "playgrounds for the people" movement with a vengeance. All this appears to us to be very disgraceful to some person or persons unknown; yet for five thousand pounds we would undertake to make Leicester-square one of the prettiest and most agreeable promenades in London.

The Working Men's Club and Institute Union met on Saturday last in the Royal Society's Room in Burlington House, under the presidency of the venerable Lord Brougham, and in the evening the council of the association had a pleasant little dinner at the Whittington Club, Lord Lyttelton in the chair. Mr. Cowper, Sir William à'Beckett (the retired Chief Justice of New South Wales, and brother of the lamented Gilbert Abbott à'Beckett, of *Punch* and the Southwark Police Court), with Mr. Heywood, the Rev. Newman Hall, and other philanthropic gentlemen, spoke at the afternoon gathering. Properly carried out and sensibly conducted, and with the reins of internal government left in the hands of the working men themselves, these clubs and institutes are calculated to effect a vast amount of good among the industrial classes. But it will, nevertheless, take a long time to wean the working man from his favourite "public."

A very excellent charitable association, the Newsvenders' Benevolent and Provident Institution, of which Mr. Charles Dickens—mindful of that wonderful newsboy in the "Haunted Man" who calls out "Mornin' paper, pepper, pupper, popper, or pipper" according to time and temperature—is president, holds its annual festival at the Freemasons' Tavern on Tuesday, the 21st of July. Mr. Benjamin Webster is to take the chair, and the ladies are to dine with the gentlemen. The newsvenders are no misogynists.

We willingly give ear to a very pleasant echo—namely, that it is in contemplation in some influential aristocratic and artistic circles to present a testimonial to Miss Louisa Pyne. The most charming of English songstresses is about, it is understood, to retire from the management of the Royal English Opera; and the present moment is felt to be eminently fitting for a public recognition, not alone of her great talents and blameless character, but also of the eminent services she has rendered to the lyric stage in England. Vocalists, composers, dramatists, and the public at large have alike cause to be grateful to Miss Louisa Pyne for her energetic and unremitting exertions in a national cause; and the appreciation of her merits should be enhanced by the knowledge that the great artist is likewise the accomplished and highminded lady.

Everybody knows that there was a disgraceful riot at Cremorne Gardens on the night of the Oaks; but as much fuss has been made over the trial of the alleged rioters as though the battle of the Oaks had been one of the battles of the Roses. The case seemed one which a magistrate might well have settled summarily by fine or imprisonment; but, in lieu of so swift an adjudication, we have had a long-protracted trial at the Middlesex Sessions. An enormous mass of conflicting testimony was adduced; and, after the most voluble advocates at the Bar had exhausted themselves in orations pro and con., the jury found six young gentlemen guilty of riotous behaviour, and they were respectively sentenced to pay fines of fifty, twenty, and ten pounds. We should be glad to hear the last of the Cremorne affair; but the public are now threatened with a counter-prosecution, brought by one of the young gentlemen convicted, against the police, for savagely beating him.

It is of course dreadfully unconstitutional, and highly "un-English," to hint at the possibility of such a thing; but we do think that order might be much better preserved in our theatres and public gardens if the police were clad in military uniform, and if they carried arms. We will (with all due deference) give our reasons for this opinion. A policeman in a crowd not only looks like a civilian, but he too frequently acts like a civilian, and a very disorderly one too. Knowing that his truncheon is not a lethal weapon, he "pitches in" to his nearest neighbour without the slightest regard for consequences, and distributes broken heads, squashed noses, and black eyes in the most indiscriminate manner. If he wore a sword or carried a bayonet he would not dare to use it recklessly, nor, as a rule, would the crowd dare to assault him. The moral effect of a squad of municipal guards is astonishing; and for throwing oil on the troubled waters of a mob there is nothing like the gleam of a few bayonets, or even the sparkle of half a dozen shakoes. It is the easiest thing in the world to knock off a policeman's hat—the weight being all in the crown—and, bareheaded, he loses, in a crowd, his sole distinguishing feature; but you can't knock off a military shako. As to the "un-English" part of the question, it will be scarcely a bull, we hope, if we point to the martially-equipped Irish constabulary; and, reminding our antiquarian readers that the "mug-house riots" of the last century were frequently quelled by a file of the Guards, we may direct, in conclusion, their attention to the scarlet-clad grenadiers who pace up and down in front of the two Opera Houses. The present functions of those warriors appear to consist in acting as targets for the "chaff" of the little boys; but in old days they mounted guard at the doors of our theatres, and on the very stage itself; ay, and at Vauxhall, and Ranelagh, and Marylebone Gardens, *for the purpose of preserving order among the crowd.* You can't play tomfool's tricks with a grenadier; and yet England was "merrie England" then.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. R. D., Edinburgh.—We have no recollection of the former objection to Problem No. 966, and we do not quite understand the present one. If you will be good enough to say what there is, either in the problem or in the solution, to which you make exception, it shall be laid before the composer.

M. R. T.—The key moves of enigma 1312 are 1. K to K Kt 7th; 2. Q to Q 8th, or 2. P to K Kt 5th (according as Black plays), and mate next move. Those of No. 1317 shall be given shortly.

SPHYNX, Alexandria.—You will find the fact noted more than once in subsequent numbers.

H. R., Vienna.—It shall be examined and reported on in a few days.

G. M., Sharesbrook.—The "Chessplayers' Handbook," published by Bohn, of Covent-garden.

FAUST.—The note appended to move 17 in the game between Messrs. Paulsen and Dubois in our last properly belongs to *Black's 16th move.* If, then, after Black plays 16. Q R to K B sq, you read that note, you will see its applicability.

C. P. de J., Petersburgh.—Received safely and acknowledged by letter.

JOHNSTONE MILLS.—How can the Black King move to his K B 4th while that square is occupied by the guarded Bishop of his adversary?

F. R. S.—The series of works on chess commenced in 1856 by M. Preti has just been completed. This very useful collection comprises—1. "Stratégie raisonnée des Ouvertures du Jeu des Echecs, par l'Abbé Durand, Louis Metton, et Jean Preti." A treatise on chess openings, which places before the student the exact state of the science at the present time, and contains a large collection of beautifully-played games, chiefly by living masters. 2. "Stratégie raisonnée des Ouvertures pour les Parties à avantage, par l'Abbé Durand et Jean Preti." 3. "Choix des Parties les plus remarquables de Paul Morphy, recueillies par Jean Preti." This is an excellent selection of Morphy's games, enriched by copious notes, both critical and explanatory. 4. "Traité complet, théorique et pratique sur les Fins de Parties, par Jean Preti." 5. "Recueil d'Etudes progressives sur les Fins de Parties composées ou jouées des Rois et des Pions, par Jean Preti." Each or all of these books may be obtained of M. Preti, on application to that gentleman, "Rue Saint-Sauveur 72, à Paris.

G. W. D.—M. C. F. de Jaenisch's great work, "Traité des Applications de Mathématique au Jeu des Echecs," of which the third volume is just published, may be obtained of Messrs. Williams and Norgate, the foreign booksellers. This important production has been presented, in its complete form, to the Academies of Science in Paris and St. Petersburg, and is said to have inspired a high degree of interest among the many eminent mathematicians connected with those institutions. We can hardly doubt that it will meet with an equally gratifying reception from the most distinguished mathematicians and chess amateurs of this country.

A SUBSCRIBER.—A pamphlet, descriptive of the meeting of the British Chess Association in Bristol, two years ago, was promised, we believe, at the time, but it never appeared.

COLLECTOR.—You should apply to Mr. B. Simpson, of King William-street, Charing-cross, for his interesting catalogue of books on the origin, history, and practice of the game of chess.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM, NO. 1010, by Felix, T. V., H. S., Medicus, T. R. M., Q. E. D., I. Parry, F.R.S., L. S. D., Quidnunc, D. B., Ernest, Box and Cox, M. C. C., F. A. S., Subscriber, Try-again, R. H., R. G., Sempronius, M. P., Larry, N. C., Boston Stamp, T. P. C., H. C. S., Tavola, Philip, G. M., W. P. S., Faust, Oxoniensis, Kilkenny, D. V. K., Victoria, Peregrin, Travellers' Club, P. P., J. Gurney, D. F., Gamma, I. Smith, Charley, A Lady, Cadmus, Vernon, W. G. R., S., 1863, Dundreary, Beagle, Etonienais, J. M. L., Henry, G. L. N., R. B. W., George Sidney, Argus, D. D., Victor, Delta, C. R. M., Miles; I. L. M. D., Sheffield; Stonehenge, W. H. G., Anna, A German, F. W. C., Percy, W. O., Stanley, Wee Pawn, Nereus, R. C., W. F. Peters, Mignon, X. Y. Z., Omicron, Civis, S. H. N., A Rifleman, F. C. B., An Invalid., Rosalind, F. F. N., I. Vincent, Peon, C. H. Beaumont, Pip., M. R. T.; R. S., of Malines; Johnstone Mills, Violet, Brissac, Doxy, are correct. All others are wrong.

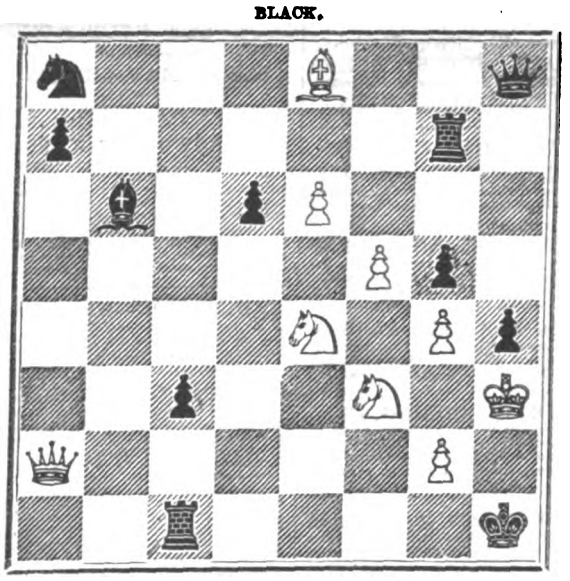
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1011.

At the request of many correspondents the solution of Signor Fiachutta's beautiful stratagem is withheld for another week.

PROBLEM NO. 1112.

By Mr. I. A. MILES.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN HOLLAND.

A well-played Game by Signor DUBOIS and Mr. P. DUFRESNE.

(*Vienna Opening.*)

BLACK (Sig. D.)	WHITE (Mr. P. D.)	BLACK (Sig. D.)	WHITE (Mr. P. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	24.	P to K Kt 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	25. Q to K R 5th	P to K B 5th
3. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	26. B to Q B sq	K R to K Kt 2nd
4. P takes K P	Kt takes K P	27. K to K B 2nd	Q to Q 2nd
5. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K B 4th	28. K R to K Kt sq	B to K B 2nd
6. P to Q 3rd	Kt takes Kt	29. Q to K R 6th	B to K Kt 3rd
7. P takes Kt	B to K 2nd	30. B takes B	K R takes B
8. P to Q 4th	Castles	31. Q to K R 5th	K to K Kt 2nd
9. B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 4th	32. P to Q 5th	
10. P to Q B 4th	B to K 3rd	(Very well played.)	
11. P takes Q P	B takes P	32.	K R to K R 3rd
12. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 5th	33. P to K 6th	R takes Q
13. B to Q B 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th	34. P takes Q	B to Q B 4th (ch)
14. Castles	Kt to Q B 3rd	35. K to Kt 2nd	R to K R 3rd
15. Q to K sq	B to K 3rd	36. Kt takes P	
16. Q to K Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 5th	(Well played again.)	
17. B to K R 6th	R to K B 2nd	36.	B takes R
18. Q R to Q sq	Q to Q 4th	37. K takes B	K to K B 3rd
19. Kt to Q 2nd	K to R sq	38. Kt to K 6th	K to K 2nd
20. B to K 3rd	Kt to Q R 4th	39. P to Q 8th, becoming a Queen	R takes Q
(What was the objection to taking the Q B Pawn?)		40. Kt takes R	K takes Kt
21. P takes Q Kt P	B takes P	41. B takes P	R to K Kt 3rd
22. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K 2nd	42. P to K R 3rd	Kt to Q Kt 2nd
23. Q to K R 3rd	Q R to K Kt sq	43. R to Q B sq	Kt to Q 3rd
24. P to K Kt 4th		44. K to K B 2nd	P to Q B 6th
(From this point the game becomes extremely interesting.)		45. K to K 3rd	Kt to Q B 5th (ch)
		46. K to Q 4th, and Black wins.	

Belgium possesses an order of merit for industrial and agricultural labourers. The decoration worn by the members has just been modified by Royal decree, and now consists of a medal bearing an emblematical figure representing manufactures or agriculture, as the case may be, upon a black enamel ground, surrounded with a red border. The design is inclosed within a fillet, on which are inscribed the words "Skill; morality." Around the whole is a wreath of laurel, in blue enamel for artisans and green for agriculturists, surmounted by the arms of the country suspended to a Royal crown. The decoration is suspended to a ribbon of the national colours, which, however, cannot be worn without the medal.

MUSIC.

The opera season, it appears, will terminate with the present month. At HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE the season nominally ended on Saturday last, but Mr. Mapleson has announced a series of nine "cheap nights," which began on Tuesday last, when Weber's "Oberon" was revived. This opera, it will be remembered, was produced at Her Majesty's Theatre at the same period of the season three years ago, in a new Italian version considerably altered from Mr. Planché's original English libretto, and also with considerable changes in the music, the spoken dialogue having been converted into recitative by Mr. Benedict, and several pieces taken from "Euryanthe" (another opera of Weber's) having been interpolated. On Tuesday last the opera was performed in the same manner, the only difference being that the characters were more strongly cast. The part of Reiza was sustained by Tiedens, Sir Huon by Sims Reeves, Fatima by Alboni, Scherasmin by Santley, Oberon by Bettini, and Puck by Trebelli. The performance was splendid throughout, and received with great applause by a crowded audience.

It is announced that the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA will positively close on Saturday, the 1st of August. The only novelties still forthcoming at this theatre are the "Huguenots," with Mdlle. Lucca (her first appearance in England) in the character of Valentina, this evening; and "L'Elisir d'Amore" on Tuesday next, with Mdlle. Adelina Patti, for the first time, in the character of Adina.

On Saturday last M. Thalberg gave a farewell performance at the Crystal Palace. To accommodate the great number of visitors attracted by the announcement, the performance took place not in the inclosure appropriated to concerts, but in the central transept, the pianoforte being placed in the great Handel orchestra. As might be expected from such an arrangement, the great pianist was very imperfectly heard, for the hands of a Briarens could not make the tones of a pianoforte audible throughout so vast an expanse. But it did not much matter. Thalberg only played such of his compositions as are generally known to the public. The few who were near the orchestra applauded vehemently; the many who were further off applauded because the others did; and so the performance went off with satisfaction to all parties. It is said that this incomparable performer, being possessed of a great fortune, intends to retire altogether from public life.

THE THEATRES.

At this period of the year novelty is not to be expected in theatrical arrangements. Such houses as remain open still retain the same bills. Mdlle. Stella Colas, "The Duke's Motto," and "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" continue to be the only attractions offered. The HAYMARKET, indeed, closed on Wednesday, with Mr. Buckstone's benefit, and his usual address to the audience. We perceive that DRURY LANE is announced to open in September, under the management of Messrs. Falconer and Chatterton. The scientific ghost production is still proceeding, we find, at the East-end as well as in the West, and attracting distinguished visitors from the latter. Miss Burdett Coutts has, for instance, visited the BRITANNIA, at Hoxton, and witnessed the remarkable optical illusions recently introduced there. A new drama has been written for the purpose. It is called "The Wishing Glen; or, Spirits of the Departed," founded on an old Gloucestershire superstition, and is very effective. The SURREY, under the management of Mr. Loraine, closes this evening.

THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

THERE had been a long continuance of drought throughout the islands from Barbadoes to St. Croix, and the planters were apprehensive for the next year's crops.

The new Governor of Antigua, Colonel Hill, was becoming very popular amongst the colonists.

St. Croix received, on the 11th of June, its first batch of coolies, who were much needed, and gave entire satisfaction.

The Antigua proprietors considered it fortunate that their island had been rejected as the windward station of the Royal Mail Company, which would have drawn away some 500 or 600 of its best labourers from agriculture.

The intelligence from Hayti refers chiefly to a Ministerial crisis on a question of finance; the Ministers were outvoted, and the alternative was left them either to retire from office or advise an appeal to the nation. The latter course was adopted by the President, and, accordingly, on the 3rd inst. the Chamber was dissolved. It was generally believed that the elections would result in a large majority in favour of the Government.

It is said that upwards of 25,000 slaves from Africa had been imported into Cuba during the last year. When a cargo arrives the slaves are distributed over the plantations, and the vessel is burnt. There are only three small vessels to guard a line of coast of 1500 to 2000 miles. Great fears are entertained in Havannah that the sugar crop would prove a failure, and that not more than half the estimated yield would be produced.

At Jamaica the 10th of June was a general holiday, in celebration of the birthday of her Majesty. In all parts of the island there were demonstrations in honour of the occasion. Considerable anxiety was felt as to who would be the next governor of the colony.

The Barbadoes House of Assembly met on the 23rd of June: the business which transpired was unimportant. The crops were nearly closed throughout the island; the falling off will not be so great as was expected. The total for the island was supposed to reach 40,000 hogsheads.

The railway between Mooltan and Sher Shah Ghat was opened on the 4th of May last, and 5000 natives travelled by it on that day to bathe in the Indus.

General Oudinot, Duke de Reggio, eldest son of the Marshal of that name, died last week in Paris of apoplexy, at his residence in the Rue de Bourgogne. He was born in 1791.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Lyon Playfair, of the Royal Madras Artillery, has been appointed her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar; and Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Frederick Disbrowe, of the Bombay Staff Corps, her Majesty's Consul at Muscat.

The Italian Government has just adopted a measure in the Neapolitan provinces which is a homage to the principles of liberty of conscience. According to the Neapolitan code, only Roman Catholics can contract marriage in the Two Sicilies. A recent Ministerial circular orders the civil functionaries to accept matrimonial notices from all persons, to whatever religion they may belong.

The *Carlsruhe Gazette* announces that a congress of astronomers will assemble towards the end of August at Heidelberg. The directors of the observatories of Berlin, Leipsic, and Mannheim are already inviting their colleagues to this conference, at which all persons who interest themselves in the science may be present. The object of the meeting is the organisation of some great works, which a single establishment could not execute.

The second match of the season of the Ranelagh Yacht Club took place yesterday week for two silver cups, presented by Colonel Evelyn, the Commodore, and Mr. Pick, the Vice-Commodore. The following contended:—Vision, 81 tons, Mr. G. Harrison; Nicomi, 6 tons, Mr. T. Fuller; Aerolite, 8 tons, Mr. T. P. Dormey; Novice, 6 tons, Mr. J. Gardner. The course was from North Woolwich to Northfleet, and back to Erith; and there was a time allowance of a quarter of a minute for every half ton. The yachts were all under way at sixteen minutes past twelve, wind easterly, so that the yachts had to beat all the way down. Within five minutes of the start the Vision took the lead and kept it throughout the race, and, with a very trifling exception, the Aerolite had the second place from the beginning to the end. Mr. Harrison was presented with the first prize, and Mr. Dormey with the second. The Nicomi was three minutes after the Aerolite.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.—The weekly meeting of the Central Executive Committee was held at Manchester, on Monday—Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth in the chair. Mr. Maclure, honorary secretary, stated that the receipts of the week had been £985; balance in the bank, £346,842. Mr. Commissioner Farnall's weekly report stated that, on the 4th inst., there was, in twenty-seven unions, a further decrease in the recipients of parochial relief of 5885. Grants were made from the employment and school fund of £429, of £32 for superintendence of labour, and of £10,900 from the general fund. The latter grant included £2000 to Preston, £2000 to Staleybridge, £2000 to Ashton, £1250 to Glossop, £1000 to Wigan, and £1000 to Dunkinfield.——At the fortnightly meeting of the Mansion House Committee, held yesterday week, grants were made to the amount of £4460. The amount of subscriptions received during the fortnight was £2783, of which £2388 was from colonial resources.——At a Cabinet Council held on Saturday it was determined that the Government would yield to the application of the guardians of the poor in the distressed cotton districts, and apply to Parliament for power to grant them loans through the Exchequer Loan Commissioners, in a similar manner and on similar terms to the loans for public works.——The subscribers to the Glasgow Relief Fund have sanctioned a recommendation of the Local Executive Committee that £2000 should be set apart from the fund to assist in sending out to Canada a number of destitute hand-loom weavers.

Digitized by Google

NEW MUSIC.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD'S MUSIC
CIRCULATING LIBRARY for Town and Country.
Terms—Two, Three, and Four Guineas per annum.

HALF-PRICE.—ALL FULL-PRICED MUSIC sent post-free at half the marked price by CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEWEST PIANOFORTE DUETS.

Favarger (Réné), "Chœur Dansé," Robert le Diable	..	4s. 0d.
Gounod (Ch), "Marche Cortège," Reine de Saba	.. ..	4s. 0d.
Nicolai (Otto), Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor"	..	6s. 0d.
Schira, Airs, "Niccolo de' Lapi," W. H. Callcott	.. ..	6s. 0d.
,, Overture, ,, R. F. Rimbault	.. ..	6s. 0d.
Sullivan (A. S.) Procession March	.. .. ..	6s. 0d.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEWEST PIANOFORTE PIECES.

Arditi (Luigi), "L'Ardita," Valse brillante	.. ..	3s. 0d.
,, "La Farfalletta," Polka-Mazurka	..	3s. 0d.
Berger (Francesco), A Slumber Song	.. .. ..	2s. 6d.
,, "Unspoken Thoughts"	.. .. ..	4s. 0d.
Blumenthal (Jacques), "La Fol," Méludie	.. .. ..	3s. 0d.
,, "Les Ailes" played by Mdme. Goddard	.. .. ..	4s. 0d.
De Vos (Polydore), "Schwäbisches Volkslied"	.. ..	3s. 0d.
Favarger (Réné), "Au Feu," Galop	.. .. ..	4s. 0d.
,, "Berceuse," Romance	.. .. ..	2s. 6d.
,, "Marche Bosmayne"	.. .. ..	3s. 6d.
,, "Niccolo de' Lapi"	.. .. ..	3s. 6d.
,, "Orianella"	.. .. ..	3s. 0d.
,, "Valse de la Cour"	.. .. ..	3s. 6d.
,, "Yvonne," Polka Mazurka	.. ..	3s. 0d.
Glorza (Paul), Grande Valse, "Farfalletta"	.. ..	3s. 6d.
Heller (Stephen), 4me Scherzo (Op. 108)	.. ..	4s. 0d.
Kube (Wilhelm), "Love's Request" (Reichardt)	.. ..	3s. 6d.
,, "Niccolo de' Lapi"	.. .. ..	4s. 0d.
Naumann (T. W.), "Dagmar" (on Danish Airs)	.. ..	3s. 0d.
,, "Dania"	.. .. ..	3s. 0d.
,, Marche Cortège de Gounod	.. ..	3s. 0d.
Oury (Mdme.), "La bella mea"	.. .. ..	3s. 6d.
Pinsuti (Ciro), "Rosina," Mazurka	.. .. ..	3s. 0d.
Richards (Brinley), "Chough and Crow"	.. ..	3s. 0d.
,, "Mynheer Van Dunck"	.. ..	3s. 0d.
,, "Tell me, my heart"	.. ..	3s. 0d.
,, "O Speranza" (Niccolo de' Lapi)	..	3s. 0d.
Thomas (Harold), "Rataplan" (La Forza del Destino)	..	3s. 0d.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEWEST and MOST POPULAR DANCE MUSIC.

The Parepa Galop	.. .. ..	C. J. Hargitt 3s. 0d.
The "Postman" or "Night Mail"	.. ..	J. P. Clarke 3s. 0d.
The Sleigh Race Galop	.. ..	Mrs. Wm. Christie 3s. 6d.
Laudomia Mazurka	.. .. ..	A. Manna 3s. 0d.
Forza del Destino Quadrilles	.. ..	Louis D'Egville 3s. 0d.
Young Man from the Country	.. ..	Carlo Zotti 4s. 0d.
Il Bacio Valses	.. ..	Carlo Zotti 4s. 0d.
Cabaletta Valses	.. ..	L. Jullien 4s. 0d.
Niccolo de' Lapi Valses	.. ..	Louis D'Egville 4s. 0d.
Orange Blossoms Valses	.. ..	L. Jullien 4s. 0d.
Salvaggia Valses	.. ..	A. Manna 4s. 0d.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEWEST ENGLISH SONGS.

A Day Dream	.. .. ..	J. Blumenthal 3s. 0d.
A Welcome to our Danish Bride		Mrs. W. H. Newton 3s. 0d.
Fallen Leaves	.. .. ..	Francesco Berger 3s. 0d.
I come from the beautiful Rhine	..	F. Mori 3s. 0d.
I prithee give me back my heart	..	J. Blumenthal 3s. 0d.
Johnnie Gray	.. .. ..	Frank Mori 3s. 6d.
Johnny Bell's Wooing	.. ..	Charles J. Hargitt 3s. 6d.
Minnesinger's Dream	.. ..	Henry Smart 3s. 6d.
Shades of evening close around	..	Frederic Clay. 3s. 0d.
She is a maiden of artless grace	..	G. A. Macfarren. 3s. 6d.
Spinning-wheel	.. .. ..	Henry Smart. 3s. 6d.
The Past	.. .. ..	Mrs. Christie 3s. 0d.
Thoughts of thee	.. .. ..	J. Blumenthal 3s. 0d.
Wayward wind	.. .. ..	Francesco Berger. 3s. 0d.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S PIANOFORTE GALLERY offers peculiar advantages for the choice of a first-rate Pianoforte. There is a profusion of every description, from the smallest Pianette to the largest and finest Grand, and by all the eminent makers of England and the Continent. Nothing but the very best instruments are selected from the factories, all that are deficient in tone being carefully avoided. Purchasers from CRAMER and CO. may therefore rely on having placed in their hands whatever may be reasonably expected from a selection made with competent practical skill.

Cash purchasers will receive the usual discount.

Every Instrument fully guaranteed.

Cramer and Co. deliver their Pianofortes at any railway station in the kingdom without risk to the purchaser, and at a very trifling cost.

Cramer and Co.'s Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S ENGLISH PIANETTE, 25 guineas. Cramer and Co. manufacture this capital small instrument. It has all the requisites of the best Pianofortes—check action, solid touch, agreeable tone. The case is of polished ash or pine. In practising on this Pianoforte the fingers of the player will be strengthened much more rapidly than on an old instrument, loose in the key and worn in the hammer. In rosewood, 25 guineas; in walnut, 26 guineas.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that this instrument has not the common or single action, but the double or check action; and that Cramer and Co. are the only manufacturers of it in England.—207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S INDIAN PIANETTE, in solid Mahogany, for warm climates. The most portable Pianoforte yet made. Price 35 guineas.
207 and 209, Regent-street.

THALBERG'S GRAND PIANOFORTES. These magnificent instruments, manufactured by Messrs. J. and P. Erard, and selected by M. Thalberg for his London concerts, have been purchased by CRAMER and CO., and are universally admitted to be the most exquisite Pianofortes ever finished by these distinguished manufacturers, combining in an extraordinary degree all their peculiar excellences; the tone has great volume, together with a charmingly vocal quality. The cases are in walnut and rosewood. Prices, 220 and 240 guineas.—207 and 209, Regent-street.

PIANOFORTE RENEWAL.—CRAMER and CO. have organised a separate staff of the most skilful workmen for the repairing and renewing of the mechanism of pianofortes worn out by years of constant practice. Cramer and Co. do not pretend (as is very commonly done) to make the instrument "equal to new," but they guarantee that, if originally good, it will be restored to great freshness of tone, and in other respects made to be perfectly satisfactory. Cramer and Co. give estimates of cost, and say whether the instrument be worth the outlay.—Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S CONCERTINAS—PRIZE MEDAL. Prices, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 18 guineas.
201, Regent-street.

GUNS.—E. M. REILLY and CO. invite attention to their extensive stock of double guns and double rifles, breech and muzzle loading. Secondhand guns at reduced prices, &c.—315 and 502, Oxford-street, London.

KEYZOR and BENDON'S TWO-GUINEA BINOCULAR FIELD, RIFLE, or OPERA GLASS.—The extraordinary power of this instrument renders it adapted to define objects distinctly at ten miles' distance—suitable for the theatre, racecourse, target practice, sportsmen, tourists, and general outdoor observation. Illustrated Price Lists of Optical Instruments for 2 stamps.—50, High Holborn, London.

THE PLANETS and DOUBLE STARS seen distinctly by a New Telescope for £5, which will also distinguish the face of a sheep and features of a man four miles, the sign of a public-house five miles, shot marks upon a target two miles, and time by a church clock ten miles. This instrument is guaranteed in writing to perform the whole of the above, and to be equal in the most important respects to telescopes costing £70. It has a 3in. superior achromatic object-glass, two eyepieces, &c., with portable metal tripod stand with jointed claw feet.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. N.B. Persons are invited to apply for a diagram with full particulars, sent free. Powerful small pocket telescopes, opera, field, and general outdoor glasses.

SPECTACLES.—The PATENT TINTED SPECTACLES are patronised by the majority of the nobility, including Viscount Palmerston. They give extraordinary relief by day and night to weak, dim, and defective vision. The adaptation of spectacles to imperfect vision by experienced persons is, indeed, of vital importance. One of the Firm who has had great experience and practice attends to this branch only.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. Opposite the York Hotel.

DEAFNESS.—The SOUND MAGNIFIER and INVISIBLE VOICE CONDUCTOR, for Deafness. It fits into the ear not perceptible, removes singing noises in the head, and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

NEW BOOKS.

BATTLES OF ENGLAND. Showing the Cause, Conduct, and Issue of every Battle since the Conquest. Compiled expressly for the Use of Schools. By C. SANDERSON, L.C.P. Price One Shilling.
BRADBURY and EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street.

Now ready, Third Edition, One Shilling each.

SWITZERLAND: How to See it for Ten Guineas. PARIS: How to See it for Five Guineas. By HENRY GAZE.
London: W. KENT and CO., Paternoster-row; or post-free for stamps from the Author, 183, High-street, Southampton.

WILKIE COLLINS'S NOVELS.
New Cheap Editions. Now ready.
WOMAN IN WHITE. 6s.
THE DEAD SECRET. 5s.
ANTONINA. 5s.
HIDE AND SEEK. 5s.
QUEEN OF HEARTS. 5s.
BASIL. 5s.
Each volume handsomely bound in cloth, with a Steel Engraving from drawings by J. Gilbert, Esq.
London: SAMPSON LOW, SON, and CO., 47, Ludgate-hill.

Just published, 1 vol. 4to, half morocco, 9s.,

TRANSLATIONS. By LORD LYTTELTON and the Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE. Second Edition, VI., and 208 pp.
BERNARD QUARITCH, 15, Piccadilly, London.

This day is published, with upwards of 150 Woodcut Illustrations, post 8vo, 10s. 6d.,

THE ANGLER-NATURALIST: a Popular History of British Freshwater Fish, with an Explanation of the Rudiments of Ichthyology. By H. CHOLMONDELEY PENNELL, Author of "How to Spin for Pike," &c.
JOHN VAN VOORST, 1, Paternoster-row.

SUPERIOR SCHOOL BOOKS.

BUTTER'S READING AND SPELLING IN EASY GRADATIONS. 51st Edition. Price 1s. 6d., bound.
BUTTER'S ETYMOLOGICAL SPELLING-BOOK AND EXPOSITOR. 252nd Edition. Price 1s. 6d., bound.
BUTTER'S GRADUAL PRIMER. 45th Edition. 6d.
London: Simpkin and Co.; Whittaker and Co.; Longman and Co.

DECALCOMANIE.—Instructions in this Art, post-free, 8d.; Designs, from 1s., every material; Cases, complete, 10s. 6d. A large variety of Glass and Biscuit China, Vases, Flower-pots, Déjeûner Sets, &c.—WM. BARNARD, Artists' Repository, 59, Connaught-terrace, London, W. Also, Every Material for STAINED WINDOWS (Disphanic); Instructions, 8d.

Price 1s.; per post, 1s. 2d.; or abridged copy, 3 stamps,

MILES ON ARTIFICIAL TEETH, as best adapted for Mastication, Speech, Appearance, and on Stopping Teeth. To be had of the Author, EDWD. MILES, Surgeon-Dentist, 15, Liverpool-street Bishopsgate-church, City, London.

50,000 BIBLES, Prayer-books, and Church Services, Altars, Juvenile Books, and Standard Authors on Sale, in every variety of binding, at JOHN FIELD'S Great Bible Warehouse, 65, Regent's-quadrant.

A GUINEA PRAYER-BOOK for 6s. 6d. The PICTORIAL BOOK of COMMON PRAYER, large type, with 600 beautiful engravings, and bound in antique style, only 6s. 6d.; or post-free for 7s. This splendid volume only to be had at JOHN FIELD'S, 65, Regent's-quadrant.

THREE HUNDRED BIBLE STORIES, with nearly 300 Bible Pictures, a Pictorial Sunday Book for the Young, handsomely bound, price 4s. 6d., published at 12s., post-free from FIELD'S Great Bible Warehouse, 65, Regent's-quadrant.

FIELD'S GUINEA FAMILY BIBLE.—Large type, best binding, beautiful plates, and 50,000 references—a Matchless Volume. The Largest Stock in the World, from 4s. to 20 guineas. Field's Great Bible Warehouse, 65, Regent's-quadrant.

BINDING THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Subscribers and Purchasers can have their VOLUMES BOUND in the appropriate Covers, with gilt edges, at 5s. per volume, by sending them, carriage-paid, with Post Office order payable to LEIGHTON, SON, and HODGE, 13, Shoe-lane, London. The only Binders authorised by the Proprietors.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR STAMPING PAPER and ENVELOPES with Arms, Crest, or Monograms plain. Rodrigues' Cream-laid Envelopes, 4d. per 100; Cream-laid Note, full size, five quires for 6d. At HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS. Dressing-cases, Travelling-bags, Despatch-boxes, Writing-cases, Jewel-cases, Mounted and Ormolu Suites for the Writing-table; and a choice variety of useful Elegancies suitable for presents, at RODRIGUES'S well-known Establishment, 42, Piccadilly.

WEDDING CARDS and ENVELOPES Printed and Stamped in Silver, with Arms or Crest, in the latest fashion. Card Plate elegantly engraved and 100 Superfine Cards printed for 4s. 6d. At HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly.

CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAIT ALBUMS from 5s. to 10 guineas. Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and Distinguished Persons of all nations. Single Portraits, 1s. 6d.—At RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly. Catalogues post-free.

CARTE de VISITE COLOURING.—Send all your Photographic Portraits to Mr. ARCHER, Artist, 14, Prince's-street, Cavendish-square, W., and he will COLOUR them throughout, making them equal to paintings on ivory, rendering them perfect and lifelike. Terms, 12 for 6s.; 2 portraits, 14 stamps. Write directions plain.

CARTE DE VISITE, 12 for 2s. 6d.—Forward your carte de visite and 32 stamps, with address, to the London Photographic Copying Institution, 63, Tollington-road, Holloway-road, N., and you will receive 12 exact the size and copy of original, which will be returned. Specimens forwarded to any address on receipt of four stamps.—Address WM. CHARLESON.

FAMILY ARMS.—All Persons desirous of having a correct copy of their armorial bearings should send name and county to CULLETON'S HERALDIC LIBRARY. No fee for search. Plain sketch, 3s. 6d.; in heraldic colours, 6s.; large size Arms, Crest, and Motto, with heraldic description, beautifully painted in rich colours, 12s. Family Pedigrees traced and Arms quartered and impaled by T. Culleton, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), London, W.C.

YOUR ARMS, CREST, MONOGRAM, or Address Stamped on Paper Free of Charge, and no charge for engraving die if an order is given for a ream of best paper and 500 envelopes to match at 21s., carriage paid, by T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

WEDDING-CARDS and ENVELOPES Stamped in Silver with Arms, Crest, or Monogram. 50 Cards for lady and gentleman, 50 choice envelopes, maiden name printed on flap, all complete, 13s. 6d., carriage paid. A Cardplate engraved in any style, and 50 best Ivory Cards, 2s., post-free.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

FAMILY ARMS Engraved on Seals, Rings, and steel Dies in artistic style. Crest on Seals, 7s. 6d.; solid Gold Ring, 18-carat, Hall-marked, engraved with any crest, 23s.; ditto, very massive, 42s.; ditto for Arms, Crest, and Motto, 60s. The Hall mark is the only guarantee for pure gold.—T. CULLETON, Engraver to her Majesty and the Board of Trade, by appointment, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

MARK YOUR LINEN with CULLETON'S PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES.—By means of this invention the difficulty of writing on linen with the pen is entirely superseded. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name, 2s. 6d.; Set of Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest, 5s. Post-free for stamps. Any one can use them.—T. Culleton, Patentee, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS for ALBUMS, 8 Sheets—The Crests and Mottoes used by Regiments of the Line. 8 ditto—By British Navy. 4 Sheets—The Arms used by the Colleges in Oxford and Cambridge. 5 Sheets—The Arms of all the Archbishops, from 1070 to 1863. 2 Sheets—The Monograms of the Queen and all the Royal Family. 5 Sheets—The Imperial Family of France, and all the French Aristocracy. 40 Sheets—The Monograms of all the Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Barons, and British Commoners, all stamped in various colours, price 8d. each sheet, or 6s. dozen. By T. CULLETON, Engraver to the Queen, and chief Diesinker to her Majesty's Government, 25, Cranbourn-st. (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. TOURIST TICKETS, at Cheap Fares, available for one calendar month, are issued from King's-cross, and other principal stations, to EDINBURGH, Glasgow, Stirling, Dunkeld, Perth, Dundee, Forfar, Brechin, Montrose, Arbroath, and Aberdeen; and also
To SCARBOROUGH, Whitby, Redcar, Filey, Bridlington, Withernsea, Harrogate, and the Isle of Man.
For further particulars see programmes, to be obtained at King's-cross Station, at all the receiving offices in London, and at the stations in the country. SEYMOUR CLARKE, General Manager.
London, King's-cross Station, June, 1863.

NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY COMPANY. The Waverley Route of Railways between Carlisle and Edinburgh, the shortest and most interesting route between those cities.
Passenger, &c., Trains leave Edinburgh for Carlisle—

Class	Parly. 1 2 4	Expr. 1 2	Ordy. 1 2 3	Fast. 1 2
	a.m.	a.m.	noon.	p.m.
Edinburgh (Waverley Station), dep.	6.40	9.45	12.0	4.0
	p.m.	p.m	p.m	
Carlisle (Citadel Station), arr.	11.16	12.48	4.36	7.18

Passenger, &c., Trains leave Carlisle for Edinburgh—

Class	Expr. 1 2	Parly. 1 2 4	Ordy. 1 2 3	Expr. 1 2
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Carlisle (Citadel Station), dep.	6.35	8.15	1.30	6.30
	a.m.	p.m.		
Edinburgh (Waverley Station), arr.	9.38	12.50	6.2	9.30

For other information see the time-tables of the North British Railway Company, Bradshaw's time-tables, pages 176 and 177, &c.
Edinburgh, THOS. K. BOWBOTHAM,
July, 1863. General Manager.

MIDLAND RAILWAY. TOURIST TICKETS at Cheap Fares, available for One Calendar Month, are ISSUED at the Midland Booking Office, King's-cross, and other principal stations, to
SCOTLAND—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, &c.
IRELAND—Belfast, Portrush, for Giant's Causeway.
LAKE DISTRICT—Windermere, Furness Abbey, Ulverstone, Coniston, Penrith, Morecambe, Ingleton, &c.
SEASIDE and BATHING-PLACES—Scarborough, Whitby, Filey, Bridlington, Harrogate, Matlock, Buxton, &c.
Programmes and full particulars may be obtained at all the Company's Stations and Receiving Offices.
Inquire at King's-cross for Tickets via Midland Railway.
Derby, 1863. JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

NORWAY.

T. B. MORLEY and CO., of Hull, have instructions to SELL a Valuable FREEHOLD LANDED ESTATE in Norway, situate about four hours' drive from Christiania, and distant only four miles from an important railway station on the main line of the Norwegian Railway.
The Estate comprises Two Farms of about 1000 English acres each, with large and convenient Dwelling-houses, extensive Outbuildings, and large Stables; also a number of Cottages and a Steam Sawmill.
Only a portion of each farm is at present under cultivation, the remainder being forest land, partially cleared, and which may be converted to agricultural purposes at a cost of about 30s. an acre. Above 200 horses have been employed on the estate in the transport of timber by the present owner, and the land is therefore abundantly manured. The sheep walks are extensive, and the pasturage good. There are two large sheets of fresh water on the chief farm in view from the house. Plenty of birds and hares on the estate, and good fishing in the vicinity.
The Norwegian Government are most favourably disposed towards English settlers, and several Englishmen are farming in the neighbourhood of this estate on property owned by English gentlemen.
A steamer leaves Hull for Christiania every Friday evening, and vice versâ; thus, any one so disposed might go and inspect the estate, having four days in Christiania, and be back in England within ten days.
The property is to be disposed of at a low price, and the seller would deal with intending purchasers in a liberal way.
For further particulars, and to inspect plans, apply to
THOS. B. MORLEY and CO., Hull,
General Shipping and Commission Agents, and Agents to the Norwegian Steamer plying betwixt Hull and Christiania.

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD. NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—In consequence of the immediate extension of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway across Ludgate-hill, the Committee have been compelled to remove their Offices to 100, Fleet-street, where, from this date, all communications are to be addressed.—By order of the Committee,
May 5, 1863. HENRY W. GREEN, Secretary.

TWO VACANCIES occur in a quiet, well-regulated SCHOOL in the country for LITTLE GIRLS. Terms moderate. Resident Foreign Governess. Pupils enjoy a happy home, and are carefully trained and educated on Christian principles. Good references. A Governess Pupil required. Terms, 35 guineas.—Address A. B., Messrs. Dawson and Sons, 74, Cannon-street, City, E.C.

ISLE OF MAN.—HILL'S ROYAL HOTEL, DOUGLAS. Board, Lodging, and Attendance, 5s. 6d. per day. Inclose a stamp for an interesting Guide and Map of the Island.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, four miles from Dunbridge Station, South-Western Railway, Hampshire.
The Course of Instruction embraces Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Theoretic and Practical Chemistry, English, Classics, Foreign Languages, Practical Surveying, Levelling, &c., Mechanical and Free-hand Drawing, and Music. The Principal is assisted by Ten Resident Masters. The position of the Establishment is healthful, and the advantages various and unusual. Attention is invited to the Prospectus, which may be had on application.
The ensuing Quarter will commence on July 30.

EDUCATION—West—Terms, 50 Guineas. For the Daughters of Gentlemen. Locality unexceptionable, and the house most desirably and healthily situated. Address—THETA, Mr. Lockwood, Stationer, 75, New Bond-street.

EDUCATION.—RICHMOND-HILL.—In a French and German Protestant Establishment, permanently engaging five resident governesses and twelve visiting masters for English, French, German, Drawing, Painting (all daily), Italian, Latin, Music, Singing, Dancing, Drilling, Scientific Lectures. Religious Instruction by a Clergyman. Gentlemen's daughters receive tuition from any of the masters, with liberal board, from 40 to 50 guineas per annum, inclusive. The Principals devote their undivided attention to the comforts of the pupils. Parents can best appreciate the domestic arrangements, which include single beds and bathrooms, by inspection and references. The house is on a healthy eminence on the best part of Richmond, near the Park.—THETA, Post-office, Richmond, Surrey.

MONEY ADVANCED by Mr. LUXMOORE, Silversmith, &c., of 92, St. Martin's-lane, W.C. (opposite New-st., Covent-garden), on plate and jewellery, at much less interest than is usually charged.—N.B. Jewels and plate bought.

TO CONNOISSEURS and COLLECTORS of FINE ARTS.—"THE FOUR SEASONS," by BOUCHER, FOR SALE.—Four exquisitely-finished specimens of this rare and valuable master. Size of each, including frame, 55 by 55 in. May be seen at Mr. Nurse's, Glider, Old Cavendish-st., Oxford-st., W.

GOLD CHAINS and FINE GOLD JEWELLERY.—A very elegant STOCK of GOLD CHAINS, 15s. to 30 gs.; Gentlemen's Albert Chains, 21s. to 18 gs.; Gold Brooches, 30s. to 15 gs.; Gold Bracelets, 55s. to £30; Wedding and Keeper Rings, 10s., 15s., and 20s.; Gem ditto, 12s. 6d. to 20 gs.; Gold Earrings, 12s. 6d. to 5 gs. per pair. Gold Lockets, 10s. to 16 guineas. Gold Scarf Pins, 5s. to 10 gs.—FREDC. HAWLEY, Goldsmith, 148, Regent-street, W. Jewellery repaired and Diamonds reset.

WATCHES, TIMEPIECES, and CLOCKS. Elegant GOLD WATCHES, jewelled in four holes, £2 15s. to £38; Silver Watches, £1 5s. to 12 guineas; eight-day Timepieces, 12s. 6d. each; Clocks going 14 days, three guineas and upwards.—FREDERIC HAWLEY, Watchmaker, 148, Regent-street, W. (from 75, Strand, and Coventry-street). Established nearly a Century. List of prices free. Old Watches, Gold, Silver, Diamonds, &c., purchased or taken in exchange. Merchants and Captains supplied on liberal terms. Watches and Clocks repaired.

CURIOUS and USEFUL CHINESE and JAPANESE ARTICLES, suitable for Presents.—Just imported, several large cases of beautifully-lacquered JAPANESE TRAYS, at 5s. the pair.—Oriental Warehouse, 179, Regent-street; FARMER and ROGERS; also at the Great Shawl and Cloak Emporium, 171, 173, 175, Regent-street.

MARBRES ONYX D'ALGERIE.—One Thousand Objects made from this beautiful Marble, and comprehending every variety of work of Decorative Art, including clocks, candelabra, vases, guéridons, inkstands, tazzi, card-trays, jardinières, porte-bouquets, lamps, ring-stands, &c., &c., are now being exhibited in the Onyx Salon, at Messrs. HOWELL, JAMES, and CO.'S, 5, 7, 9, Regent-street.

THE ALEXANDRA HAIR-WAVER, patronised by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, is the invention of UNWIN and ALBERT, Court Hairdressers, 24, Piccadilly, of whom only they can be obtained at 1s. the pair; by post, 14 stamps.

MILITARY CANTEENS for Officers, £8. No charge for Oak Case, containing

PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.	£ s. d.	IVORY TABLE KNIVES.	£ s. d.
4 Table spoons	0 12 0	Brought forward ..	£5 5 6
6 Table forks	0 18 0	1 Gravy spoon	0 7 0
6 Dessert spoons ..	0 13 6	1 pair sugar tongs ..	0 3 6
6 Dessert forks	0 13 6	2 Salt spoons	0 3 4
6 Tea spoons	0 6 0	1 Butter knive	0 3 6
6 Egg spoons	0 6 0	6 Table knives	0 11 0
1 Soup ladle	0 12 0	6 Cheese knives	0 3 0
1 Pair fish carvers ..	0 14 0	Pair of meat covers ..	0 7 6
2 Sauce ladles	0 3 0	Pair of chicken carvers	0 7 6
1 Mustard spoon	0 1 6	Ivory-handle steel ..	0 3 0
Carried forward,	£5 5 6	Oak chest, no charge.	
		Complete ..	£8 0 0

Every other size and pattern in stock.
MAPPIN BROTHERS, Silversmiths and Cutlers, Westend Means, 222, Regent-street; and 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge. Same prices charged at both houses as at their Manufactory, Queen's Plate and Cutlery Works, Sheffield.
Observe the address.

LONDON CARPET WAREHOUSE. WAUGH and SON, 3 and 4, Goodge-street; and 65 and 66, Tottenham-court-road, W. Curtains, Portières, Chintzes, &c. of first-class manufacture, for every style of decoration.

TO LADIES.—RICHLY-PERFORATED TISSUE, for Stove Aprons, 8 stamps per packet. Green Tissue Ivy Leaves, for ornamenting Chimney-glasses, 12 stamps per set of 72 slips, post-free.—R. PETERS, Tovil, Maidstone.

GOOD SOUND CLARET, 14s. per Dozen; ditto, 1858 vintage, 18s.; bottles and railway carriage included.—HENRY BRETT and CO., Importers, Holborn-bars, and 30, Regent-street. Established 1839. Prices current on application.

FINE OLD PORT, twelve years in the wood, 42s. per dozen; Dinner Sherries, 24s., 28s., and 32s. per dozen; Clarets, 14s., 18s., and 24s. per dozen.—WOOD and WATSON, Wine and Spirit Merchants, 16, Clement's-lane, City, E.C.

CHEAP and GOOD WINES.—Offley's and Cockburn's Port, 40s.; Sherries from 18s.; and Clarets from 14s. To be obtained pure and cheap of the IMPERIAL WINE COMPANY, which imports the choicest Wines and sells to the public at reasonable prices.
Cellars, Marylebone Court House, W. Stores and Offices, 314, Oxford-street, W. Export and Bottling Vaults, 15, John-street, Crutchedfriars, E.C., London.

DYSPEPSIA.—MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, containing the digestive principle prepared from fresh calves' stomachs, combined with a rich stomachic wine, is a perfectly palatable form for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion.
Manufactured by T. Morson and Son, 19 and 46, Southampton-row, Russell-square, W.C., in bottles at 3s., 5s., and 10s. each.

SAUCE.
LEA and PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
None genuine without name on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper.
Sold by CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Barclay and Sons; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

A Delicious Sweetmeat. Sold by Grocers and Confectioners.
FRYS' CHOCOLATE CREAMS.
Medal awarded to Fry and Sons, 1862.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA CHEAPER. Full benefit of reduced duty obtained by purchasing Horniman's Tea in packets; very choice at 3s. 4d. and 4s. "High Standard" at 4s. 4d. (formerly 4s. 8d.) is the best imported.

LETTERS PATENT 1838. PRIZE MEDAL 1862.
ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS is the most valuable preparation for making pure and delicate Gruel. Modern chemistry has shown that this food is easy of digestion and rich in nutriment.
ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY makes a delicious custard pudding, directions for which have been given by Mdme. C. R. Francatelli. It is appreciated as a non-inflammatory drink, is excellent for mothers nursing, and has been used with great success for rearing children by hand.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE and CO.
Garlick-hill, London.

KEEN'S GENUINE MUSTARD. There are many qualities of Mustard sold.
Obtain Keen's Genuine Mustard and full approval is guaranteed.
FIRST MANUFACTURED, 1742.
Sold by the Trade from the Cask, and in 1lb. and ½lb. canisters.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO.,
Garlick-hill, Cannon-street, London.

OSWEGO
PREPARED CORN, for Puddings, Custards, Blanc-Mange, &c.
Manufactured and Perfected by
T. KINGSFORD and SON,
of Oswego, State of New York.
It is the original preparation from the farina of maize, established 1848, commands the highest price from the trade, and offers the best value to the consumer.
It is a quarter stronger than any of the imitations, has a finer grain, and is more delicate.
The Oswego has the natural golden tinge, and not the chalk white produced by artificial process.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO.,
Garlick Hill, London.

INDIGESTION may be in a great measure avoided if Parties would use Bread, Pastry, and Puddings made with BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER, as recommended by the most eminent Medical Men.

EVERY ARTICLE of FOOD for INVALIDS and INFANTS FREE from ADULTERATION. Jellies, Soups, and Broths made to order. Gluten Bread, Chocolate, and Semola for Consumption, Diabetes, and General Debility.—VAN ABBOTT and CO., Dietetic Dépôt, 5, Princes-street, Cavendish-square, W.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used in the Royal Laundry, and awarded the Prize Medal. Sold by all Grocers, Chandlers, &c.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR LADIES. 6d. per bottle. Any one can use them. Ten brilliant colours. May be had of all Chemists.

BENZINE COLLAS removes grease, oil, or paint from silks, gloves, and every description of wearing apparel and furniture, without the least injury to the colour or texture. In bottles, 1s. 6d. each.—At J. SANGER'S, 150, Oxford-street, W. In constant use at Buckingham Palace.

CARSONS' ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, for outdoor work, as iron, wood, stones, brick, compo, greenhouses, &c. "Can be applied by any person. Five cwt. free to most parts of the realm. White and stone colours, 30s. per cwt.; oaks, reds, chocolate, lead colour, and black, 28s.; greens and blue, 44s. Patterns and testimonials upon application to Walter Carson and Sons, 9, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

COALS.—COCKERELL'S COALS, price 23s., cash. Central Office, No. 13 Cornhill, E.C.

OIL OF HORSE-CHESTNUTS, applied externally, gives immediate relief and quickly cures gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, toothache, bunions, corns, boils, sprains, bruises, &c. Every family should possess a bottle of this invaluable oil.—Genuine only by REW and CO., 282, Regent-street, London. In bottles, at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d., by post, on receipt of stamps.

ROUND SHOULDERS, Stooping Habits, and Deformities are cured by CHANDLER'S IMPROVED CHEST-EXPANDING BRACES, for both sexes. They are especially recommended to children for assisting the growth and producing a symmetrical figure.—66, Berners-street, W. Pamphlets forwarded.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION. MOREAU'S CREME DE L'IMPERATRICE.—Also, the Ladies' Oriental Book of Beauty, Poudre de Riz, at T. Moreau's, 86, Regent-street, who was honourably mentioned at the Exhibition.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863.

Digitized by Google

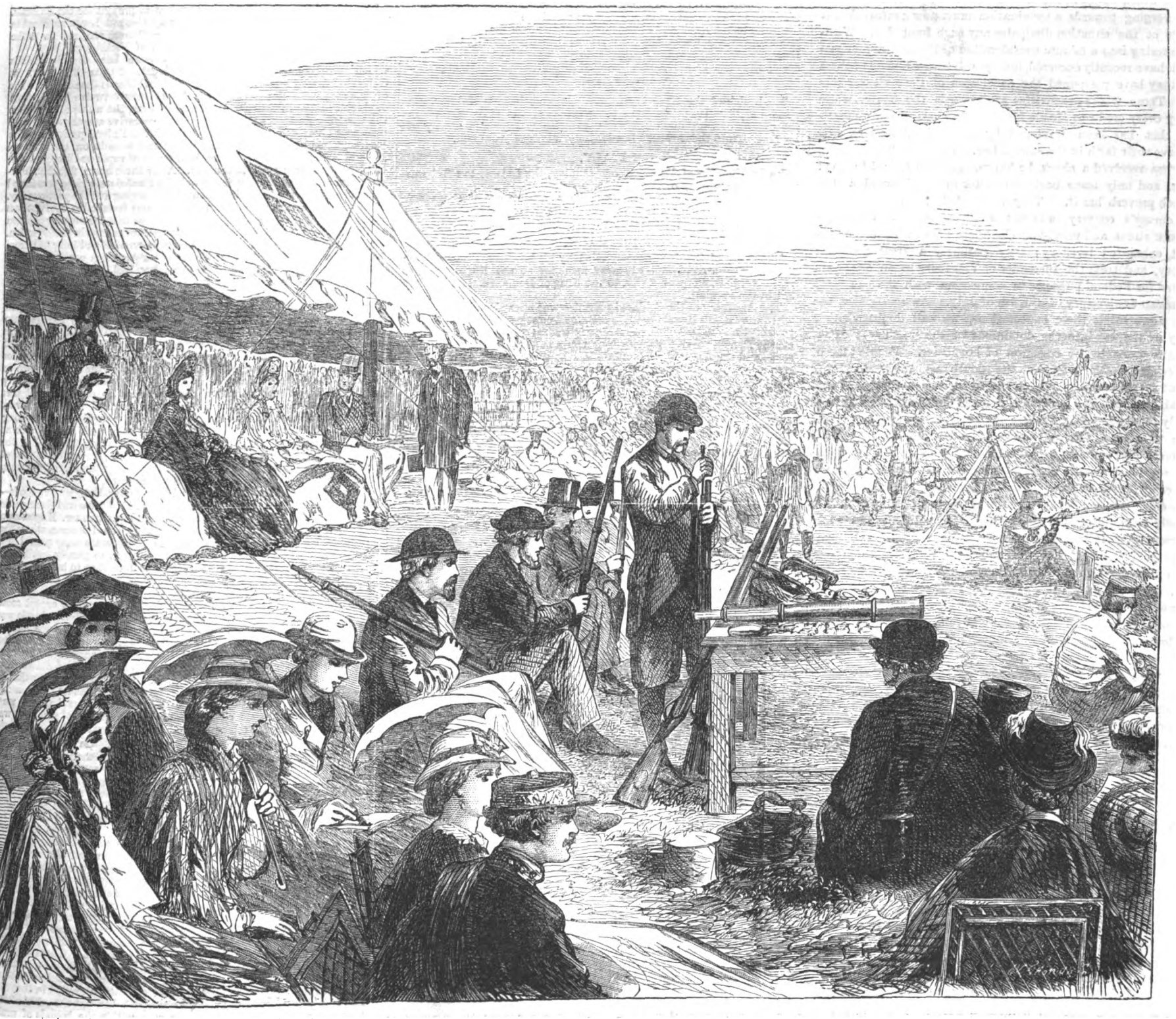
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1214.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

A GLANCE ABROAD.

It is a proof of the interest attaching to what, in curt phrase, we call foreign affairs, that the most marked, if not the most important, discussions in Parliament of late have turned on other than domestic topics. We talk with unpleasant familiarity of Poland in revolt, of proximate war with Russia, of new situations in the civil war in North America, and of French progress in the southern part of that continent.

As regards that Polish question which everybody discusses, and which, as we believe, few, if any, really understand, matters have passed into a new phase. The arrival of the reply of Russia to the diplomatic notes of the three Powers has brought matters to a point which was foreseen by some plain persons who do not look at things with the vision of heaven-born statesmen—namely, to what is commonly called a dead lock. The astuteness of Russian diplomacy has not been wanting, though, to say the truth, it did not need any very great exercise of its known quality to render it equal to the existing situation. If the propositions of her Majesty's Government meant anything they meant a virtual separation of the kingdom of Poland from the empire of the Czar, leaving the Emperor the nominal head of the new kingdom, which would consist only of a small portion of the ancient realm of the Polish Monarchs. There was a demand for an armistice, one of the parties to which was to be the armed bands of Poles spread over the Duchy of Warsaw, who are in connection with, but cannot be said to be controlled by, an anonymous and irresponsible Government. Then there was a proposition for a Conference of the Powers, parties to the Treaty of Vienna, to the consideration of which the Polish question was to be submitted. Coeval with the presentation of these propositions care was taken that it should be well known that England was not prepared to push her demands to the sword's point, and that it was on her moral influence that she intended to rely for solving the difficulty with which she had to deal. The result, however it might have been expected, is, we think, mortifying enough. As plainly as it could be said in courteous language, England is told to mind



THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZE MEETING: THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES WITNESSING THE MATCH BETWEEN THE LORDS AND THE COMMONS.—SEE PAGE 88.

Digitized by Google

her own business. Russia does not refuse to consider the "six points" which have been submitted to her, but she gives reasons for not conceding them at present, which are conveyed in language which is nothing if it is not ironical. She does not refuse her consent to a conference, but she intimates that it is more the business of the three Powers which now divide Poland between them to arrange the Polish question, than that of the other five parties to the Treaty of Vienna; and, while pointing out the difficulty in reference to an armistice, to which we have already alluded, she more than hints that the concessions demanded could not satisfy the Poles themselves, who have been taught by their friends and sympathisers to expect nothing less than complete independence, a claim which those who make the Treaty of Vienna their basis of negotiations cannot in consistency support. On the whole, we are reluctantly compelled to admit that her Majesty's Government has received checkmate in the diplomatic game which they are playing. There are not wanting those who would have us believe that Ministers are not so simple as they seem, and not so credulous as to suppose that the whole system of Russian policy could collapse before a letter, even though written by so practised a hand as that of Lord Russell. Such persons would have us think that, notwithstanding recent emphatic declarations, there was a foregone conclusion, in the mind at least of Lord Palmerston, that at the proper time the demands of England on behalf of Poland would be enforced by a threat of war, and even by actual war with Russia, and that the more temporising course which has been pursued was adopted under the influence of Lord Russell and Mr. Gladstone. In this opinion we are not disposed to concur. Looking to Lord Palmerston's policy in regard to Poland in 1831, we are fain to believe that he is content to reproduce that policy now; and that, having a secret conviction of the hopelessness of the re-establishment of an independent kingdom of Poland, he endeavours at once to march abreast of the sympathies of the people of this country in reference to the Poles and to avoid any actual collision with Russia. That, up to the present time, he has been unable to effect this object is clear. His speech and that of Mr. Gladstone, on Monday night, on Mr. Horsman's motion, were those of men baffled and perplexed in the extreme; and at that moment, at any rate, they were as little prepared to say what was to be their next move in Polish affairs as the latest admitted clerk in the Foreign Office.

Any one who was so sanguine as to hope that the fratricidal contest which wages in the once United States of America was even verging towards a termination must now confess that a glance at the situation dissipates any such fond idea. Without entering into a minute consideration of the military events which have recently occurred, it may well be predicated of them that they have postponed the conclusion of the civil war *sine die*. Those whose proclivities are towards the South, while giving every credit to Meade for the only piece of real generalship that has been developed by the Federal leaders, still preserve their faith in the star of Lee. They still believe that, if he has received a check, he has nevertheless retired in good order, and only leans back the better to leap forward, as the French proverb has it. They assert that his movement into the enemy's country was not an invasion, but a raid to procure stores and provisions elsewhere than in his own somewhat exhausted territory; they prophesy a great Southern victory, and treat the surrender of Vicksburg as an organised *canard* for Federal purposes in connection with the chartered American anniversary of the 4th of July. Assuming that the next news fulfils these expectations, we still doubt whether carrying the war into the dominions of the North was calculated to promote the cessation of hostilities. People talk of a decisive battle won by the South as likely to bring about a settlement of the dispute. In such a contest as that in which North and South are engaged decisive battles are not likely to occur. As yet, there has been no approach on either side to such a victory as would be entitled to rank, even theoretically, amongst decisive battles; and we confess we do not see much chance of the attainment of any such success either by Meade or Lee. This civil war has within it peculiar elements. It is not the sanguinary sport of Kings, but the deadly struggle of a divided people for political and social supremacy. It partakes of the fierce contention between individual men; it has the unnatural ferocity which characterises the hatred of brothers which has risen to the height of a thirst for each other's blood. It is not tempered by the chivalry which belongs to war carried on between two different nations, and it has long passed beyond the reach of that diplomacy which is always watching a favourable moment to intervene in a quarrel between rival Monarchs. He is hardy who ventures to predict anything which relates to this American difficulty; but we will venture to say that the only circumstance which seems to us likely to have an influence on the contest will be the next Presidential election. Many reasons, which it is not convenient for us to enter upon now, might be stated to show why this event may become the turning-point of the quarrel. It was the election of one President which was the immediate cause of the war; the election of another may be the means of bringing it to an end.

While all the world is looking with anxiety or interest, as the case may be, to Poland and America, comparatively little attention is paid to a very important movement which is going on in Mexico. It is not too much to say that the Emperor of the French has achieved the conquest of Mexico; and this question must ere long arise (although nobody seems in a hurry to raise it), what will he do with it? Will he set up a Mexican kingdom under the protectorate of France? or will he, following the example of England with regard to India, annex Mexico to his empire, and govern it after our Indian fashion, by a Viceroyalty? In either event—and, in truth, there is in the matter a distinction without a difference—the fact will be that French influence and French policy will have been established on a large scale in the Transatlantic world, and the projects of France, which were foiled by the conquest of Canada by England, will be revived, although the *locus in quo* will be changed. It is, we repeat, a little surprising that these Franco-Mexican matters attract so little notice in Europe, and in this country in particular. There are those who have argued, from certain indications which they profess to have observed, that it is the ambition of Napoleon III. to put a French girdle round the earth. Is the occupation of Mexico one of its links?

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Patrie* states that the Corps Législatif will not reassemble before November.

Despatches from Mexico announce that on the 31st of May Juarez retired—or, as the official journal says, "fled"—from the capital with a few troops in the direction of San Luis de Potosi. General Bazaine then occupied the city, into which the General-in-Chief made his entry, on the 10th of June, at the head of the army, accompanied by the French Minister and General Almonte. This entry is described as a "triumphal march, in the midst of 200,000 inhabitants uttering cheers for the Emperor, the Empress, and French intervention." The municipality of Mexico handed over to General Forey, it is stated, the keys of the city in silver. The flags taken were presented to the Emperor on Sunday at Vichy. His Majesty summoned the sub-officers of the Guard, and delivered the trophies into their charge, with the words—"If you had been there you would also have taken your share of flags." The battalion defiled before the Emperor amid the acclamations of the crowd.

The reply of Prince Gortschakoff to the French note on Poland was published in the *Moniteur* on Wednesday. A summary of it is given in another column. The despatch is cold, ironical, and discouraging, holding out no hope of any satisfactory arrangement or compromise. The publication of the note caused much excitement on the Bourse, and a considerable fall. All the French papers, except the *Presse*, consider the reply of Russia insufficient and unacceptable.

The *Moniteur* publishes the text of the treaty of peace and friendship concluded between France and Spain, on the one part, and the kingdom of Annam on the other. Three provinces are ceded to France, and the French further acquire the right of free navigation in the River Cambodia and all its branches.

The negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between France and Switzerland have been postponed until October next.

AUSTRIA.

In the sitting of the Lower House of the Council of the Empire, yesterday week, the Finance Minister made his statement for 1864. The savings in the War Department are calculated at about 700,000 florins. The Minister promises shortly to introduce a bill for the regulation of the direct rates and taxes. The balance of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure is stated at upwards of 9,000,000 florins. The deficit occasioned by the extraordinary outlay of 50,000,000 florins is proposed to be met by payments falling due, by a new tax, and by the public credit. The deficit is of an extraordinary character because the Budget now brought forward is for fourteen months, occasioned by the transition from the financial to the solar year; also in consequence of the repayment of the instalments due by the State to the Bank and of the interest of the loan falling due. The Minister further states that, to relieve the distress prevailing in Hungary, the Emperor has consented to grant an advance of 2,000,000 florins from the Treasury, and promises further assistance if required.

BELGIUM.

The health of the King is so much restored that his Majesty was present on Tuesday at a solemn performance of the "Te Deum" in the church of St. Gudule, Brussels, to celebrate the anniversary of his accession to the throne. His Majesty was loudly cheered.

ITALY.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday, the Income-tax Bill was passed by a majority of 130 against 70 votes.

The difference between France and Italy, arising out of the arrest of the brigand chiefs on board the Aunis, has been settled by the surrender of the five prisoners by the Italian Government.

DENMARK.

The King of Sweden, accompanied by his brothers, Princes Oscar and August, arrived on Wednesday morning at the Royal summer residence, Skodsborg, on a visit to the King of Denmark. His Majesty left in the evening.

The Assembly of the Schleswig Estates was opened yesterday week, when the Danish Royal Commissioner, as temporary president, refused to accept a vote by which the majority wished to exclude a member of the Danish party. Twenty-four German deputies resigned their seats, and the Assembly was adjourned as incompetent to come to a resolution. The Government has issued orders for the election of Deputies to supply their places. The new members are to appear at the Diet by the 30th inst.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Earl Russell's note respecting Polish affairs has been laid before Parliament. The Russian Foreign Minister declares, with reference to the six points, that the greater part of the measures which Earl Russell points to have already been either decreed or prepared on the initiative of our august Master; but he cannot, without certain reserves, share the hope that the adoption of those measures would lead to a complete and permanent pacification of Poland. Order must be restored before the measures could produce their effects; for the Polish insurgents desire neither an amnesty, nor an autonomy, nor a representation, and would not even be satisfied with the absolute independence of the kingdom of Poland, but would aim at dominion over provinces where the immense majority are Russian by race or by religion, and would certainly claim the Polish provinces belonging to other States. As to an armistice, Earl Russell, says Prince Gortschakoff, will dispense us from giving an answer to the proposed arrangement for a suspension of hostilities. It would not resist a serious examination of the conditions necessary for carrying it into effect. If it were to be defined between whom it was to be negotiated, of what nature the *status quo* was to be which it would guarantee, and who was to watch over its execution, it would readily be perceived that the provisions of public law could not be applied to a situation which would be a flagrant violation of such law. His Majesty the Emperor owes to his faithful army, which struggles for the maintenance of order, to the peaceable majority of Poles who suffer from these deplorable agitations, and to Russia, on whom they impose painful sacrifices, to take energetic measures to terminate them. Desirable as it may be speedily to place a term to the effusion of blood, this object can only be attained by the insurgents throwing down their arms and surrendering themselves to the clemency of the Emperor. Every other arrangement would be incompatible with the dignity of our august Master and with the sentiments of the Russian nation. A conference of the eight Powers which signed the Treaty of Vienna, for the purpose of discussing the six points, would be attended with serious inconveniences, without any advantages. The Russian Cabinet would be ready to enter into negotiations with the Austrian and Prussian Governments respecting Polish affairs. But, in any case, the re-establishment of order is an indispensable condition which must precede any serious application of the measures destined for the pacification of the kingdom. This condition depends greatly upon the resolution of the great Powers not to lend themselves to calculations which the instigators of the Polish insurrection found on, or expect from, an active intervention in favour of their exaggerated aspirations.

In the Russian reply to the French note the six points are dealt with in the same manner as in the reply to England—the armistice is rejected, and the conference only accepted in part. But the note, moreover, contains a charge against the French Government of encouraging the revolutionary spirit, which can scarcely fail to give great offence to the Emperor. It insists on the moral solidarity of the great Powers in presence of the evident action of the revolutionary element of all countries, concentrated at present in Poland, stating that this gives the question a European character, and continues:—"We are so much the more compelled to call the attention of the French Government to this fact, since one of the principal foci of the agitation which exists is Paris itself. The Polish emigrants, profiting by their social relations, have organised a vast conspiracy, destined to mislead public opinion in France by a system of misrepresentation and calumny, and to keep alive disorder in the kingdom of Poland by assisting it with material, by the terror of a secret committee, and, above all, by propagating the conviction that active foreign intervention will take place in favour of the most senseless aspirations of the insurrection." "This influence," it adds, "is at present the principal source of the agitation, which without it would be overtaken by the action of the law in presence of the indifference or opposition of the masses. Herein lies the moral cause which tends to prolong the present painful state of things, for the prompt cessation of which the French Government, like ourselves, appeals in the name of peace and humanity. We have pleasure in believing that the French Government will not permit its name to be abused for the advantage of the revolution in Poland and in Europe."

Austria has dispatched a preliminary note to Russia in reply to the despatch of Prince Gortschakoff, in which Russia is informed that Austria cannot abandon the line of conduct she has pursued up to the present. She rejects the proposal of a conference of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, and maintains the six points. Austria has also sent notes to France and England, declaring that she will continue to act in concert with them.

Whilst notes are thus being exchanged the Polish insurgents, with the conviction that "in native swords and native ranks the only hope of courage dwells," are making desperate efforts to maintain the struggle against Russia. The telegrams report engagements under the chiefs Wierzbicki, Jasenski, and Wawer, in which the Russians were defeated. Count Paslowski has been shot by order of General Mouravieff, and the same General had confiscated the estates of upwards of five hundred Polish landowners. It is reported that there has been a collision between a detachment of Prussian troops and a band of Polish insurgents near Miloslaw, and that several men were killed and wounded on both sides.

The following is the most recent instance recorded of the mysteriousness and power of the Polish National Government:—"If any one (says the *Presse* of Vienna) has need of a passport to some foreign country to serve him as a safeguard against the insurgents whom he might meet on his journey, all he need do is to write his name, his place of residence, and the reason of his absence on a piece of folded paper and let it drop in some public place. He may be certain that the paper will, by some inexplicable means, reach the hands of the competent authority, and that within twenty-four hours, or at most forty-eight, he will receive the required paper."

From St. Petersburg we learn that an Imperial decree has been published which, in view of the present state of affairs, orders a fresh levy of troops in November next, at the rate of ten men for every thousand of the population. The Russian conscription in the governments of Wilna, Grodno, Kowno, Volhynia, Kiew, and Podolia has been postponed till 1864. According to letters received from St. Petersburg the Emperor has again inspected the batteries, fortifications, and vessels of war, as well as the camp of the troops at Cronstadt.

AMERICA.

WAR NEWS.

The tide of success seems to have set in at present for the Federals. To the repulse met with at Gettysburg by General Lee, announced in our last Number, we have now to add a still more serious blow to the pride and interests of the South in the fall of Vicksburg.

First, let us follow the fortunes of General Lee. By the details which have come to hand of the battle of the 3rd inst., at Gettysburg, we find that it was, as General Meade described it, "one of the severest actions of the war." It lasted twelve hours, from daybreak to five in the afternoon; and during the whole of that time the Confederate forces were engaged in successive assaults of the most obstinate character on different points of the Federal position. The battle opened by a vigorous cannonade and assault on the extreme Federal left, the enemy striving, by a series of rapid and fierce attacks, to pierce or turn it early in the day. After three hours' fighting, however, the attempt not only failed, but the Confederate right was forced back across the whole battle-field of that morning and the previous day. During this attack on the left a resolute and formidable attempt was made to flank the Federal right, and it is clear that the superior position of the Confederates gave them every prospect of success in this direction. Behind the Confederate left rose a densely-wooded and lofty hill, from the summit of which the Confederate batteries could command the Federal right and centre on Cemetery Hill. The great effort of the day was to turn this position, and at one time it seemed doubtful whether the effort would not be successful. In the assault upon it General Hill's corps was brought from the other wing to reinforce General Ewell. The reserve Federal artillery brought into play from elevated points behind the Cemetery Hill, and the vigorous resistance of the eleventh corps on the Federal right, partially checked the Confederate advance; but the opportune arrival of two brigades of militia to reinforce the Federal right obliged the Confederates to retire. They retired, however, slowly, fighting desperately at every step until the afternoon, when their attempt to turn the right was finally abandoned. Within an hour another and final effort was, however, made. The Confederate troops were again massed along the whole Federal line, but by five o'clock they were driven back at all points, and the engagement terminated, leaving the field in the hands of the Federals. The loss on both sides is roughly estimated at 30,000. The Federals have also captured a large number of prisoners, with numerous waggon-trains, colours, and arms.

On the 4th, General Lee retreated from Gettysburg by two roads—through Fairfield on one side, and through Cashtown and Greencastle on the other—to Hagerstown, where his head-quarters are. Hagerstown is only a few miles from Williamsport, on the Potomac, where the bridge of boats, by which part of the Confederate army passed into Maryland, remains. The Potomac is, however, so greatly swollen by recent rains that it is impossible either to ford it or to build pontoon bridges across it. General Meade marched in pursuit as rapidly as the state of the roads would permit.

To the 13th there had been no fresh engagement, except some skirmishes between the hostile armies in Maryland; but a battle was believed to be imminent. General Lee, whose forces were said to occupy a strong position around Hagerstown, was engaged in sending his wounded men and his commissariat stores across the Potomac; but none of his troops had quitted Maryland, and he had drawn fresh supplies of ammunition from Virginia. There was a rumour that he had been joined by 40,000 men from General Beauregard's army. The Federal forces under General Meade and General Couch were concentrating in front of the Confederate army, and would, it was supposed, assume the offensive, and assail General Lee's position.

Vicksburg has surrendered unconditionally. On the 3rd General Pemberton sent two officers to the camp of General Grant, to ask that commissioners should be appointed to settle the terms of surrender. This request was refused. General Pemberton himself then had an interview with General Grant, and the surrender was agreed upon. The garrison, variously stated at 10,000, 12,000, and 27,000 fighting men, were paroled, and rations given them to enable them to reach their lines. The guns and arms captured are very numerous. The immediate causes of surrender were the exhaustion of supplies and ammunition and the failure of General Johnstone to come to the assistance of the garrison. The fleet of Admiral Porter is now ready to co-operate in the attack on Port Hudson, whilst it is reckoned that no fewer than 100,000 veteran troops are placed at the disposal of the Federal Government. Of the whereabouts of Johnstone, who was to have relieved Vicksburg, no mention is made. Southern papers speak of an advance of their troops upon New Orleans, and the capture of some thousands of Federal soldiers. General Neal Dow has been captured. These accounts are probably exaggerated. It appears, however, to be certain that a considerable body of Confederates had shown themselves between General Banks and New Orleans, and that alarm existed in that city. The recovery of New Orleans was not probable, but the relief of Port Hudson and the capture of Banks were within the bounds of proba-

Digitized by Google

bility. Thus success and defeat swing from side to side, and the bloody contest continues without results.

General Dix is reported to have abandoned White House, and returned to Fortress Monroe, after destroying the railway communication between Richmond and Lee's army.

The Confederate General Bragg has crossed the Tennessee River and destroyed the bridge at Bridgeport. It is stated that General Bragg will make the Tennessee River his future line of defence.

General Morgan, the active Confederate leader, with 8000 men, has captured Corydon, Indiana, and is advancing to Jeffersonville, where there are large Federal supplies. Business is suspended at Indianopolis, and the Governor of Indiana has called out 50,000 men.

Between 8000 and 9000 Confederates, under Generals Holmes, Price, and Marmaduke, made an attack on Helena, Arkansas, on the morning of the 4th. They advanced in three columns, but the roughness of the ground prevented them bringing up their artillery, and they attempted to carry their works by assault. The centre column charged in the direction of Fort Curtis, and took three lines of rifle-pits. The flank attack was not so successful, which subjected the centre to an enfilading fire, which swept them down in great numbers. They were soon surrounded, and one whole brigade, numbering 840, was captured.

Among the vessels recently overhauled by the Confederate cruisers was the George Griswold, which some time ago brought to Liverpool a cargo of provisions for the operatives of the cotton-manufacturing districts. The ship was on her way from Cardiff to Rio with a cargo of coals, belonging, it would seem, to British subjects; and she was, therefore, released on the captain giving the bond usually demanded in such cases. The following vessels have been captured and burnt by the Alabama:—The ship Amazonian, bound from New York to Monte Video, was burnt on the 2nd of June; and the Jabez Snow, bound from Liverpool for Monte Video, was burnt on the 29th of May. The crews of these vessels were landed at Monte Video. The Georgia captured the ship Hope, bound from Boston to the Cape of Good Hope, together with the G. W. Seaver, bound from Boston for Rio. The latter vessel was released upon giving bonds for 15,000 dols. The Pernambuco papers state that the Florida, Confederate cruiser, has taken possession of the Rocas Islands—a small group of desert rocks near the Island of Fernando Noronha—as her base of operations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At Washington, on the evening of the 7th, President Lincoln, General Halleck, and Secretaries Seward were serenaded on the receipt of the news of the surrender of Vicksburg. In returning thanks the President made an unimportant speech. General Halleck claimed the merit of retaining General Grant in command, and consequently of the victory he achieved. Secretary Stanton declared that the real victory had been won over Copperheads as well as rebels. Mr. Seward admitted that he was originally opposed to the war, and desired to put it off, if possible. If that were a weakness there was a warrant for it in the character of Him who died to save the world, who desired the cup to pass from Him if his Heavenly Father pleased, but, if not, He would accept it. Another report states that Mr. Seward said:—"He had been censured for his predictions that the rebellion would be ended in ninety days, and it would have been ended before it was begun if councils of patriots had been held. It had been protracted by the hopes held out of foreign interference. If foreign nations would keep their hands off the Americans would settle all their own quarrels."

The *New York Herald* says that there has been a crisis in the Cabinet in reference to the peace question. Mr. Seward wished to issue a Presidential proclamation offering an amnesty to all but the leaders of the rebellion, withdrawing the emancipation proclamation, suspending the Confiscation Act, and offering protection to the personal property and rights of the Southern people. According to the *Herald*, he was opposed by a majority of the Cabinet. The Republican party are said to be preparing a petition to the President, in reference to the restoration of peace and the Union, on the basis of the extinction of slavery in 1876.

The Washington Government had refused to allow Mr. Stephens, the Confederate Vice-President, to present in person to President Lincoln important communications from President Jefferson Davis. The Southern papers state that Vice-President Stephens's visit to Washington was either to arrange for the exchange of prisoners or to inform the Federal Government that if private property was not respected the Confederates would retaliate. The *New York Herald* asserts that Vice-President Stephens's message was a proposition from President Davis for a separate Government for the North and South, but only one President. The *Tribune* says that the Secretary of War has given orders for mounting guns and garrisoning the forts in Portland Harbour, and has authorised the Governor of Maine to raise artillery companies for the defence of the coast towns.

It is stated that the Federal Government has ordered a levy of 300,000 conscripts. A serious riot has occurred at New York, caused by the enforcement of the draught.

Martial law has been declared in Louisville. All citizens have been ordered to enrol themselves, or to go North.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail brings intelligence from that presidency to the 24th of June. Since the previous mail no event of any striking interest had happened in India. During the fortnight incessant rain had prevailed in Bombay, which had been general throughout the presidency. The Viceroy and Governor-General had held a durbar for the hill chiefs at Simla. There were some indications of disturbances in the north-west. The Bhootias had again come down upon Assam, and it was generally believed that it was Nana Sahib who was instigating them.

A large section of the rock on the Canada side of the Falls of Niagara has disappeared, increasing the horse-shoe appearance of the falls.

Several shocks of earthquake have again been felt in the province of Almeria, Spain.

In the Swedish State Council, held yesterday week, the question of placing the army and navy on a war footing was discussed.

Mr. Elias Perkins has been approved as Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, for the United States of America; and Mr. A. J. Levy as Consul at Belize for the King of Sweden and Norway.

A Florentine patrician, Count Angioli Galli, has recently died, and left all his property, amounting to about four millions of francs, to the hospitals of Tuscany.

Accounts from Zante and Cephalonia state the prospects of the currant crops to be most promising. Last year those two islands exported more than 50,000 tons, and this year the export will be 30 per cent greater.

The Council of the Russian Empire is to be reinforced by the addition of the Marshals of the nobility and the Burgomasters of St. Petersburg and Moscow.

A letter from Cairo states that the Viceroy is preparing an expedition against the Abyssinians, to avenge an invasion of Egyptian territory by a chief calling himself the Emperor Theodorus, and who has carried into captivity several Egyptian subjects and an agent of the Porte.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Cape Parliament, although it had been sixty-four days in Session, had done little beyond voting estimates. The votes for the police and gaols were reduced by about £16,000. A motion, declaring that the time had arrived when the establishment of a responsible or party Government was expedient and necessary, had been discussed for three days. Most of the members of the greatest Parliamentary experience and influence were for the change, but it was known that a numerical majority of members would record their votes against it. The Government had maintained perfect neutrality in the matter. A vote of censure had been passed on the colonial engineer and the Chief Commissioner of the Works Department for extravagance and inefficiency in constructing public works. The Governor had offered to remove Mr. Scott Tucker (who is now in England on leave) on a handsome retiring allowance, and to alter the management of the Public Works Department. The Government proposal for purchasing the Cape Town and Wellington Railway had been referred to a Select Committee. The proposed new railway schemes had gone no further than the Government being empowered to prepare careful surveys and estimates for the guidance of the Legislature next year. The Assembly had refused to authorise the expenditure of £4000 per annum for a trigonometrical survey of the colony. All was quiet on the frontier. In the free State the movement in favour of reannexation was extending. Negotiations were pending with the object of bringing Basutos also under British rule. The Gorgon had arrived with news from Zambesi. Dr. Livingstone was about to proceed to Great Lake Nyassa. At the University Mission, River Shire, the Rev. Mr. Scudamore was dead. Animal food was so scarce that it was feared the missionaries would not be able to remain.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The cost of restoring the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, which in our last Number was estimated at £1400, will, we are informed, be £4000.

A mural monument, by the sculptor Theed, to the memory of the late Dr. Williams, has just been placed in Winchester Cathedral, where he was for twenty-seven years Canon.

The subscriptions to the fund set on foot for the purpose of extending the parochial system throughout the diocese of London has reached nearly £70,000.

On Thursday week the Bishop of Oxford consecrated the chapel of Wellington College, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the late Prince Consort on July 12, 1861.

The Incorporated Church Building Society held its last meeting for the present session on Monday last, at the society's house, Whitehall, when grants of money, amounting to £4875, were made.

On Sunday the Bishop of London confirmed 179 persons at the Church of St. Paul, Lorrimore-square, Walworth, 141 of that number being members of the congregation of St. Paul's. The chancel and sanctuary were adorned for the occasion, four vases of flowers being ranged on the superaltar, and the altar itself vested in a white silken frontal.

The Archbishop of York consecrated St. Martin's Church, Scarborough, on the 11th inst. The church is built (after the designs of Mr. Bodley, architect) of a light-coloured stone, and consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and tower above the western bay of the north aisle. The seats, of oak, are free and unappropriated.

The Lord Mayor, co-operating with the Dean and Chapter and a committee of gentlemen formed for the special purpose, on Monday opened at the Mansion House what is intended to be a national subscription towards the completion of the embellishment of St. Paul's Cathedral, as originally designed by Sir Christopher Wren; and headed the list himself with a donation.

The annual assemblage of the students at Epsom College for the distribution of prizes previous to the summer vacation took place in the schoolroom of the college on Wednesday. The chair was occupied by the president of the institution, Lord Chelmsford, among the visitors being Lady Chelmsford, Sir George Pollock, Mr. Cubitt, M.P., and a considerable number of the friends of the pupils.

The ninth annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the London Diocesan Church Building Society was held at Willis's Rooms yesterday week. The Right Rev. the Bishop of London presided. The accounts showed that the balance in hand at the last audit had been £13,568, and, after the receipts of the year were added, the gross income was raised to £18,935. After meeting the expenditure a balance of £9558 remained.

The fourth annual festival of the Norfolk and Suffolk Church Choral Association, held on Tuesday week in Norwich Cathedral, was highly successful. A congregation of about 1500, exclusive of the choirs, filled all the available space of the noble edifice. The total number of choristers present was 584—viz., 314 soprani, 68 alti, 100 tenors, and 102 basses. Mr. Harcourt officiated as choirmaster, and Mr. Bunnett presided at the organ.

The annual commemoration of Trinity College, Glenalmond, took place on Wednesday week. It was specially marked by the opening of the new hall, a noble building, planned by the late Mr. Henderson, and filling up one of the uncompleted features of the original design. The library and the spire of the chapel are all that now remain to be done; and the steady growth of the college for some years past under the active management of the present Warden, Dr. Hannah, warrants the expectation that no long time will elapse before these two are also added, and the large outline, so boldly traced in faith by the founders twenty years ago, completely filled in. An unusually large company assembled, including six out of the seven Bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church, and a large number of the Scotch landowners and aristocracy, who are fully aware of the great value of an institution which secures to them all the advantages of a great public school without the necessity of a distant journey to England. The proceedings consisted of a full choral service in the chapel, a distribution of prizes and recitation of speeches in the school, and a luncheon, to which more than 300 persons sat down, in the new hall.

Monday was a day long to be remembered at Winchester College, as the interesting annual ceremony of "Domum" was combined with the opening of the new tower of the college chapel, called "The Tower of the Two Wardens," which has been erected, at a cost of nearly £4000, in memory of the late Rev. Daniel Williams, D.C.L., Warden of New College and Canon of Winchester, who died on the 22nd of March, 1860, aged seventy-three; and the Rev. Robert Speckott Barter, B.C.L., Warden of Winchester College, who died on the 8th of February, 1861, aged seventy. On Monday, at two o'clock, the prize recitations were delivered in the schoolroom. The following roll of Wykehamists, for scholarships at New College, Oxford, was sent out in the afternoon:—Theodore Kensington, John Barrow Alen, Robert Campbell Moberly, Edgar Jacob, Frederic Dobree Teesdale. At four o'clock a dinner was given in the college hall, under the presidency of the warden. About one hundred sat down. At seven o'clock the meads and the adjoining quadrangle were filled with visitors of all classes, to mix with the scholars and "dons" in singing "Domum." The "Domum ball" was given on Tuesday evening, under the patronage of the Hon. Lady Mildmay, Lady East, Mrs. T. W. Fleming, &c. The summer holidays began on Tuesday.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. W. Cookin, Rector of St. George's, Birmingham, to be Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Durham; Rev. M. E. C. Walcott, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford, to be Precentor of Chichester Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. A. Clarke to Longton, Staffordshire; Rev. W. Hildebrand to Millbrook, Bedfordshire; Rev. R. Parker to Wickham, Hampshire; Rev. G. F. Price to St. John, Maddermarket, Norwich; Rev. M. A. Smelt to Medstead, Hampshire; Rev. H. Thomas to High Halstow; Rev. R. Trimmer to Holy Trinity with St. Mary, Guildford. *Vicarage:* The Rev. A. Robinson to Humbleton, Yorkshire. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. W. L. Cox to Ashfield-cum-Thorpe, Suffolk; Rev. G. W. Dalton to St. Paul, Wolverhampton; Rev. J. Rodgers to St. Thomas, Charterhouse. *Curacy:* The Rev. E. G. Hunt to Plympton St. Mary, Devonshire.—*Guardian.*

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Earl of Shrewsbury laid the foundation-stone of the Langham Hotel, Portland-place, yesterday week.

A large and enthusiastic meeting in aid of Poland was held in St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening. Sir J. Shelley presided. Mr. Edmond Beales, Sir H. Hoare, General Count Zamoyski, and other gentlemen were among the speakers. It was determined that a deputation from the meeting should wait upon Earl Russell to lay before him the resolutions which had been adopted.

An interesting ceremony took place at the Butchers' Almshouses, Walham-green, on Tuesday, on the occasion of the inauguration of a spacious additional wing, which had been built as a memorial of grateful respect for the Prince Consort, late patron of the charity. The new building is an elegant and commodious structure, and has been erected wholly by voluntary contributions.

There was an interesting scene at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday. Some thousands of the charity-school children of London were gathered in the great orchestra and sang a number of pieces very creditably. Unfortunately the afternoon was wet; but this did not prevent the youngsters from enjoying themselves after the concert right heartily in the building. The total visitors during the day reached 22,109.

As Lord Aveland's carriage was going through St. James's Park, yesterday week, the axle broke, and the horses, becoming unmanageable, came in contact with Sir C. Cresswell, who was returning from court on horseback, and whose knee-pan was broken in the concussion. The coachman and footman were also severely shaken. The accident to the learned Judge has necessitated the closing of the Divorce Court thus early in the term.

The twenty-fourth annual festival of the Newsvenders' Benevolent and Provident Institution was celebrated on Tuesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. B. Webster. About a hundred friends of the institution sat down to an excellent dinner, and several ladies were among the guests at the table. In the course of the evening subscriptions to the amount of £100 were acknowledged.

A swimming-race took place in the Thames, between Hammersmith and Putney, on Wednesday evening, for a gold medal, the first of a series to be offered annually by Sir William Fraser; and a silver one, presented by the London Swimming Club. There were twenty-two competitors. A lad named Garr, aged sixteen, came in first by several yards, thus winning the gold medal; and Mr. Coulter took the second prize.

At the meeting of the City Commissioners of Sewers, on Tuesday, a communication was made that the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company had entered into an arrangement, on their bill passing, to execute the work in the manner originally arranged with the commission—namely, to widen Ludgate-hill 70 ft. at the bottom, to make other improvements in the roadway, and to construct the viaduct to their satisfaction with regard to ornamentation.

The American steam fire-engine "Manhattan," which was so seriously injured by an accident at the Crystal Palace as to be unable to compete in the recent trial, has now been repaired, and is to be publicly displayed at work to-day (Saturday) in the grounds of the New River Company, at the New River Head, Clerkenwell, at noon. Very great interest is felt in scientific circles as to the capabilities of this celebrated machine, which is reputed to be the most powerful and efficient of all the American steam fire-engines.

A numerously-attended meeting was held on Monday evening in the lower room of St. Martin's Hall, under the auspices of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, for the purpose of assisting in the formation of a Working Men's Club and Institute in St. Martin's-in-the-Field. The chair was taken by Admiral Sir Frederick Grey, K.C.B., and among those present were Lady Grey, Lady Comm, Hon. Miss Copley, Mr. and Miss Lefevre, the Misses Wray, &c. The Rev. Henry Solly, Secretary of the union, explained the object of the meeting, and stated that Sir Frederick and Lady Grey, with several of their friends, had undertaken to guarantee the rent of a house for twelve months, and find the funds for the preliminary outlay. The announcement was received with loud cheers, and resolutions were passed, principally by working men, pledging the meeting to carry out the purpose for which it had assembled.

Last week the births of 930 boys and 880 girls—in all 1810 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1803.——Last week there were 1364 deaths in London. The report for the week that ended on the 11th inst. showed an increase of 100 deaths over those of the previous week; and the return for the week that ended last Saturday exhibits a further increase of nearly 100 on the preceding number. The average number of deaths in ten corresponding weeks—viz., a week in each of the years 1853-62—is found, with a correction for increase of population, to be 1223. The increase in the mortality is caused chiefly by diarrhœa, the deaths from which rose from 47 and 91 in the two previous weeks to 148 last week. Besides the deaths referred to "diarrhœa," there were also 15 from summer cholera. Of the 163 deaths referred to both heads, 142 occurred to infants under two years of age. A woman died at the age of ninety-five years and another at ninety-nine.

Last Saturday a large number of the members of both Houses of Parliament assembled in the tearoom of the House of Commons to meet the chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works and the engineer, in order to proceed with them on an inspection of the outfalls of sewers provided by the great main-drainage scheme. They embarked at the Speaker's stairs on board a steamer, and proceeded to Crossness Point, in the Erith marshes, when Mr. Bazalgette, the engineer, explained to them the system adopted for disembogueing the southern drainage into the Thames. They then proceeded across the river to Barking, where in like manner he explained the scheme of the northern outfalls. Here the works are so far in operation that the contents of the high-level sewer were for the first time allowed to run through the outfall direct into the river. Mr. Bazalgette assured the company that in the course of the next twelve months the whole sewers of the southern drainage would be in full operation, and that in the course of about two years and a half from this time the Thames embankment on the north would be completed, and the drainage of London perfected.——On Monday [illegible] the outfalls were inspected by the metropolitan vestries. The number of persons invited on those two days was about 2500.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The *Western Express*, a daily paper, recently established in Exeter, is defunct.

The sittings of the Wesleyan Conference were commenced on Tuesday, at Sheffield.

Charles Platt, Esq., of the Home Circuit, barrister-at-law, has been appointed Associate of the Norfolk Circuit, in the room of Harry Edgell, Esq., deceased.

The Halifax Town Council has voted £2000 towards the expenses to be incurred in making preparations for the approaching visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Mr. Leybourne Watson has been approved as Consul at Leith for the Grand Duke of Oldenburg; and Don Mariano de la Roca as Consul at Newcastle for the Queen of Spain.

At the York Assizes the two men, Light and Hides, who were concerned in the recent forgery of Federal "greenbacks" at Sheffield, have been sentenced—Light to four years' penal servitude, and Hides to fifteen months' imprisonment.

At the Foresters' annual fête in Aston Park, Birmingham, Mdme. Geneviève, a "Female Blondin," was performing on the high rope, with a sack over her head, when the rope broke, and she fell 60 ft., and was instantaneously killed.

On Thursday week was turned the first turf of the Hayling Railway, intended to furnish increased facilities of direct communication between London and the Isle of Wight, to aid the development of Hayling Island, a sea-bathing place on the south coast, and to utilise Langton Harbour.

The committee for carrying out the proposal to erect a bronze statue at Bradford to the memory of the late Richard Oastler, well known for his exertions on behalf of factory children, have intrusted the commission to Mr. T. Birnie Philip. The memorial will take the form of a group, a statue of the philanthropist to form the centre figure, and will cost £1000. It will be erected in a conspicuous position at Bradford.

Some time ago a Mr. Powell, a coalowner, and one of the richest men in the midland counties, died, when it was discovered that his will had been stolen. Every effort was made for the recovery, but in vain, till an anonymous letter was sent to his widow offering to restore the document for a settled sum. A trap was laid and a man was apprehended, who turned out to be a young man employed in the neighbourhood. What motive he had for being engaged in this, to him, aimless theft, or whether he was a tool in the hands of other persons, has not yet been ascertained.

A movement is being made by some of the nobility and gentry of Somersetshire, of which the Speke family are natives, to mark their appreciation of the services of Captain Speke, the Nile traveller. It is at present intended that a work of art, dependent in some degree on the amount of subscriptions raised, and commemorative of the story of "The Discovery of the Nile," shall be placed in the County Hall, at Taunton, adjoining the marble memorials of Blake and Locke. Mr. Arthur Kinglake, one of the promoters of the undertaking, has received a memorial design, which has been approved by Mr. Baily.

A testimonial was presented to William Williams, Esq., of Tregullow, Cornwall, on the 14th inst., at Redruth. It consists of a massive silver centrepiece and two candelabra of four lights each, of extremely elegant design, the centrepiece representing an interesting scene from Scott's "Talisman: a Tale of the Crusaders," and was purchased for £637 of Messrs. Garrard and Co., Haymarket, the subscriptions having been offered with great cordiality and readiness by a large number of persons, in proof of their appreciation of the highminded integrity and the enterprising and public-spirited energy of the recipient as a leading director of the mining industry of the county of Cornwall; and, at the same time, in personal esteem for his amiable qualities and honourable bearing as a man.

A murderous assault was made yesterday week in a railway-carriage, on the London and North-Western line, by Mr. Michael Lyons, national-school teacher, of Bampark, Ballymascallan, near Dundalk, upon two fellow-passengers. The assailant had taken a return excursion ticket for a month from Ireland to London. As the 9.15 express-train was about to start from Liverpool to London he, Mr. Peter M'Lean, and Mr. James Worland, of Plaistow, Essex, entered a second-class carriage, in which there was previously an elderly lady. After the train had started the prisoner was heard to say something incoherently, but in a menacing sort of way. He, however, sat down quietly, and continued so until after the train had passed the Bletchley station. Then he suddenly jumped up from his seat, and, with a large, open clasp-knife in his hand, rushed at Mr. Worland and stabbed him in the forehead, causing a most frightful wound. He was in the act of striking another blow, when Mr. M'Lean knocked him back on to the seat. This had the effect of infuriating him the more. He started to his feet, and was about to strike another blow at Mr. Worland, when Mr. M'Lean seized him by the throat and clutched the knife in his right hand. Lyons drew the weapon through his antagonist's hand, cutting some of the fingers to the bone. A fierce struggle ensued, lasting the whole journey from Bletchley to London, a distance of between forty and fifty miles. Messrs. Worland and M'Lean lie dangerously ill from their wounds; and the lady who was in the carriage is laid up from the shock her system sustained. The prisoner has made a statement to the effect that he believed the two gentlemen who were with him to be thieves, who intended to rob him. He is supposed to be insane. It is alleged that about twelve years ago he was confined in an asylum, suffering from a deranged mind brought on by over study.

ASHRIDGE HOUSE, BUCKS.

THERE have recently been great festivities at Ashridge Park, to celebrate the coming of age of Earl Brownlow and his taking possession of the vast Bridgewater property, as well as that attached to the title of Brownlow, in Bucks, Beds, Herts, Yorkshire, Durham, Northamptonshire, Shropshire, and Lincolnshire. His Lordship gave a series of entertainments to a large number of his private friends, to his tenantry, also to the labourers on the estate, the poor of the neighbourhood, and school children. The present Earl Brownlow, who came of age on the 28th of March last, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford.

Ashridge House (of which we give an Engraving) is situated on the confines of the counties of Bucks and Herts. This noble palatial pile was built, from designs by Mr. James Wyatt, the Surveyor-General, in 1808-14, on the site of an ancient edifice, parts of which have been preserved and incorporated with the modern building. One of the architect's descendants, Mr. Digby Wyatt, has been lately engaged on a magnificent apartment called "the morning room." The mansion has its principal fronts to the north, the south, and east,

Digitized by Google

WILLIAM BOXALL, ESQ., R.A.

HENRY WEEKES, ESQ., R.A.

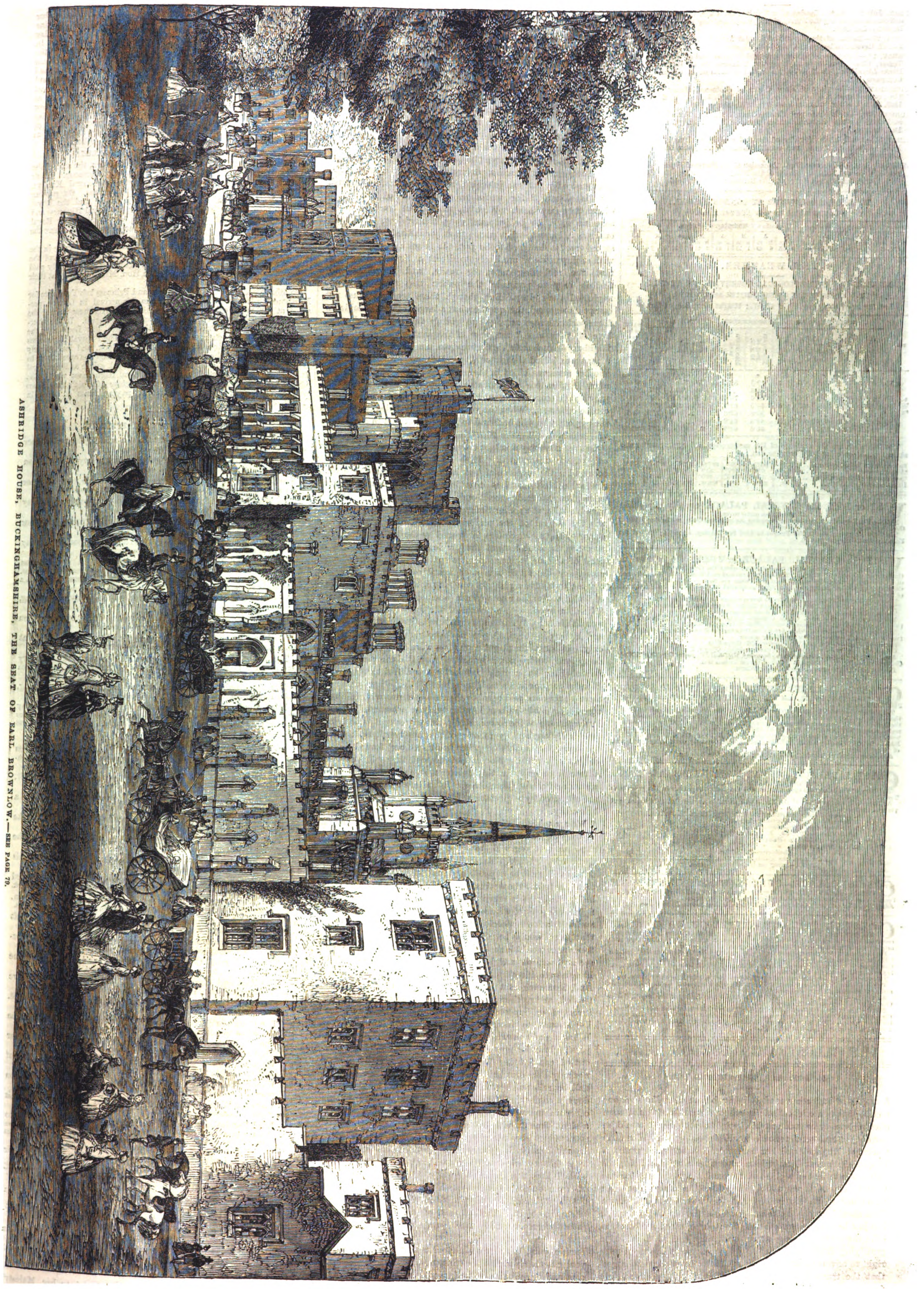
the north, or carriage front, being above 1000 ft. in length. Nearly in the centre of the range the elegant spire of the chapel rises to the height of 142 ft. The principal apartments, in size and finish, are all in keeping with the splendour and scale of the building. The morning room before alluded to is embellished in the richest Renaissance style, which was selected in order the better to display many beautiful and interesting works of art of the Cinque-cento period, collected in Italy by Lady Alford, the mother of the present Earl. The collection of paintings, family and other portraits, is extensive. The chapel is considered the masterpiece of Wyatt. "From the point at which the chapel is entered," says the venerable historian of Ashridge, Archdeacon Todd, "it is difficult to say what most excites admiration—the perforated oak screen, the highly-wrought Gothic ceiling, the windows filled with beautiful painted glass, and throwing around their various coloured and subdued light, the elaborately carved alabaster altarpiece, and the brass rail which incloses it—all at once demand our particular notice." The noble park, pleasingly varied by hill and dale, extends over about 3000 acres, or seven or eight miles round; and the rich turf is shaded with the finest forest trees of oak, ash, and beech. The beeches are magnificent specimens of their class, and the majestic limes near the mansion were planted, according to tradition, by Queen Elizabeth. Looking from the north front of the house are three fine vistas or openings across the park, cut through large plantations of forest trees. At the extremity of one of these is a majestic Corinthian column erected in honour of the late Duke of Bridgewater, called "the Father of Inland Navigation," from his untiring exertion in the promotion of canal navigation, and whose name will long live in association with that of Brindley.

The historical associations of Ashridge House render it doubly attractive. On going over it, we see here a fine crypt, there an old Gothic doorway; here a cloister, there a monumental brass; here the arches of monkish sepulture, there a green tree planted by Queen Elizabeth; in one room embroidery made by the maiden Queen when she was residing in the old house; in another the portrait of the lady for whom Milton wrote his "Comus." Among the family archives are grants of various parts of the domain of Ashridge by Elizabeth to different persons; but, before the end of her reign, the greater part of it had passed into the possession of her Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, Thomas Egerton, Baron of Ellesmere, who was afterwards Lord High Chancellor to James I. The son of this Chancellor, soon after the death of his father, was created Earl of Bridgewater; and to his appointment as Lord President of Wales we owe Milton's mask of "Comus." Lord Bridgewater had long before this been acquainted with the great poet, and invited him to join the festivities at Ludlow Castle on the occasion of entering upon his new duties. Lady Alice Egerton and two of her brothers, on coming to join their father's guests, after having visited a relation, mistook their road, and Lady Alice was lost for some time in a wood. This accident furnished Milton with a subject for a mask, which was performed as a Michaelmas festivity in 1643.

FREDERICK GOODALL, ESQ., R.A.

HENRY LE JEUNE, A.R.A.—SEE PAGE 94.

Digitized by Google



ASHRIDGE HOUSE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, THE SEAT OF EARL BROWNLOW.—SEE PAGE 79.

Digitized by Google

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 1.

SUNDAY, July 26.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity; St. Anne. Charles X. issues ordinances suspending the liberty of the press, dissolving the Chamber of Deputies, &c., 1830.

MONDAY, 27.—Retreat of the discomfited Spanish Armada, 1588. The second French Revolution begins at Paris, 1830.

TUESDAY, 28.—Execution of Robespierre and others; end of the Reign of Terror, 1794. Wellington's Victory at Talavera de la Reyna, 1809. Baron Lionel Rothschild, a Jew, admitted as member of the House of Commons, 1858.

WEDNESDAY, 29.—Marriage of Mary Queen of Scots and Henry Darnley, 1565; coronation of their son, James VI. (afterwards James I. of England), 1567. Death of the philanthropist Wm. Wilberforce, 1833.

THURSDAY, 30.—Death of the poet Thomas Gray, 1771. The French defeated at Polotzk by the Russians under Wittgenstein, 1812. Full moon, 1h. 33m. p.m.

FRIDAY, 31.—Death of the founder of the Order of Jesus, Ignatius Loyola, 1556. Treaty of Passau and establishment of religious freedom in Germany, 1552.

SATURDAY, Aug. 1.—Lammas Day. Accession of the House of Hanover in the person of George I., 1714. Battle of the Nile; Nelson defeats the French fleet, 1798. Cessation of slavery in the British dominions, 1834.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 1, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 10	9 47	10 35	11 6	11 45	—	0 18	0 49	1 18	1 46	2 11	2 36	3 2	3 25

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 24 feet.

DA		DAILY MEANS OF					THERMMETER		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10A.M.
		Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 A.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°			Inches
July	15	30·152	70·4	53·2	·56	7	49·5	80·5	W. N.	113	·000
	16	30·166	57·0	44·0	·64	9	54·6	..	ENE. NE.	247	·000
	17	29·946	61·0	44·3	·56	7	44·0	70·0	SW. WSW. W.	183	·000
	18	29·789	54·5	28·1	·57	6	45·0	62·9	WNW. NNW.	227	·000
	19	..	..	..	..	..	39·5	67·6	..	175	·001
	20	29·756	57·6	41·8	·58	8	43·5	64·8	..	85	·000
	21	29·724	55·4	55·3	1·00	10	45·3	62·9	S. SSE.	187	·010

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·210	30·178	30·062	29·759	29·976	29·792	29·781
Temperature of Air	65·9°	61·0°	60·7°	55·9°	61·9°	61·2°	57·7°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	60·6°	54·8°	54·0°	48·3°	50·5°	53·6°	54·1°
Direction of Wind	W.	ENE.	SW.	WNW.	WSW.	..	S.

WET or DRY, the CRYSTAL PALACE equally enjoyable
All approaches under cover.
NOTE.—The Excursion Season now commencing, Societies and Clubs, not having yet fixed their days of meeting, should do so at once.
The Great Excursion of the Odd Fellows is fixed for Tuesday, August 4; that of the Foresters for Tuesday, August 18.

VISIT the CRYSTAL PALACE in JULY. It is now at its best. The removal of the tropical screen opens the view from end to end. The Gardens are radiant with Flowers. The Rosery is covered with bloom. The fine collections of Plants and Trees within and without the Palace are now in full beauty, with the daily Display of Fountains, forming a sight unequalled in the world without the chance of rivalry.
The following are the unusually attractive arrangements for the coming week :—
Monday, July 27—Royal Dramatic College Bazaar, Fancy Fair, and General Fête.
Tuesday, July 28—Great National Brass Band Competition.
Wednesday, July 29.—Extra Grand Concert—Mdlle. Adelina Patti, Mdme. Miolan-Carvalho, Signor Tamberlik, Signor Graziani, Herr Formes, and Signor Mario.
Thursday, July 30—Crystal Palace Art-Union Drawing for Prizes. Subscribers admitted free on showing their receipts for the present season.
Saturday, August 1—Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Corps Fête.
Orchestral Band and Great Organ Performances daily. Open at Ten.
Admission: Wednesday, Five Shillings; Saturday, Half-a-crown; other days, One Shilling. Children under Twelve, Half-price. Guinea Season Tickets free.
Proprietors admitted after 1.30 on Sunday by tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE BAZAAR, FANCY FAIR, and GENERAL FETE, SATURDAY and MONDAY, JULY 25 and 27.
The Stalls will be attended by the principal ladies of the dramatic profession. Besides these, there will be an infinite variety of games, exhibitions, and amusements provided by the Council of the Dramatic College, including RICHARDSON'S SHOW with a thrilling melo-drama; WOMBWELL'S WILD BEAST SHOW with VAN AMBURG and a wonderful collection of performing animals; THE GHOST; ZADKIEL'S CRYSTAL BALL; GIPSY TENTS; AUNT SALLYS; &c, presided over by the leading gentlemen of the profession.
Admission, this day (Saturday), Half-crown; Monday, One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT NATIONAL BRASS BAND CONTEST, TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 28.
The doors of the Palace will open at Nine, and the Contest commence in the grounds at Ten o'Clock precisely.
At Three o'Clock the whole of the Bands will assemble on the Great Orchestra, and perform the following Programme :—
1. National Volunteer Artillery and Rifle Corps March. E. Jackson.
2. General Jackson's Schottische. Tidswell.
3. Wedding March. Mendelssohn.
4. Das Musikfest Waltzer. E. Jackson.
5. Chorus—Hallelujah. Handel.
6. God Save the Queen.
Conductor—E. Jackson.
Admission, One Shilling; Children, Half-price.
NOTE.—Excursion-trains from all parts.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—QUEEN'S (WESTMINSTER) RIFLE CORPS.—The ANNUAL FETE will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, AUG. 1. Special Amusements will be provided, which will be duly announced.
Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. Guinea Season Tickets as.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—EXTRA GRAND CONCERT, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1863.—The directors have the pleasure to announce that, encouraged by the success of the Eight Grand Concerts already given, they have made arrangements for a final one on Wednesday, July 29.
For this Concert they have the gratification to state that Mr. Gye has consented that the following eminent artistes shall appear :—Mdlle. Adelina Patti (her first and only appearance this season), Mdme. Miolan-Carvalho, Signor Tamberlik, Signor Graziani, Herr Formes, and Signor Mario. Conductor, Mr. Manns.
This Concert will take place in the Centre Transept, on the front of the Great Orchestra.
Reserved Seats (Half-a-Crown each) will be arranged in blocks, as at the Handel Festivals, and, with admission tickets, are now on sale.
Admission.—By Season Ticket; by Ticket purchased before the day of the Concert, Half-a-Crown; by payment on the day, Five Shillings.
NOTE.—The demand for Reserved Seats at the Concerts this season has been so far beyond the possible supply, that the Directors can only reiterate that those who desire to procure Seats for this specially attractive Concert should apply for them without delay at the Crystal Palace; 2, Exeter Hall; and the usual agents.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1863.

A SERIES of handsome medals lying before us calls back our recollection to a celebration the amplest records of which were gladly given by us, and to which we little thought it would be our duty to make reference in a melancholy spirit. When the Queen of England and her lamented Consort inaugurated a People's Park near Birmingham, and when a noble old English hall was set apart as a place of rational entertainment for the working classes, it was utterly away from the thoughts of those who aided in and commemorated the movement that Aston Park should ever be the scene of such a tragedy as that which has just been performed there. The pains which we took to offer the most complete account, literary and pictorial, of a gratifying ceremonial, seem to give us more than ordinary right to advert to that occasion, and to express our deep regret that the trustees of Aston Park should have so completely forgotten the spirit in which that beautiful locality was handed to their keeping. But we look at what has occurred as only an incident of a system now so widely spread as to demand the strongest reprobation and the immediate interference of the Legislature.

We do not design to dwell upon the hideous accident itself. A number of the persons who call themselves Foresters, and who spoil a useful association by costumes and follies almost beneath contempt, held a festival at Aston Park on Monday. One of the "attractions" was a tight-rope performance of the Blondin character by a married woman, who expected soon to become a mother. The rope broke (it is said to have been unfit for use), and the poor woman was instantly killed. Her body was removed to one of the rooms in the old hall, and the Foresters continued their festivities in other rooms and in the park. That is the tale, in the fewest words.

We do not see what excuse the trustees of the park have to offer for permitting such a performance. They cannot plead ignorance of what was intended, as the programme of such fêtes is placarded for weeks on every wall of the place where they are held. Were it not so, the trustees would have no right to be ignorant upon the subject. It is their business to know to what uses property confided to them as a sacred trust is designed to be put. It is with them, and not with such persons as are likely to direct a Foresters' festival, that the reckoning must be made, and they will not find it easy to persuade the public that they have not neglected their duty. But, though these trustees must not escape uncensured, the question has a larger range. Accidents from performances arranged to gratify the present inhuman love of "sensation" are now of frequent occurrence. The Highbury-barn female victim survives, a cripple. At Cremorne a man was killed the other day. It is not three weeks since another man was killed in the provinces by the breaking of his rope. And at this season the same kind of entertainment is provided in scores of "gardens" and other places where crowds can be collected. When the year's list of casualties is made up, the persons who will be found to have been killed in amusing a vulgar crowd will make a large number.

But when we say a vulgar crowd we do not mean to speak only of the uneducated. It so happens that death has not occurred in the presence of the high-class crowds who attend similar exhibitions; but this is matter of chance. Large assemblies gathered to see Blondin run along a rope, at one time with his wife, at another time with his little child; and that it was the danger of the performance, and not its grace, that attracted the upper classes is proved by the fact that when he executed the same feats at the low level, where he was in no peril of suicide, the aristocratic patrons of the sport staid away, and the affair was a comparative failure. Therefore, although we have a right to condemn the Foresters and people of that class for their coarse taste (and in the Aston Park case it is difficult to speak with reticence of the mob that could see the woman die horribly and could then turn to its drinking, shouting, and kissing-in-the-ring), we have no right to condemn them only. It is true that tight-rope feats were an attraction for the many long before a performer of special daring made them fashionable; but a great popularity was added to them by the Blondin performances, and, let us add, by the success which even more dangerous and repulsive feats have met with in the demoralising music-halls of London and the provinces. Here the less reputable of the lower middle-class, over spirits and water, practically applaud gymnastics of the most perilous kind, and are especially delighted when children are forced into the disgusting service. No class of the ordinary pleasure-hunter is free from guilt in this matter: some assemblies may be dirtier and coarser than others; but all, washed and unwashed, are attracted by a spectacle which is offensive to refinement and humanity.

We are told that the public is the only censor that ought to be tolerated, and that it is quite ready and able to prevent any show that is opposed to good morals. These murderous performances prove that the allegation is false, and that the public will rush to support and patronise any novelty which promises to stir the nerves. We affect a virtuous horror of the bullfight; but it is very much to be doubted whether, if a bull-fight were got up, with a handsome circus, with reserved seats, and with a few hypocritical assurances in the preliminary puffs that there would be nothing cruel in the display, the performances would lack spectators. People who will crowd to see a woman on a tight rope, would scarcely be restrained by humane considerations from seeing a horseman rush at a bull. And, inasmuch as the public has shown that it is not to be trusted, and as there is no saying what next brutality may be invented or imported, we think that it is time for the Legislature to interfere, in the interest of good morals. It has already shown its opinion of the public as a censor by passing laws for preventing the public from getting a sensation out of cockfighting (as a nobleman learned the other day); nor may Foresters bait a bull, nor may slang songs in a music hall be relieved by the scarcely less civilised noises made by dogs in combat. There is, therefore, precedent for prohibiting other inhuman or dangerous sports. The Houses have but a short time to sit, but a bill can be hurried through, by suspending the standing orders, in a few hours; and, inasmuch as it is greatly to be desired that an end be put to such spectacles as those we have mentioned, it could be wished that the Home Secretary, if he has not the power of commanding the cessation of these "sports," should obtain it before the Houses rise. A bill of ten lines will effect the object. The last stage of endurance has surely been passed when a beautiful park, consecrated by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert to the rational recreation of the people of Birmingham, has been stained with the blood of an unhappy young mother, slain for the amusement of a benefit society in fool's caps and green baize. The ludicrous mingles with the horrible in this case, as in life generaly; but the coarser features of the Aston tragedy must not repel us from pointing it out as the fit termination of this kind of sacrifices for "sensation."

THE COURT.

THE Queen continues at Osborne, in good health. On Sunday her Majesty, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, attended Divine service at Osborne. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated. On Monday morning the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove out. In the evening the Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Marchioness of Carmarthen, Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Captain Grey, arrived at Osborne on a visit to her Majesty. The Queen and the Royal family have, during the week, taken daily walks and drives in the vicinity of Osborne. Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour and Major-General Lord William Paulett arrived at Osborne at the end of last week, and had the honour of an interview with the Queen. The Judge-Advocate-General arrived on Monday and had an audience of her Majesty. The Dowager Countess of Mount-Edgcumbe has arrived at Osborne to assume her duties as Lady in Waiting. The Hon. Beatrice Byng has left Osborne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales drove to Cliefden, the seat of the Duchess Dowager of Sutherland, on Saturday afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses were attended by Lieutenant-General Knollys, Captain Grey, and the Marchioness of Carmarthen. On passing through Maidenhead the Prince engaged a cutter, and the Royal party returned thence to Windsor by water, his Royal Highness and Captain Grey rowing and the Princess steering. Their Royal Highnesses landed at Albert Bridge, in the Home Park, where the carriages were in waiting to convey them to Frogmore.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the parish church of St. John's, where the Rev. H. J. Ellison and the Rev. T. Rooke officiated. Their Royal Highnesses subsequently paid a visit to the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley at their residence in the cloisters.

On Monday at ten o'clock the Prince and Princess left Frogmore for Marlborough House. The Prince, upon his arrival in London, presided at a meeting of the council of his Royal Highness, held at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, at Buckingham-gate. In the afternoon the Prince and Princess, with their suite, left London by the South-Western line, en route for Osborne. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Southampton at half-past five o'clock, and immediately embarked on board the Royal yacht Fairy, which conveyed them to Osborne. The Dauntless frigate fired a Royal salute as their Royal Highnesses steamed out of dock. Their Royal Highnesses' visit to the Queen will extend about ten days, at the close of which the Prince and Princess will leave for Balmoral, paying visits en route in Yorkshire

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Duke of Cambridge entertained a select party at dinner on Sunday evening, at Gloucester House.

The Duke of Cleveland received a select party at dinner on Tuesday evening, at his mansion in St. James's-square.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde gave a dinner party on Tuesday evening, at their residence in Stratton-street.

The Marchioness of Ailesbury had a dancing party on Monday evening, at her residence in Pall-mall.

The Countess of Jersey entertained a select party at dinner on Monday evening, at her mansion in Berkeley-square.

The Countess Dowager of Essex had a dancing party yesterday (Friday), at her residence in Belgrave-square.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston held a reception on Saturday evening, at Cambridge House. The réunion was numerously attended. Previously to the assembly the noble Viscount and Viscountess entertained a select party at dinner.

Viscount Chelsea gave his second ball on Tuesday evening, in Cromwell-road.

Lord Kensington entertained a select circle at dinner, on Tuesday evening, at his residence in Grosvenor-crescent.

Lord and Lady Chiveston received a distinguished circle at dinner on Tuesday evening, at their residence in Upper Brook-street.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his Sessional Parliamentary dinner to the principal officers and clerks of the House of Commons on Wednesday evening, at his official residence.

Mrs. Archibald Peel gave a grand ball on Tuesday evening, at Sir Roger Palmer's mansion in Portland-place.

Miss Burdett Coutts gave an afternoon party yesterday (Friday), at her residence in Stratton-street. The Bishop of Mauritius attended, and gave a narrative of the late events in Madagascar, which was listened to with profound attention.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary left St. James's Palace on Monday for Germany. Their Royal Highnesses proceeded direct to Bumpenheim, the Duchess's villa, near Frankfort.

The Prince and Princess Frasso Dentice have left the St. James's Hotel for the Continent.

The Duchess of Buccleuch has left town for Carlsbad for a few weeks.

The Duchess of Norfolk, accompanied by the youthful Duke and Lord Edmund Howard, has arrived at Brighton.

The Duchess of Roxburghe and Miss Dalton have left the Clarendon Hotel for Scotland.

Marquis Conyngham left Hamilton-place on Tuesday for his seat, Slane Castle, in the county of Meath.

The Marquis of Hastings' "majority" has been celebrated with great festivities at Donington Park, Leicestershire, during the past week.

Earl and Countess Delawarr have left town for Kissingen. The noble Earl and Countess are likely to remain in Germany several months.

The Earl and Countess of Camperdown and family have left town for Camperdown Castle, Forfarshire.

Earl and Countess Amherst and family left Grosvenor-square on Wednesday for their seat, Montreal, near Sevenoaks.

The Earl and Countess of Morley and Lady Catherine Parker left town a few days since for Whiteway House, Devon.

The Earl and Countess of Meath and Lord Brabazon have left town for the family seat, Kilruddery House, in the county of Wicklow.

Countess Cowper and the Ladies Cowper have left St. James's-square for Wrest Park.

The Countess of Sefton and Lady Cecilia Molyneux and the Earl of Sefton have left town for Croxteth Hall, near Liverpool.

The Countess of Fife has left Grosvenor-place for Mar Lodge, Aberdeenshire.

Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge have left the Earl of Lucan's residence in South-street, for South Park, Penshurst.

Viscountess Jocelyn and the Hon. Misses Jocelyn left town on Monday on a visit to the Countess Dowager Cowper, at Wrest Park.

Viscount Walden has left town to join her Ladyship, who is on a tour in Germany.

Lord Londesborough will leave town on Tuesday, in order to preside at a grand banquet he intends giving on the following day at Grimston Park to nearly a thousand members of three rifle volunteer corps, the colonelcies of which regiments are held by his Lordship.

Lord and Lady Chesham have left Grosvenor-square for their seat, Latimers, Bucks.

Lord and Lady Harry Vane left Grosvenor-place on Tuesday for Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Lord and Lady Vivian left town a few days since for Glynn Bodman, Cornwall.

Sir Alexander and Lady Arabella Bannerman left Grosvenor-place on Tuesday for their seat in Aberdeenshire.

Sir Thomas and Lady Cochrane left Belgrave-square on Tuesday for their seat, Quarr Abbey, Isle of Wight.

Field Marshal Lord Clyde has been dangerously ill, but is now better.

William Bowyer Smijth, Esq., Attaché to her Majesty's embassy at Paris, has been appointed a Third Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

Digitized by Google

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT WORCESTER.

WORCESTER looked in truth a city of banners when the first stream of visitors set in from the great hop and cider counties by eight on Monday morning. Malvern was the point to which those who had no county friends seemed to make on the Saturday; but the later comers found every bed full, and were fain to fall back on Worcester and war prices in their need. Here the railway arrangements, never great at any time, were sadly faulty. Scores were fighting to get at one little booking window for "second and third," with not even a rail to break the crush; the complaints about cattle delays were endless; the cab arrangements inscrutable; so that the Hereford men, whose convenience was very little consulted, might well inquire after the rail facilities which just turned the scale in council against their city. The glass had been a little threatening for forty-eight hours, but a fine warm morning was too strong a lure, and about 806 visitors paid the ten-shilling entrance fee for the privilege of seeing the public judging. The members of the society mustered another 800; and the shorthorn, Hereford, and horse rings had attentive and full audiences. Mr. Gibbs's selection of ground for them on each side of the main avenue and at the end was very happy; and, except at one sheep ring, where some exhibitors rather forgot themselves, the whole proceedings went off right well. The orange, blue, and yellow cards, which denote first, second, and third honours, were duly handed by the judges to the leaders of the winners as soon as the order of merit was decided; but the shorthorn exhibitors had an anxious time of it, as Messrs. Unthank, Drewry, and Beanford were set to sift no less than 183 entries, and were lucky to get through them in about six hours. Despite the extra attraction of the local prizes, this department of the show was not equal in numbers to last year, when two sets of judges went to work; but perhaps never have such a female quintet as Pride of Southwicke, Rosedale, Flower Girl, Lady Oxford 5th, and Queen of the Ocean, borne off the orange token in one day. The judges were divided in the aged bull class, Mr. Unthank going stoutly for General Murat, while his colleagues held to Mr. Wilson's Duke of Tyne, by Colonel Towneley's Richard Cœur de Lion, whose blood was to be found in three other winners that day. The Duke had a rare breast and fore-quarter, and looked remarkably well out. He has already won three firsts and two seconds, and is not only "a chieftain to the Highlands bound" next month, but pretty certain to meet General Murat again at the Durham County, next week. His attendant sat on a rail hard by, and thus summed him up:—"There never was such a bull; he won't look at oilcake or milk—just you try him. I can walk him seven miles in two hours, and he was shunted up and down the Birmingham station for thirteen hours and a half last Friday." General Murat had a very level and massive top, and rare hind quarters; and, although perhaps not so stylish as his victor, he was full of bloom, and was much admired at The Yorkshire last year, where he was second to his brother Gamester, also by Prince Talleyrand. Viscount Hill's Hemlock, the winner in the next class, was by his Lordship's Chester winner Hetman; his front view was not equal to his side one, but, although this decision was cavilled at, we believe that quite the most experienced gazer round that ring considered that it was right, and "we count him worth a host." Twins have brought singular luck at this show to Messrs. Booth, Gunter, and Howard in succession, and now Mr. Peel has carried on the charm and won second place in this class with his white Hengist, a thick goodhaired bull, full of Booth blood, but prematurely patchy about his quarters. Horse, the second born, got no mention. Royal Butterfly 10th, which met Culshaw at Worcester after a nine months' separation, held the third place for Colonel Towneley; but, like many of Royal Butterfly's stock, he is rather on leg. The next class was reduced to a duel at last between Mr. Eastwood's Hero and Col. Towneley's Royal Butterfly 11th, and Mr. Woodward's bull, which was entirely of Towneley blood, came third. Mr. Eastwood's bull was from Heroine, one of Mr. Henry Smith's Captain Shattoe sort, and it is worthy of note that both Mr. Marjoribanks's first prize Royal winners, Harkaway and Whipper-in, were from cows of similar descent, purchased from the same gentleman. The Hero gave ten months to the second, and the judges were a long time in council, as, although the white is very evenly made and deep fleshed, his handling is not just the thing. Hopewell, the second to First Fruits last year, was not noticed; and Mr. Atherton did not enter his American bull, for which many were on the look-out in fear and trembling. In the bull-calf class, the herd of Sir Anthony de Rothschild reaped its first Royal honours with Captain Cherry, a beautiful handler, and very good in his hind quarters. The second bull seemed to have very small pretensions, and the nice flank and good handling of the third, Pretor, by the second Duke of Thorndale, from the Clifton pastures herd, which generally contrives to score a third place in some class, did not comport with his very shabby forehand.

The cow class was weak in point of numbers. Cuddy was lamenting that Mr. Richard Booth could not send Sincerity, as he had originally intended; Colonel Towneley's Rose of Lancashire was too near carving; Queen of Athelstane is, we believe, reserved for the Highland Society at Kelso; and Duchess 77th, who did not claim her Leeds first prize in consequence of having a dead calf, prefers to spend her prime in the Wetherby meadows instead of knocking about in railway trucks. Hence, Lady Pigot's beautiful Pride of Southwicke, which comes to the hammer in September, had no difficulty in adding another prize to the spoils of her "Grand Tour." She has had two calves (one of which, Queen of the Glen, is in her Ladyship's herd), and she is now supposed to be in calf to Booth's Ravenspur. Maid of Athens, which succeeded to the first in calf heifer prize at Battersea when May Morn failed, was her second in a wretched class, and a long way behind. The heifers in calf showed in great strength, and it was over them that the real "battle of Worcester" was fought for nearly an hour. The judges reduced the seventeen down to eight, any one of which would have made a creditable winner, and then sat down for a space on their chairs and took a little breathing time. The veteran Cuddy and John Ward (who is quite a General Lee in his ring tactics) kept manœuvring their heifers, steadily keeping their best points point blank at the bench, and, as the audience expected, the final struggle was between their charges. Still Mr. Unthank hung to Queen of May 2nd, and would not give her up, but his colleagues were equally firm the other way, and John Ward received a second orange card for Branches, making his fourth victory out of six over Mr. Booth's heifer. Rosedale, which was not even commended when the two met at Battersea, looked well, though decidedly overfed and throwing out strong Islington tokens behind. Still her hocks had rather fined than otherwise under the high pressure, while "The Queen's" seemed to be giving way, and there were other signs of her not being quite up to the mark. Two fine heifers of Colonel Towneley, Roan Knight's Butterfly and Royal Butterfly's Duchess, were third and the reserve number, and the first of them had a calf only a week old at home. Mr. Taylor's Trinket, the champion beast at the recent Oxford Show, and a very nice one, barring the droop behind. Mr. Bowly's Musical, Mr. Butler's anonymous roan, and Mr. Lane's Kiss the 3rd were also H. C.'s, and no C.'s were given. The ring had no more anxious spectators during the yearling heifer contest than the Duke of Montrose and his sister, Lady Emily Foley. His Grace's heifer Flower Girl, by Baron Killerby (bred by Mr. Carr), dam by the Duke's Victor Emmanuel, was the only female shorthorn from Scotland (although Pride of Southwicke was bred there), and a very excellent one. She was so good, in fact, that no one coincided more thoroughly in the decision than Culshaw, who was second with Frederick's Farewell, quite the plum, to our eye, of the Towneley lot, and with all the neatness and beautiful forequarter which distinguish that grand old bull's descendants. Lady Pigot's lengthy and neat Castanira was third, but Lady, the first calf of last year, got no higher than a commendation; and Claret Cup, which has gone off sadly, was not mentioned. If they both go to Kelso, Rosedale and Flower Girl will be in the same class. Mr. Macintosh's pure Bates Lady Oxford 5th, the first calf by that gentleman's celebrated American bull, Third Duke of Thorndale, fairly distanced the calf class. She had been a winner at the Essex Show a short time before, with a half-sister as second to her. Her form and handling created quite a sensation, and if there had been a gold medal this year it is quite on the cards that she would have beaten all the shorthorn females. Mr. Oliver was another winning "colt" at this meeting, with his good red Lalage 2nd, by Colonel Towneley's Romulus Butterfly; and the Colonel was fain to content himself with the third honours of Royal Butterfly's Pageant, thus making three thirds and two seconds. The local prizes brought him a first for a pair of very beautiful yearling heifers, for which Mr. Stratton was his only opponent; and then Mr. Booth showed some of his trump cards. For the pair of heifers in calf he was first with his roans—which made quite a picture in the ring, against two nice pairs of roans—Graceful and Lady Joyful; his gold medal cow, Queen of the Ocean and Soldier's Bride then played a winning duet as cows in milk, with Mr. Langston's deep white Dandelion and Merrytrix as seconds. The Sarsden herd, with Lord of the Harem, Gulnare, and Harem's Select occupied the same place, when the balance was adjusted, to Mr. Stratton's Knight of Lagan, Lady Hinda and calf in the bull, cow, and offspring class—a mode of competition very popular in the district, and for which Royal Butterfly (rising seven, and as fresh as ever), Alice Butterfly, and their bull-calf pledge, had very nearly been brought. That treat was, however, denied us, which we especially regret, as the Hereford men hold curious shorthorn antipathies, and had too good reason to express them over the majority of the bull candidates.

Be this as it may, they did themselves and their county thorough justice with their "rent-payers," whose rich red line was varied by two milk-whites and two thorough Downton greys. Among their special prizes for Herefords (which numbered 96, or 1 less than last year) we had the last Royal winning entry to the credit of the late Mr. Rea of Monaughty's herd, whose favourite Sir Benjamin blood seemed to carry all before it. His son Sir Thomas was the star of Mr. Roberts's first-prize family trio, and Mr. Arkwright's stylish and fine-fleshed bull Sir Oliver the 2nd, and Plato of the wonderful back, the first and second in the aged bull class, and both bred by Mr. Thomas Rea, jun., at Westonbury, were also by this celebrated scion of Sir David. Everything has a set-off; and it was reported in the yard on Wednesday that there were hardly any hopes of his getting over an inflammatory cold. In the next class, which was generally commended, Mr. Taylor's Tambarine, Mr. Morris's Moderator, and Mr. Evans's Rodney were first, second, and third, with Mr. Hollings's Chieftain 2nd as the reserve. In the yearling-bull class Mr. Baldwin's Battersea—who was not so well up as he was last year—had to yield to Mr. Edwards's Adforton, which he has beaten three times. The winning lot in the bull-calf class fell on Mr. Roberts's Sir Thomas calf, which was a trifle slack in its back; Mr. Capper being second with Worcester, which is of Lord Berwick's blood, and a pretty good one. Mr. Perry won the cow prize with Beauty, a thick but not a very level cow, with very neat bone. Mr. Thomas Rea was second with Kate 2nd by Sir Benjamin, a long, good cow, with a very swelled knee; and Mr. Duckham, the editor of the Hereford Herdbook, third with his eight-year-old Delight. General Hood's Adelina, after winning a first Royal prize, both as calf and yearling, was only third to Messrs. Tudge and Pitt; and then came a very dashing contest for the yearling heifers. The judges pondered long over four—Clementine by Chieftain, grand-dam by Madoc, a mellow, well-grown, and growthy heifer; Mr. Roberts's very compact Duchess of Bedford 2nd, Mr. Perry's little but good Lady Duppa, and the Honourable Noel Hill's Petunia, bred by Lord Berwick. It was a wonderfully near point, and rather a puzzler for those who studied "the poetry of (judicial) motion." The winner is the property of Mr. Monkhouse, of The Stowe, the celebrated octogenarian breeder of Herefords; but although "Sam" may go to Hereford in October, with her and Rosette as a pair, he is not likely, win or lose, to have orders to "go on with her" for Newcastle. It is by no means Mr. Monkhouse's first victory in a Royal ring, and many a wish was expressed that it might not be his last when he visited the yard next day, and examined all the animals with that exquisite power of touch which more than thirty years of total blindness has only tended to heighten. Mr. Roberts took his third first that day in the next calf class with Miss Hastings 2nd by Sir Thomas, a "Knight Grey" second. The breeders threw their strength so completely into the general classes that the local ones were very bare.

The Royal Flemish Farm sent three Herefords in all, and received only one high commendation with Adela; but the Royal Norfolk Farm atoned for this ill luck, as two out of its five Devon candidates were first, and the three others highly commended.

The Devons were short in number, and rather smaller in size; and, among the fifty, Quartley's, Davy's, and several of the other good herds had no representative whatever. In fact, the owners did not seem to care about coming at all, and their ring was most scantily attended. In the aged bull class, Mr. Farthing's Viscount, a first-prize winner last year, with the most wonderful carcass on short legs, and girthing 8 ft. 7 in., had to yield to Mr. Newberry's Prince Jerome. Mr. Turner's lack of luck with Leicesters was compensated by the first prizes of Van Tromp and The Drone; and General Hood's yearling, Prince Alfred, added another first to his Battersea one. Mr. A. Smith's Rachel, bred by Lord Portman (who has deserted to the shorthorns) changed her third of last into a first this year in the cow class, which was one of very great merit and generally commended. Two more seconds for his Little-Known blood awaited Mr. Turner in the female classes, where Mr. Harboro's Lina, Mr. Buller's yearling heifer, and General Hood's Rose of Denmark took firsts. The Brothers Heasman had five prizes (the majority of them firsts) for Sussex reds; and, although a longhorn bull of Mr. Burbery's breeding and two bulls and a heifer from the Channel Islands did catch the judge's eye favourably among "the other established breeds," the blood-red dairies of Lord Sondes, Sir Edward Kerrison, and Sir Willoughby Jones, had matters pretty well to themselves.

The horses were much sounder than usual—a fact in favour of the the present system of preliminary examination; and the class of blood sires was highly commended throughout. For the £100 competition, Neville, once well known on the northern turf, was a clever first, and seemed hung on wires as he trotted down the ring centre as a finish to the parade. The handsome Cavendish was a good second; and Mr. Phillips, who won last year with Ellington, came third with the active and rather flashy-looking Cambondo, who had wasted heavily from fretting in his railway-box, and looked more leggy in consequence. Rouble, Plum-Pudding, Merryman, and Stampedo were among the other nine, and the latter took matters most leisurely. The hunter sire class was motley to a degree—blood horses, hunters, coachers, trotters, and some thorough nondescripts, all trying their fortune. The first prize went to Sir Peter Laurie, a rare steeplechaser in his day, and beaten in this ring by Hunting Horn, four years ago, at Warwick; while Elcot, second for the Derby, was second here; and Safeguard, a very good one across country, and as much liked as any of them, third. President Junior was quite a premier in the trotting line, and acted up to his pretensions; but, of course, the judges could not recognise him, and dismissed him and the rest in silence. The hunters made up a very good and generally commended class, which was headed by Mr. John Booth's (of Killerby) Beechwood, who has already won upwards of £160 for his owner in prizes alone, and is entered at Boston, Redcar, and Stockton. He is a fine weight-carrying horse, and would bear drawing finer; but many hung quite as much to the second, a mare, by Teddington, as "elastic as her name," whom Lord Coventry, for Emblem's sake, purchased at once for 200 guineas, and would have gone much higher. The highly commended ones were a very neat brown by Charles XII., who once travelled this country, and a chestnut by old Hereford, that West Midland sire of apocryphal age. A rare son of Highland Laddie's, from Cumberland, redeemed a weak pony sire class; the prize for the best pony mare (also under fourteen hands) was adjudged to the winner at the last Suffolk meeting; and Mr. Branwhite's capital chestnut cob took its third first prize, and deserved it; and so did Mr. Percy's hackney brood mare.

The show of agricultural horses was singularly weak; but Mr. Johnson's grey drayhorse Young John Bull was as grand a one as ever entered a showyard. The local committee did not meet with much response to their £10 and £20 offer for horses to travel the district, as only two very bad ones came. Their conviction that Suffolks will not do in their heavy clays, and the consequent restriction seems to have rather stalled off "The Punches;" and Mr. Crisp's absence with his lot at Hamburg was also a great drawback. The show of these chestnuts was both short and weak; but Sir Edward Kerrison's mare, which was the first two-year-old at Warwick, would have been very bad to beat, come what might; and Mr. Mumford's Young Duke, the two-year-old first prize, was a good one, but not a "Canterbury Pilgrim."

The society never had a finer show of sheep, and, seeing that wool is now becoming the very loadstone of farming prosperity, it only keeps pace with the times. The Leicesters had more substance and better wool. Mr. Sanday and "George" made positively their last appearance, as the rest of the Holmpierrepont flock will be sold on the 19th of next month. Mr. Sanday only took a second and a third this journey in each of the two shearling classes, and he was beaten in each instance by Lieutenant-Colonel Inge, who has used no blood except the Holmpierrepont. Mr. Borton, who began steadily from Burgess's, swept all three prizes in the old ram class with very good sheep, the third of them bred by Mr. Sanday; but Colonel Inge's first pen of theaves were the gem of this part of the show. The Cotswold theaves were hardly big enough, but very neat, and there was not, so to speak, a regular topper among the seventy-one rams and shearlings. Mr. Robert Garne was first, second, and third with his shearling rams; and first again in a highly-commended class of rams (with Mr. Beale Brown and Mr. Handy in the next places); and third for theaves to Messrs. Fletcher and Lane. Mr. Marshall's Lincolns had it all their own way at Hamburg; but here the leading ram prizes in "Lincolns and other longwools" were again won by Mr. Lynn with his Leicester-Lincoln, which had gained size and not sacrificed quality by the fusion. Mr. Aylmer's dangerous West Dereham opponency was got rid of by reason of his forming one of the thirty-six judges of the day. The Oxfordshire Downs were good, but were again a complete byword in the yard for their unfair clipping. Mr. Charles Howard, in disgust at the "Battersea trimming," sent his pen of theaves clean shorn. Messrs. Bryan, Wallis, and Gillett earned the three twenties. Lord Walsingham's Southdowns fairly swept the board; and John Day, the late Mr. Webb's shepherd, must have felt it quite like old times again when he looked round his charges, and more especially at the shearling ram, perhaps one of the most perfect models in the whole sheep classes for character and first-rate getting up. Mr. Rigden was all but bowled out, and only got an H.C., while Messrs. Heasman came up second with their pen of theaves, and Mr. Farquharson, Earl Radnor, and the Duke of Richmond behind them. The Shrops were as grand as ever, and in the shearling classes there was one H.C. (special) and five H.C.s. Mr. Stubbs, of Staffordshire, was first, beating Mr. Horton, the winner last year, and second and third this; Mr. Price Bowen, of Shropshire, won with his old ram, the only one he showed in that class; and Shropshire also claimed the three theave honours, two for Messrs. Crane and the third for Mr. H. Matthews, which is just "as you were" at Battersea. Mr. Humfrey took a first and two seconds in the Hampshire Down classes, and Mr. Rawlence vice versâ. The two pens of theaves belonging to the latter must have been excellent, as his third had a special high commendation. In the mountain sheep classes Mr. Jonathan Peel and his Mountain King lonks quite settled the Exmoors; but the Ryelands, a very favourite cross in Herefordshire, both for Leicesters and mountain sheep, could only muster seven, belonging to three owners. Mr. Bearcroft Downing won both prizes, and the most fastidious flock-owners were very much pleased with the specimens, the ram especially.

The pigs had a good entry, but Professor Symonds was kept very busy, and disqualified a large number for being over age. The great offenders were the owners in the Leeds district, some of whom proceeded to tear down the disqualification-tickets, and nothing but reading the Riot Act and threatening to expel them and their pigs from the yard brought them to their senses. Mr. Wainman took seven firsts and Mr. Crisp four. The Berkshires showed great improvement, but for general excellence the Middle Whites had perhaps the palm.

The implement show has been far beyond any of its predecessors, and not very far short of £1000 was paid for the hire of shedding. The trial of steam cultivators was most successful, and Fowler won easily in both classes, Mr. Savory (a fresh name in the lists) being second in one class, and Messrs. Smith and Howard second and third in another. Barret, Exall, and Clayton were bracketed for the fixed engines, and Hornsby and the Tuxfords were respectively at the head of the 12 and 8 horse power portable engine competitions. Hornsby and Clayton, and Shuttleworth were very close together in a capital thrashing-machine trial, which was commenced with 100 sheaves to each—a number which was increased to any extent, when the great tug of war arrived. Cooch for hand dressing-machines and Barrett and Exall for barley-hummellers were the other first prizemen, and Amies and Barford had a silver medal for their wrought-iron water-ballasting roller; H. Mackinder for his potato-separator, and E. Humphries for his portable clover-machine; while a patent drill steerage, an adjustable scythe, a combined corn-distributor, a cheese press, some "Excelsior steam whipple-trees," and a root-pulper came in for commendations. Washing machines were, as usual, a great attraction, and so was Shanks's steam fire-engine; and, in fact, the implement catalogue enumerated 5893 articles, and occupied 490 pages. The steam cultivators were working during the week, on Mr. Coney's farm, but very few went to see them.

The weather on Tuesday was very bad after eleven o'clock; but the rain was far too much wanted at home to make the visitors grumble, so they ran into horsesheds or sat under canvas with the cows, crowded the refreshment-tents, and made the best of matters. The receipts were increased by that evening to nearly £1450, and on Wednesday they were about doubled; and it is still to be seen whether Birmingham will come down with its thousands and "the splendid shilling," and revive the Battersea-stricken hearts of the finance committee.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

A GENERAL meeting of the members of the Central Relief Committee was held on Monday, in the Mayor's Parlour, Manchester. The chair was taken by the Mayor. The hon. secretary read the report of the Central Executive Committee, who stated that, owing to the increase of outdoor work, the revival of the cotton trade for the time being, and other causes, forty-seven local committees have been enabled to suspend their operations; and the whole number of persons dependent on the parochial rates and the relief funds in December, 1862, has been reduced nearly one half. The number relieved in January, 1863, was reported by the hon. secretary to have been 456,786; but the maximum pressure had been attained before Christmas, and was probably not far short of 500,000; so that, as 256,230 were on June 30 still in receipt of relief, nearly half the burden of indigence consequent on the American war has been for the time removed. The balance of the central fund remaining on hand is £350,958. To this must be added the balance of the Cotton Districts Relief Fund, £85,652; of the Liverpool fund, £38,480; and other funds, which amount to about £40,000; and, taking into account a further sum of £24,000 subscribed to the central fund, which is to be paid in instalments, they may thus have at their command an aggregate fund of £539,090. The whole expenditure, through the district relief committees, amounted, from the commencement of the distress in May, 1862, to June 30, 1863, to £1,054,413; of which outlay £806,201 was contributed from central funds. The total expenditure from the parochial rates on outdoor relief only amounted in the same period to about £622,000; so that the expenditure on the relief of indigence from June 30, 1862, to June 30, 1863, from both sources, was about £1,676,413. The report was adopted. Dr. J. Watts said he could not speak too highly of the manner in which the central committee had managed the funds. They had managed a fund of a million of money at a cost of about ¾ per cent.

The weekly meeting of the Central Executive Committee was also held at Manchester on Monday—Sir J. P. Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., in the chair. The honorary secretary stated that the total receipts for the week were £319, and that the balance in the bank was £335,652. Mr. Farnall reported that, on the 11th inst., there was a decrease in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in twenty-seven unions in the cotton manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 5464. Several grants were made for general relief and clothing.

The Central Relief Committee have issued a letter to the various local committees calling their attention to the provisions of the Public Works Act, reminding them of the probability of increased pauperism in winter, and urging them to withdraw their "aid from single ablebodied young men as soon as possible and as far as practicable, in order that they may be induced to seek for outdoor work from such sources as are already and soon will be afforded to them."

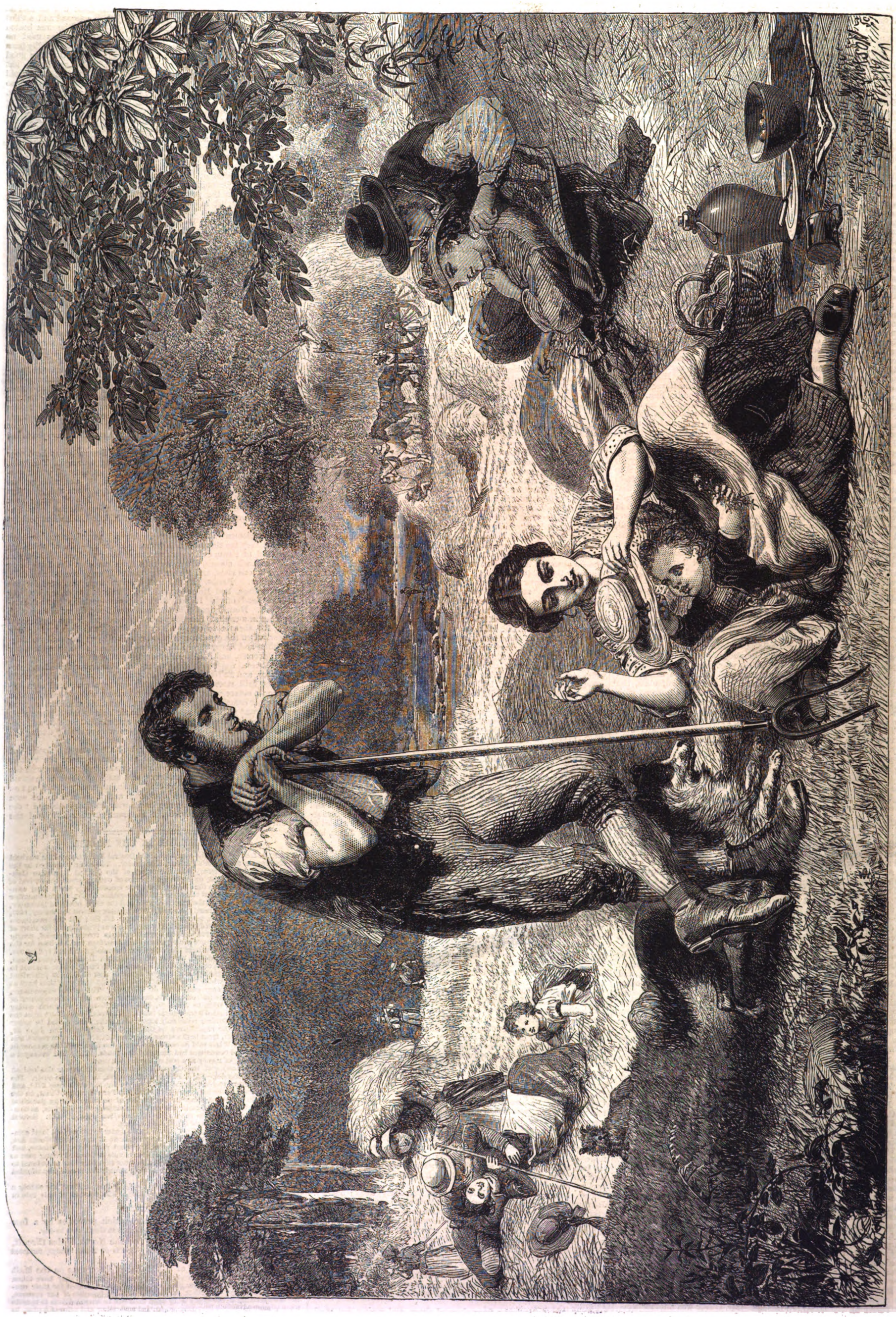
The Poor-law Board has just issued an order, throwing upon the county a portion of the burdens of the Preston Union. The amount of this rate in aid is £7578.

The traditional whitebait dinner, which precedes by a few days the prorogation of Parliament, will be eaten at Greenwich to-day.

Robert Vaughan Williams, Esq., of the North Wales Circuit, has been appointed Judge of the County Courts of North Wales, rendered vacant by the death of J. Richards, Esq.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Malt Duty have sent in a report, in which they merely state that they have taken measures for collecting information on the subject submitted for their consideration—namely, "whether, compatibly with the interests of the revenue, the laws relating to the excise duty upon malt can be amended so as to operate more advantageously with reference to the cultivation and price of barley, to the manufacture and price of malt and malt liquor, and to the use of malt in the feeding of cattle and sheep." They recommend the appointment of a committee on the same subject next Session.

Digitized by Google



"SUMMER," FROM A DRAWING BY A. HUNT.

Digitized by Google

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZE MEETING ON WIMBLEDON COMMON: THE MIDNIGHT PARLIAMENT.—SEE PAGE 88.

Digitized by Google

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

WHEN the success of a then unknown actor was assured in a London theatre by a very thin audience, some one, speaking of their applause, said "the only wonder was how so few of them could make such a noise." Something like this has happened with regard to the House of Commons of late; and it is really wonderful how so few of them manage to keep up such bustle as they do. They sit long and late; and one morning the opponents of a bill which was intended to prevent the poisoning of birds kept the ball going until four o'clock, the result of which was the practical defeat of a measure which, by establishing tests for anchors and cables, had for its object the saving of the lives of men. A world of indignant eloquence has been expended on street music, on the suggestion of Mr. Bass, who, in introducing the subject, was delivered of a great amount of unconscious drollery; a singular quantity of patriotic talk was expended on a vote which handed over a British packet service to a Belgian contract; Mr. Darby Griffith has been allowed to have the floor to himself for as long as he pleased on some minute question of stamps; and Mr. Henry Berkeley has shone as a narrator of a sensational story of wrong and outrage, on which he really held the House interested for such time as was necessary for his artistic treatment of his subject. In short, there has been a clear stage and every possible favour for the airing of crotchets and the riding of hobbies, and bores having no fear of counts out before their eyes, because every night some Government bill was to be passed a stage, have had everything all their own way.

Speaking of crotchets, it may be observed that most members have one crotchet at a time; but there is one member whose impish activity causes him to buzz about and alight upon every possible subject which comes before the House. It is a peculiarity of the House of Commons that it is composed of men who have some business of their own to attend to, and who combine with it, and on the whole not unsuccessfully, their Parliamentary duties. Even the "swell" members, the representatives of the aristocratic younger sons, have "their business or delight, such as it is;" and fashionable life is rather hard work. There are, consequently, scarcely any members who are in their private life essentially idlers. But there is at least one who fulfils that character. There is one who appears literally to have nothing to do unconnected with Parliament, and lives in the house, being the first to enter and the last to leave it every day; the end and being of his existence are settled there; he is to be seen and heard on every question, and is especially vivacious at those hours of the morning when every one else is exhausted. It is at these times that it generally pleases him to intervene with curious infelicity, and to do his best to keep Government officials and a long-suffering Speaker from the little natural rest which the Session affords them! This hon. gentleman is not eloquent; he is not witty; he is not a man of ability in the broad sense of that term, the cleverness which he undoubtedly possesses being akin to that which Le Sage has insinuated rather than developed in his delineation of "Gil Blas;" but his nervous organization is singularly acute, while his audacity is simply boundless! His personal restlessness is marvellous; he is the very Ariel of the house, "now in the waist, now on the prow, now on the mast," he never makes two of his ever-recurring speeches from one seat. He always has confidential communications to make to members in every section of the house, and flits from bench to bench, dispensing his whispers alike to Ministers, Liberals, and Conservatives. He seems always to be suffering from a Parliamentary St. Vitus's dance; he cannot be still—*stare loco nescit*; he is ubiquitous. Possessed of a kind of mischievous industry, he has a knack of picking small holes in measures and propositions, and is always ready with technical opposition. He fastens on the first men in the House as readily, and indeed more readily, than on the least distinguished member. He cannot be shaken off. A gadfly might have almost maddened the Godolphin Arabian or the Flying Childers, and a mosquito might for a time have prostrated the energies of the victor of Plassy and the founder of our Indian empire; and so does this honourable member teaze and torment First Ministers, Chancellors of the Exchequer, and a most impregnable Solicitor-Generals; while, as to the Speaker, he is an especial object of his buz and sting. Any one who heard, and even some who read, the debate, on Wednesday, on the Statute Law Revision Bill (when, by-the-by, there was nearly a division on the question whether Magna Charta should be repealed in whole or only in part) will recognise this faint sketch; and if imagination can figure the same individual evincing the same pertinacity and restlessness on most nights, if not on every night, of the Session, some idea will be gained of that which it is intended to convey. But the most curious part of the matter is, that this honourable member, in his confident self-reliance, believes that he is not only gaining Parliamentary distinction (and we are not disposed to deny him that in a peculiar or rather a negative sense), but he feels assured that he has established a claim to office when the Conservative party comes into power. Looking to the traditions of that party, and considering the fact of that member of it who must be the leader of the House of Commons in such a case, we will venture to say that this honourable gentleman is exactly the person whom a Conservative Government would take care to separate from them by wide seas and thousands of miles, including, if possible, a long tract of desert. If necessary, a vice-consulship in the most tropical part of the tropical zone—say at the source of the Nile—will be created for his acceptance.

The last great debate of the Session—that upon Poland—was perhaps the greatest failure of the Session. If the sympathies of the people of England for the Polish cause are to be judged by the attendance of their representatives on this occasion, they are small indeed. A large House—all things considered—was kept together until six o'clock by a private bill; but the enthusiasm of memberdom evaporated then, and Mr. Horsman rose at a very awkward hour to the thinnest of houses—although, as is well known, a speech from him is generally an attraction. Truth to say, his oration, though marked by his usual ability, and almost devoid of his customary bitterness, would have been better placed if it had appeared as an article in a quarterly review. It was long, laboured, didactic; and the speaker once more proved himself unskilled in that which is an art in the orator as well as in the letter-writer—the art of knowing when to leave off. Half a dozen perorations, or what ought to have been perorations, only served as new points of departure; and, seeing that Mr. Horsman consumed no less than three glasses of water while he was speaking, one could not but think that such a supply of liquid had a diluting effect upon his speech. Perhaps he lingered in the hope of members coming back to listen to him; but they did not. Nor did Mr. Gladstone's immediate advent into the debate lure them to return. And they were right; for, emulating himself in his extraordinary (in the wrong sense of the word) speech on Turkish affairs, the Chancellor of the Exchequer displayed not one single characteristic of his style of speaking. He was slow in delivery; he exhibited no fire, no energy—even no temper: his language was jejune, and his periods were left unturned; and great was the contrast between Gladstone stumbling about a vexed question of foreign affairs, which he either had not studied or had not made up his mind about, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer thundering about a reduction of a penny-stamp duty in a discussion on one of the details of his Budget. We wonder what the stranger who heard him then for the first time thought of the judgment which has dubbed him the first orator of the day. But, after all, he was speaking on a subject on which Ministers had just received a rebuff from Russia, and to less than forty members, who may be supposed to have represented all of the British House of Commons that cared anything about Poland and the Poles. Mr. Hennessy by his tenacity kept the debate alive for the critical hours between half-past eight and ten; but even he could not get up a smirk or dash his address with any one of his peculiar characteristics. To be sure, Mr. Kinglake, roused out of his silence of this Session by an assertion of the bravery and great qualities of the Emperor of the French by Mr. Horsman, spoke a few really sparkling sentences, in which he mercilessly showed up the sham of the debate which was then proceeding: but after that it fell into the small hands of Mr. Peacocke, Sir Francis Goldsmid, and Mr. Somerset Beaumont; and was on the verge of extinction when Lord Palmerston reluctantly rose and made a speech, which was clearly intended not to be understood, and from which, if anything was to be gathered, it was that he really did not exactly know what his next step was to be into the Polish question, where he had stepped in so far that it was not easy to draw back; while going on was war with Russia. At any rate, he seemed as if he was only too happy that this was to be his last set speech for the Session of 1863.

The House of Lords was astonished one night last week; and their Lordships are not easily astonished. The matter in hand was a Government bill under the charge of a member of the Cabinet, and a clause was under discussion which a Conservative Earl opposed in vain. Either in a moment of desperation, or by preconcerted understanding, he appealed to the Lord Chancellor for his opinion. Upon this, the holder of the Great Seal, the first legal adviser of the Cabinet, himself a Cabinet Minister, in solemn tones and in language of deep adjuration, declared that he should think himself unworthy to sit on the judicial bench if he did not state that the act then proposed to be done by his own colleague in the Government on behalf of the Government was, in his estimation, flagitious, if not wicked. His other colleagues were probably not astonished, knowing the secrets of Ministerial consultations; but any one else will probably ask if this is a specimen of the way in which Cabinet Councils are carried on.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Fortifications (Provision for Expenses), the Nuisances Removal Act (1855) Amendment, the Navy Prize Agents Bill, and the Public Works and Fisheries Acts Amendment Bills were read a second time, and several other bills were forwarded a second stage.

Lord Lyveden asked what steps had been taken to raise a militia in Canada since December, 1862. Earl Granville was unable to give a satisfactory answer, as little had been done beyond the raising of 10,000 militia; but a number of volunteers had been enrolled and organised.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Fisheries (Ireland) Bill, several petitions were presented from parties interested, praying to be heard by counsel against the bill; and, these being supported by some noble Lords, a division on a motion to that effect took place, on which it was lost by 66 to 19. The bill was then taken in Committee, and passed through that stage after a lengthy discussion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

A new writ was ordered for the election of a member for the county of Clare, in the room of Mr. Calcutt, deceased.

The Great Eastern Steam-boats Bill and the North British Railway Steam-boats Bill were each advanced a stage.

The report of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

The report of Ways and Means was also brought up and agreed to.

The Lords' amendments to the Telegraphs Bill were considered, and, with a few exceptions, were agreed to.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—The City Traffic Regulation Bill; the Railway Clauses; Waterworks Clauses; Turnpike Acts Continuance; Expiring Laws Continuance; Petty Sessions (Ireland); and Poisoned Grain, &c., Prohibitions Bills.

The Anchors and Chain Cable Bill was withdrawn.

A bill to provide superannuation allowances for poor-law officers was brought in by Mr. Villiers.

The Appropriation Bill was also brought in.

POLAND.

Mr. HORSMAN moved that, in the opinion of the House, the arrangements made with regard to Poland by the Treaty of Vienna have failed to secure the good government of Poland or the peace of Europe, and any further attempt to replace Poland under the conditions of that treaty must cause calamities to Poland and embarrassment and danger to Europe. He proceeded to severely criticise the propositions made by the three Powers to Russia, which implied the ingrafting of a constitutional government of a province on a despotic Power, and attributed them to the influence of Austria, whose only intention was to cheat the Poles; but he added that England had, by insisting on an armistice and a conference, made her policy safe. Russia, however, had rejected these latter, and had accepted only that which was the proposition of Austria. He argued generally that no protocol or congress-elected kingdom of Poland would now do, and if she was to be freed from the present rule of Russia it could only be done by establishing her independence. The peaceful attainment of that object depended on Austria, and her giving up of Galicia, which must be followed by Prussia yielding Posen, and the rest must follow.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER characterised the scheme of the restoration of Poland by the cession of Galicia, Posen, the Russian provinces, and the whole Polish nationalities, as a gigantic vision. A war for the restoration of Poland was a war of all Europe, and implied territorial considerations which must lead to after complications. The declaration of Earl Russell that England could not go to war for Poland, was quite consistent with the policy of the Government. He objected technically to the motion as inconsistent with the objects laid down in the speech in support of it.

Mr. HENNESSY contended that the feeling of the people of England had been unequivocally expressed in favour of Polish freedom, irrespective of any of the terms of the Treaty of Vienna. He combated Mr. Horsman's notion that Austria was insincere, and even treacherous, in her present conduct towards Poland, and urged that the Austrian Government was really anxious for the Poles, while the Austrian people and the Austrian army gave them their entire sympathy. He asserted that the Treaty of Vienna was not confined to the Duchy of Warsaw, but included the Polish provinces of Russia. He further argued that the Prussian people were in favour of Poland, while France, in her support of the cause of the Poles, contemplated no territorial aggrandisement; and as, in fact, all Europe was with her, it could hardly happen otherwise than that there should be established an independent Poland.

Mr. KINGLAKE admitted that England had a right to call on Russia in reference to the Treaty of Vienna; but, that not being a treaty with guarantees, she was not bound to go to war in support of it. Unless the interest of England were involved it would not be possible to take the country into a war for mere sympathy. He also defended Austria from the charge which had been made against her, showing that there was every reason for her being impelled sincerely to advocate and promote the cause of Poland. As to the cession of Galicia by Austria, he produced statements from Galicians themselves to the effect that they did not desire to throw off the rule of Austria. He pointed out the difficulty of obtaining an armistice, which, in fact, would be disadvantageous to the Poles themselves, and therefore it would be unwise to break off negotiations with Russia because she declined to accept an armistice. He objected to the motion as condemnatory of the Treaty of Vienna, which was the only ground on which her Majesty's Government had to go.

After observations from Mr. Peacocke, Sir F. Goldsmid, Mr. Newdegate, Lord H. Vane, and Mr. S. Beaumont,

Lord PALMERSTON observed that the gist of Mr. Horsman's speech was that her Majesty's Government had not pushed diplomatic action to the point of war; and he seemed to lay no stress on the force of public opinion in a case like this. At least our moral influence had produced a change in the policy of Russia from that pursued by her in 1831, for she had admitted the right of the great Powers, parties to the Treaty of Vienna, to interfere. In 1815 Russia, having a large army in Poland, refused to give it up; but the Emperor (Alexander I.) intended to give a Constitution to Poland, and to annex to her the Russo-Polish provinces. He could not see that there would have been much incompatibility between such a constitutional kingdom and the despotic empire of Russia; and the reason that that constitutional system did not work was that the then Grand Duke Constantine, by his arbitrary government, overthrew it, and finally drove the Poles into insurrection in 1831. It was not possible, except by force, to re-establish the ancient kingdom of Poland; nor could any such demand be made under the Treaty of Vienna. If the motion proposed was carried it would affirm the principle of giving up the only right this country had to interfere in the Polish question; and he did not see how such a course could be of advantage to Poland. He believed the Government was only doing its duty in proposing an armistice; and, as it had been refused, the responsibility rested on Russia.

After some remarks from Mr. HORSMAN in reply, who said he considered it would be unreasonable then, in consequence of her Majesty's Government having just received the answer from Russia, to state their intentions upon it, and that a wrong construction had been put upon the terms of his motion, he asked to be allowed to withdraw it.

The motion was then withdrawn.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Commons amendments to several bills were considered.

The Charitable Uses, the Union Relief Aid Acts Continuance, the Companies Clauses, the Turnpike Trusts Arrangements, and the Exhibition Medals Bills were read a second time.

The Harwich Harbour, the Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation, the Misappropriation by Servants, the India Stock, and the Sydney Branch Mint Bills were severally read a third time and passed.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the Volunteer Bill, the Royal Naval Reserve Bill, and several other measures.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House had a morning sitting, at which the Appropriation Bill was read a second time, and progress was made in Committee with the Augmentation of Benefices Bill.

At the evening sitting, after some questions had been disposed of, Mr. B. Cochrane called attention to our present relations with Japan. Having traced the various events from the convention made by Admiral Stirling in 1854 to the treaty obtained by Lord Elgin in 1858, he contended that the treaties, owing to the peculiar government and state of the country of Japan, could not be carried out, and the result would be a war, entered upon by this country, entailing an immense expense. Mr. Liddell followed in a similar sense. Mr. Layard regretted the necessity which had arisen of demanding compensation from Japan, and proceeded to show that that necessity was inevitable. He pointed out that Russia and America having obtained treaties with Japan, looking to the commercial spirit of this country, the Government would have been wholly blamed if they had not obtained similar advantages for British merchants. He denied that the treaty was forced on the Japanese, a majority of whom were willing, and even anxious, to accept it. A number of murders and atrocities having been committed on Europeans, not merely Englishmen, by the Japanese, redress for such outrages was indispensable.

Mr. Peel moved that the mail contracts for the Cape of Good Hope by the Steam Union Ship Company to Brazil and the River Plate with the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company, and to America from Galway by the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, be approved, which was agreed to.

Mr. Peel obtained leave to bring in a bill to reduce the duty on rum in certain cases.

The Petty Sessions Bill and the Railways Bills (No. 2) Bill were withdrawn.

The Indemnity Bill, the Colonial Letters Patent Bill, the Jurisdiction of Justices Bill, and the Pauper Lunatic Asylums Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Clergymen (Colonies) Bill, the Alteration in Judges' Circuits Bill, and the Superannuations (Union Officers) Bill were read a second time.

The Lords' amendment to the Oaths Relief in Criminal Proceedings (Scotland) Bill was considered and agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The British Columbia Boundaries Bill and the Rum Duty Bill were read a second time.

The Statute Law Revision Bill, the Colonial Acts Confirmation Bill, the Appropriation Bill, the Alteration in Judges Circuits Bills, and the Superannuation (Union Officers) Bill passed through Committee.

The Land Tax Commissioners Names Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Lords' amendments to the Sheep and Cattle (Scotland) Bill, the Removal of Irish poor Bill, the Marriages Registration (Ireland) Bill, and the Port Erin Harbour (Isle of Man) Bill were considered, and agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

DANGEROUS EXHIBITIONS.—The Earl of MALMESBURY drew attention to the late fatal accident to the tight-rope walker at the Foresters' fête at Birmingham, and asked if any steps could be taken to prevent a recurrence of such a lamentable catastrophe?—Earl GRANVILLE replied that Government had written letters of warning to some places where these exhibitions were advertised to take place, and in the metropolis these requests to desist had been attended to. The Government, however, had no power to stay such proceedings. There was no doubt that the great charm of the exhibitions arose from the danger the performer was exposed to, but the same might be said of fox-hunting, and their Lordships would not ask the Government to interfere in that case. The remedy was to be found in purifying the public taste.—The Earl of SHAFTESBURY said he was quite sure that if the rope were placed only a few feet from the ground, with a large quantity of sawdust underneath it, not a fourth of those now attending such exhibitions would be found there. The noble Earl believed that nothing could be done by the Legislature, but hoped the public taste would be improved if the press dealt with all such cases in a becoming spirit, as they had done in this case.

FISHERIES (IRELAND) BILL.—Lord STANLEY of ALDERLY moved the third reading of this bill.—Lord CRANWORTH objected to the measure on the ground that it interfered with rights held under Royal grant or charter, or possessed from time immemorial. The noble and learned Lord moved that the bill be read a third time that day three months.—After some discussion the amendment was negatived by a majority of 40 against 25.—The bill was then read a third time.—Lord CRANWORTH and the Earl of DONOUGHMORE proposed amendments, but they were both defeated on divisions. The bill was then passed.

The following bills were also read a third time and passed—viz.:—Stipendiary Magistrates, Fortifications (provision for expenses), Public Works and Fisheries Acts Amendment, Vaccination (Scotland), and the Exhibition Medals Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.—Mr. S. FITZGERALD said he was unwilling to allow the Session to come to a close without endeavouring to obtain from her Majesty's Government some explanation with reference to the present condition of matters between the Germanic Confederation and the Kingdom of Denmark. He regretted that while the friendly relations between other Powers appeared to be only strengthened, those between the Germanic Confederation and the Government appeared to be embittered. He considered that the Federal occupation of Holstein would be most menacing to Europe if Denmark resisted it.—Lord PALMERSTON said this was one of the most complicated subjects that ever engaged the attention of statesmen in Europe. He should not enter into details of what was called the Schleswig-Holstein affair, which was involved in the utmost obscurity of former times. The German advocates referred back to 1640 as the ground on which they maintained stricter relations between Schleswig and Holstein than those admitted by Denmark or any other Powers. He entirely agreed with the hon. gentleman (Mr. Fitzgerald) that it was a matter of British policy to maintain the independence and integrity of the Danish monarchy. It was not a large one; but it had its rights as well as larger States, and its geographical position rendered it the more important to this country that these rights should be secured. The position the Government had always held was, that Holstein was a member of the German Confederation, and that that Confederation had a control over the affairs of Holstein, as it had over other members of the Germanic Confederation, and that any arrangement made by the King of Denmark opposed to this fundamental rule was not justifiable. But they held that, with regard to Schleswig, the Germanic Confederation had no control, and the Germanic Confederation had no more right to prescribe rules for it than Spain, Portugal, England, Russia, or any other separate and independent State. They held that Schleswig was a matter of European arrangement. But still there were many Germans there, and the Government held that the German Confederation had a right to represent, if such a case existed, that the German inhabitants were not placed upon an equal footing with the subjects of Denmark. Such matters ought not, however, under any circumstances, to justify an appeal to arms. As to the policy and course of the Government as to these disputes, he might say that the Government were desirous that the rights of Denmark should be maintained, and that if any attempts were made to overthrow these rights they should be resisted. He trusted, however, that these matters would be subjects for negotiation and not for war. Every effort would be made by her Majesty's Government to induce the parties to include all disputes within the limits of diplomatic intercourse. He had no doubt those efforts would be successful, and he had no apprehensions of either immediate or remote danger.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.—PRIVATEERING.—Mr. COBDEN called attention to the exploits of the Oreto, alias the Florida; the Alabama, alias the 290; and the Japan, alias the Virginia. The hon. gentleman having dwelt upon the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and to the attacks which the above-named vessels had made upon the merchandise of a friendly Power, remarked that every vessel which was captured by them was taken note of by the American Government. In all cases the value of the vessels seized were taken by deposition on oath, and in all cases a claim was made for compensation on this country. The Government always resisted these claims; but that was the most serious part of the matter; and he contended that in such cases every man ought to constitute himself a detective policeman, in order that those proceedings might be frowned down. By every feeling of reciprocity towards the American people we ought to strive to put down these illegal practices. He thought there was every claim upon the Government to prevent these armed vessels from leaving these shores. He hoped that by no technical evasion another vessel for Confederate purposes would be allowed to escape from these shores. The terrors of the civil war in America were frightful; but he hoped they would not be extended by any connection with it on our part. All he asked for was neutrality. Whatever might be the issue of this dreadful war, let England keep clear of it. His voice would be mute; and what he asked was that England should be silent and sorrowful until this dreadful civil war was over.—Mr. LAIRD denied that the Alabama went out of Liverpool in an improper way.—Mr. COBDEN said he quoted Earl Russell.—Mr. LAIRD said he was not responsible for what Earl Russell said. She went out of dock in the broad daylight.—Mr. COBDEN: Did she take a clearance?—Mr. LAIRD: She did not require a clearance.—Lord PALMERSTON looked upon the two parties in America as in arms against each other, and, as such, belligerents, and therefore entitled to all the right and privileges of belligerents. That which was running in the head of the hon. gentleman, and which guided his reasoning as well as his feeling, was that the Union was in legal existence, that there were not two belligerents, but a legitimate Government and a rebellion against that Government. Now what was the duty of a neutral with regard to two belligerents? The American Government had laid it down for themselves; for they had laid it down that a neutral might supply a belligerent with ships, arms, ammunition, or anything else, although they might be important ingredients in naval and military operations. The hon. gentleman complained that her Majesty's Government had not taken proper steps in this matter, but had rested upon information derived from the American Minister. He assured the hon. gentleman that that was not the case, and he believed that the hon. gentleman and the Federal Government were not entitled to say that the Government had omitted to do anything that by law they could do in reference to this matter. At the same time, he thought this country ought to enforce its law in these matters as stringently as possible.

IONIAN ISLANDS.—Lord J. MANNERS complained of the conduct of the Foreign Office in excluding Turkey from the proposed conference to whom is to be referred the cession of the Ionian Islands to Greece. He should like to know whether Turkey had made any demand to be admitted to the Conference. He considered that the cession of the Ionian Islands was the most impolitic, uncalled-for, and prejudicial act ever committed.—Mr. C. BENTINCK inquired whether the opinion of the Conference would be taken before the meeting of the Ionian Parliament. With regard to the question of the noble Lord (Lord J. Manners), he said the Sultan was not an acceding party to the Protectorate. A treaty would be signed by the Powers before the meeting of the Ionian Parliament.

THE INSURRECTION IN NEW ZEALAND.—At the evening sitting Mr. C. FORTESCUE, in reply to Mr. W. Forster, said that the Governor of New Zealand had not applied to the Governor-General of India for the assistance of Sikh troops to suppress the disturbances in New Zealand, but he had applied to the Home Government for an additional regiment of European troops.

INDIA.—Sir C. WOOD made the usual annual financial statement regarding India, which was of a most satisfactory character, both as regarded the revenue and the railway and other works being carried on there.—Several members expressed their gratification at the statement of the right hon. gentleman.

The Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill was read a third time and passed.

Digitized by Google

MUSIC.

Though the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA is almost on the eve of closing its doors for the season, the interest of its performances does not flag. Within the last eight days there have been two novelties as remarkable as any that have occurred since the season began. The first was the début of Mdlle. Lucca before the English public, the second was the first appearance of Mdlle. Adelina Patti in a new character—one of the most attractive and successful of all her achievements. Had either of these appearances—especially the début of Mdlle. Lucca—taken place at the beginning of the season, instead of being almost at its end, the whole course of the performances would probably have been greatly changed, for this lady would have strengthened the company in its weakest point by adding to it a prima donna able to shine in the highest sphere of the grand serious opera.

Mdlle. Lucca was engaged before the commencement of the season, as her name is included in the list of performers mentioned in the preliminary prospectus of the arrangements. Why she has not appeared till the eleventh hour we know not; but a delay so prejudicial to the interests of Mr. Gye must have arisen from circumstances over which he had no control. She is engaged, however, as we understand, for two or three years, and cannot fail next season to be one of the great stars of the theatre. She is from the Royal Opera of Berlin, and, notwithstanding her youth, has already gained a great name in Germany. She is exceedingly handsome, of low stature—not taller, indeed, than Adelina Patti—and therefore, it might be supposed, better fitted for the sock than the buskin; but it is not so. She is most at home, it appears, in the highest walk of lyrical tragedy. She made her début, on Saturday last, as Valentina, in "The Huguenots," and fully realised the grandeur of Meyerbeer's lofty and impassioned heroine. Her voice has nothing of the smallness of her stature. It is a pure soprano, of great power, volume, and compass, sufficient to give expression to the utmost intensity of passion. She has a speaking countenance, a queenlike air, and dignity and grace in all her movements. Her talents, both as an actress and a singer, are highly cultivated; and, young as she is, it is not too much to say that she is already a finished artist. Her début was attended with the most brilliant success. Her rare beauty made an instant impression, and her whole performance, from the first scene to the last, was hailed with acclamations. The opera was magnificently performed. Mario, when in full possession of his vocal powers, is still incomparable in the character of Raoul, and so he was on this occasion. Formes is the best Marcel on the stage. Mdlle. Marie Battu sang the florid music of the Queen of Navarre very brilliantly, and Mdme. Didiée's rich contralto voice was heard to great advantage in the character of the Page, which, moreover, she acted gracefully and archly.

Mdlle. Adelina Patti's new character was Adina in the "Elisir d'Amore." She appeared in it for the first time on Tuesday last, and it will prove a vast addition to her repertory. Nothing could exceed her success. In her aspect and attire, her playful gaiety chastened by touches of nature and feeling, she was the very beau ideal of the rustic coquette, while she sang the music as if it had been written expressly for her. Her exuberance of florid ornament, which she sometimes carries to excess, was quite appropriate; and she gave her embellishments a charm all her own by the inimitable facility and grace with which she executed them. She was well supported, the whole opera being admirably performed. Naudin was an excellent Nemorino, personating the country lad very pleasantly and singing the pretty music with great sweetness. Tagliafico bustled through the part of Sergeant Belcore with much spirit; and Ronconi's Doctor Dulcamara is one of the finest specimens of the true Italian buffo style now on the stage.

"Le Nozze di Figaro," the most celebrated, and in many respects the finest, comic opera in existence, was produced on Wednesday last at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. It is an opera which the public seldom have an opportunity of enjoying, in consequence of the extreme difficulty in finding performers for such a host of first-rate parts. How far this difficulty has now been surmounted at Her Majesty's Theatre is a subject on which we shall have a few remarks to make next week.

The series of Saturday Concerts at the CRYSTAL PALACE was brought to a close on Saturday last. They have terminated just at the time when their pleasantness was at its height—when the public, glad to escape from the heat and suffocation of London theatres and concert-rooms, might enjoy the pleasures of music along with the free air and beautiful scenery of the Palace of Sydenham. They have had much success, we understand, during the season, and certainly they have deserved it. The concluding concert was of the usual character. The vocal performers were Mdlle. Carlotta Patti, Mdme. Didiée, Signor Tamberlik, Signor Graziani, and Signor Ciampi. The young Polish violinist, M. Lotto (a favourite at the Crystal Palace, where he has been chiefly heard), played a movement of one of Paganini's concertos and a pretty waltz composed by himself; and several classical orchestral pieces, including Weber's overture to "Euryanthe," were performed by the admirable Crystal Palace band, under the direction of Herr Manns. These concerts are given, not in the great open space of the central transept, where nothing but the loudest noises can be heard, but in the inclosure, or concert-room, which is well fitted for every description of music.

The concert given by Signor CIABATTA, the eminent singer and vocal instructor, on Wednesday, last week, besides being of distinguished excellence, had one feature of peculiar interest: it was the only occasion on which Grisi has been heard in London this season, and the last time (most probably) she will ever be heard in England. She sang a great deal:—The air "Qui la voce," from the "Puritani;" the duet (with Alboni) "Giorno d'Orror," from "Semiramide;" the duet (with Mr. Santley) "Mira di acerbe lagrime," from the "Trovatore;" Cimarosa's terzetto for female voices from the "Matrimonio Segreto;" and "Qui sola vergin rosa" (The last rose of summer), from "Martha." She sang with undiminished vocal power and still unrivalled beauty, and was greeted by one of the most crowded and brilliant audiences of the season with such transports of enthusiasm that she was evidently deeply moved by her reception.

It requires a very great attraction to fill a concert-room in the dog days; but yet the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on Wednesday, were as crowded, hot, and suffocating as they have been at any time during the height of the season. The concert was Mdlle. Louise Michal's, and its great attraction was the appearance of Mdme. Lind-Goldschmidt, who generously came forward to assist her young countrywoman. To say that Jenny Lind's voice retains the youthful freshness which charmed every ear when she first appeared on the boards of Her Majesty's Theatre would be to say what she herself would be the last person to believe; but her voice is still a noble organ, and she possesses unimpaired the highest qualities of an artist. Her performance on Wednesday of Handel's magnificent air, "What passion cannot music raise and quell?" of Mendelssohn's part-songs, and of the old national melodies of her country, was as great a treat as vocal music could afford. Mdlle. Michal, herself a charming singer, was assisted also by Mdlle. Artôt, Mdlle. Trebelli, Signor Bettini, M. Otto Goldschmidt, M. Charles Hallé, and other eminent performers; and the concert was altogether one of the best and most successful of the season.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.—The performances for Mr. Buckstone's benefit on Wednesday week were of a special character, and deserve more than a passing notice. They commenced with "The Star of Andalusia," introductory to the revival of Mr. Planché's drama of "Charles XII," in which Mr. Buckstone himself performed Adam Brock; Mr. Alfred Wigan, the valiant Monarch; and Mr. Compton, the burgomaster, Triptolemus Muddlewerk. We notice these particulars now, because, on the reopening of the theatre, the piece, with its present cast, will probably be revived. Mr. Buckstone was very happy this year in his address, both in its manner and its topics. The former was business-like, and the latter conveyed some pleasant information. Mr. Buckstone is justly proud of the length of his seasons. The one then closing had lasted for five years, including 1473 nights, and the same had been the case with the one immediately preceding. For more than ten years Mr. Buckstone has been manager of this theatre, and he now tells us the sole lessee also, having during that period stood alone, without "a backer." This is the more honourable to him, as at the beginning Mr. Buckstone had to struggle with many difficulties; but the latter portion of his career has been singularly prosperous. The great exhibition year, he states, brought him "an unparalleled tide of prosperity, although it is but right to allow that much of that prosperity was due to my Lord Dundreary (Mr. Sothern), whose extraordinary performance was the talk of all London for more than twelve months." Next season, it appears, the same celebrated actor intends to introduce the Haymarket audience to his "Brother Tham." Mr. and Mrs. Wigan are also to reappear in the comedy of "Finesse," and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews will return to these boards. These announcements are pleasant enough; but the public will be still more glad to learn that at length preparations are to be made for a reform in the auditorium of the house. We record the fact with entire satisfaction. It is intended to widen the seats in the stalls and to improve their construction, with a view to the comfort of the sitter. An additional row will also be made, together with a door on each side, for the accommodation of ladies' crinolines. "In the dress-circle the knife-boards are to be abolished, the box partitions removed, and 250 velvet chairs placed for the convenience of the visitors to that part of the house. In the amphitheatre the benches will be covered, backs will be added to them, so that when the pit is overflowing no one will object to pass up aloft, where they will meet with every comfort and obtain one of the best points of sight in the house." These promises are of the right sort, and relate to points which have been frequently canvassed by the audience. Their realisation will conduce much to the popularity of the management.

STRAND.—This little theatre has achieved another success, in connection with one of Mr. J. H. Byron's burlesques, described in the bills as "a shameful travestie of 'The Duke's Motto.'" This caricature bears the title, "The Motto, 'I am all there.'" In reviewing these productions the critic is reduced to the necessity of repeating many phrases. He has, of course, to state that the dialogue abounds with puns, and the lyric accompaniments with parodies. Of the former Mr. Byron has, on the present occasion, given us more than usual, and scattered them over the text in marvellous profusion. He has probably been induced to manifest his prodigality in this way because in the outline of the plot he has permitted himself little liberty, so that it proceeds with scarely any variation from that of the original drama. It opens in the same manner with the tavern scene and the project of the assassination of the Duke de Nevers, on whose name Henri Lagardère utters a prodigious number of puns, and then proceeds, in the usual way, to deliver the heiress of the story, set off with such humorous additions as the author could invent. The succeeding lapse of twenty years presented a difficulty which the genius of burlesque has, though not for the first time, ingeniously evaded. A duet and a dance between Carrickfergus and the Regent (Miss Jenny White and Mr. E. Clifton) are supposed to fill up the important interval, and the duty thus intended was performed so satisfactorily that the delighted audience insisted on their repetition. Then, of course, follows the Gipsy Encampment, and furnishes ample material, or rather suggestion, for Mr. Byron's invention, exhibiting Henri as an acrobat and Blanche as a fortuneteller, duly armed with Zadkiel's crystal. Mr. George Honey, the representative of Henri, is exceedingly happy in the assumption of the character and gait of Æsop, and may well claim comparison with Mr. Fechter himself. The subsequent scenes are amusingly rendered, Lagardère giving his answers to the widowed Princess from a store-closet, and also conducting the mesmeric processes and other incidents with such a degree of extravagance as makes them tell with ludicrous effect on the laughter-loving audience. Mr. Honey adopts the voice and manner of Mr. Fechter, and provokes much merriment. Mr. Frank Musgrave deserves credit for the instrumental music; and the scenery, by Messrs. Leitch and Turner, is appropriate. Altogether, the piece made a decided impression on the audience, and will probably command a prolonged run.

Mount Etna shows signs of a coming eruption. Columns of black smoke now ascend from the crater.

The Ashburton Challenge Shield for the Public Schools was, we are requested to state, won by Rugby in 1861, the first year of its being shot for, Harrow standing second.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, July 20.—To-day's market was scantily supplied with home-grown wheat; nevertheless, the demand for both red and white qualities was very inactive, at last week's quotations. Foreign wheat—the show of which was seasonably good—moved off slowly, at late prices. Floating cargoes of grain were a dull inquiry, but not cheaper. Very little barley was brought forward. The inquiry for it, however, was somewhat heavy, on former rates. Malt was in fair supply, and sluggish request, at late currencies. Good, sound oats commanded full prices; but heated samples were very dull. Beans and peas moved off heavily, at about last week's quotations. In flour very little business was transacted.

July 22.—The amount of business doing in all kinds of produce, to-day, was limited; nevertheless, Monday's prices were fairly supported.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 50s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 52s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 49s.; rye, 34s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 31s.; malting ditto, 29s. to 33s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 65s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 23s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 23s.; tick beans, 30s. to 32s.; grey peas, 35s. to 36s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 38s.; boilers, 37s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 47s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 29s. to 31s. per 280lb.; American, 20s. to 25s. per barrel: French, 38s. to 41s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—Scotch: wheat, 190; malt, 310; oats, 10; flour, 220. Irish: oats 850. Foreign: wheat, 10,470; barley, 1040; oats, 6110; flour, 110 sacks, 10,800 barrels.

Seeds.—New rapeseed has sold at from 64s. to 68s. per quarter. Linseed is very firm in price; but all other seeds are inactive. In cakes, very little is doing.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 68s.; Calcutta, 65s. to 67s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8s. to 10s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; tares, 7s. to 8s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 80s. to 84s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 per ton; canary, 46s. to 52s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 66s.; white ditto, 54s. to 57s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 7d.; barley, 28s. 10d.; oats, 22s. 6d.; rye, 32s. 9d.; beans, 40s.; peas, 37s. 1d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 9d.; barley, 30s. 9d.; oats, 23s. 1d.; rye, 33s. 10d.; beans, 39s. 11d.; peas, 37s. 6d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 46,737; barley, 712; oats, 2427; rye, 20; beans, 1324; peas, 193 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales have gone off slowly, and, in some instances, prices have declined 1d. per lb. Privately, the demand is inactive.

Sugar.—All raw qualities are very dull, and the currencies have a drooping tendency. Barbadoes has realised 32s. to 39s.; Jamaica, 31s. to 33s. 6d.; St. Vincent's, 30s. 6d. to 34s.; and Demerara, 31s. to 42s. per cwt. Refined goods are heavy, at 45s. 9d. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock consists of 106,000 tons, against 83,000 tons last year.

Coffee.—The demand for most kinds has somewhat improved, and the quotations, generally, are well supported. Stock, 10,000 tons, against 9000 ditto in the corresponding period in 1862.

Rice.—The market is inactive, yet the quotations are tolerably firm. Stock, 43,000 tons, against 50,000 ditto.

Provisions.—The demand for butter is steady, and the best Friesland has advanced to 88s. per cwt. Bacon is in request, and rather dearer. Most other provisions rule tolerably firm.

Tallow.—Very little is doing in any kind. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 42s. to 43s. per cwt. Stock, 39,000 casks, against 34,000 ditto.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in fair request, at 45s. per cwt. Rape is selling at from £43 10s. to £46; cocoanut, £45 10s. to £48; and fine palm, £46. French turpentine has declined to 75s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is in moderate request, at 1s. 4d. for proof East India, and 1s. 5d. for proof Leewards. Brandy is steady, at 3s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 4d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 10s. to £4 10s.; new ditto, £3 to £4; old clover, £5 to £6; new ditto, £3 10s. to £5; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 16s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 17s. to 18s.; seconds, 14s. 6d. to 16s.; Hartleys', 13s. to 14s. 9d.; and manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—There is a moderate business doing in most kinds, at full prices. The plantation accounts are rather more favourable.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing steadily, at full quotations. By private contract very little is doing.

Potatoes.—The demand is steady, at from 80s. to 120s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, July 23).—Our market to-day was seasonably well supplied with beasts, both as to number and quality. Nearly all breeds moved off slowly, at about Monday's currency. The extreme value of the best Scots, however, was 5s. per 8 lb. Sheep, the show of which was good, changed hands somewhat freely, at full quotations. The best old Downs realised 5s. per 8 lb. There was a fair sale for lambs, at fully previous rates. The top price was 6s. 4d. per 8 lb. Calves were in fair average supply and sluggish request, at the late decline. Pigs and milch cows were dull but not cheaper. Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; large coarse calves, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s. and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 28s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 1040; cows, 130; sheep and lambs, 12,800; calves, 390; pigs, 312. Foreign: Beasts, 520; sheep and lambs, 4200; calves, 305.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—There is a moderate demand for meat, at the annexed quotations:—Beef, from 3s. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 4d to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

In the early part of the week, owing, chiefly, to the unsettled state of the Polish question Home Securities were heavy, and the quotations had a drooping tendency. Since then however, the market has become firmer, the decline in prices has been recovered and a fair average quantity of stock has been absorbed by the public.

The Discount Market continues to be heavily supplied with capital. The demand for accommodation has not increased; nevertheless, very little change has taken place in the quotations. Those in Lombard-street rule as follows:—

Thirty days' bills	3½ per cent.	Four months' bills.. ..	4 to 4½ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	3½ "	Six months' bills	4½ 5 "
Three months' bills	4 "		

In the Stock Exchange the value of money is 2½ per cent.

On most parts of the Continent money is in fair request. The rates in the leading cities are as under:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	4	3½	Amsterdam ..	3½ ..	3½
Vienna	5	5	Turin	5 ..	5½
Berlin	4	3½	Brussels ..	3 ..	2½
Frankfort ..	3	2½	Hamburg ..	— ..	3
			St. Petersburg	5½ ..	7½

The half-yearly report of the Scottish Australian Investment Company recommends a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

Most of the foreign exchanges are favourable, and there is still a fair profit on imports of gold from New York, where the premium has fallen to 3½.

At the meeting of the shareholders in the City Bank, a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent was declared, with a bonus of 20s. per share—equal to 10 per cent per annum. The dividend of the St. Katharine's Dock Company is 1½ per cent for the past half-year, and of the National Bank at the rate of 8 per cent, together with an extraordinary dividend of 16s per share.

On Monday Consols, for Money, marked 92⅜; Ditto, for Account, 92⅝; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅜; India Five per Cents, 108; Ditto, Bonds, 15s. to 19s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. discount; India Debentures, 100½. Bank Stock was 235 to 238; India Stock, 227 to 229. There was more doing on the following day. Consols, for Transfer, closed at 92⅝; Ditto, for Time, 92⅝; Bank Stock, 236 to 238; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅜; India Stock, 226 to 228; Ditto, New, 108 to ¼; India Bonds, 15s. to 18s prem. Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem.; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent Rupee Paper, 116½; India Debentures, 100¾. Prices were on the advance on Wednesday. Consols, for Money, sold at 92⅝; Ditto, for Account, 92⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅜; Bank Stock, 236 to 238; India Stock, 226 to 228; Ditto, New, 108 to 108½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 77; Long Annuities, 14 15-16; Red Sea Annuities, 21 1-16 ex div.; India Five per Cents, 108½ 108; Ditto Four per Cent Rupee Paper, 98½ 98; Ditto Five per Cent, 107½; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 116⅝; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. On Thursday the market exhibited more firmness. Consols, for the Account, realised 92⅝; for Money, 92⅝; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅝ to 93; and Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. India Five per Cent Stock sold at 107⅞ to 108½.

Indian Securities have been somewhat firmer in price. Erie Shares have realised 64; Illinois Central 100-dollar Shares, 26½ dis.; and Pennsylvania, second mortgage, 85½.

The market for Foreign Securities has been very flat. Greek Bonds, Spanish Passive Stock, Mexican Stock, and Confederate Scrip have given way in price, and the value of nearly all other descriptions has had a downward tendency:—Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have marked 93; Chilian Six per Cents, 102; Danish Five per Cents, 1863, 99½; Egyptian, 103½; Greek, 33½; Ditto Coupons, 15; Italian Railway, 79½ ex div.; Mexican Three per Cents, 37½; New Grenada, Deferred, 9½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1862, 87 ex div.; Portuguese Old Three per Cents, 47⅞ ex div.; Russian Old Five per Cents, 95; Ditto, 1863, 93; Sardinian Five per Cents, 90½; Spanish Three per Cents, 54 ex div.; Ditto, Passive, 3½; Ditto, Certificates 12½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 93½; Ditto, 1858, 70; Ditto, 1862, 67½; Ditto, Four per Cents, 103½; Venezuela Three per Cents, 24½ ex div.; Dutch Four per Cents, 102½; and Italian Five per Cents, 70⅜ ex div.; Italian Scrip has sold at ⅞ prem. ex div.; and Confederate at from 5 to 3½ dis.

The fluctuations in the value of Joint-stock Bank Shares have been trifling. The dealings in the market have been to a fair average extent, and the following are the leading quotations:—Alliance, 37; Australasia, 77½; Ditto, New, 31½; Bank of Egypt, 28; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 30; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 54; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 24; Imperial, 22; Imperial Ottoman, 18⅞; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 34; London Chartered of Australia, 28; London and Colonial, 2⅝; London and South-Western, 9½; London and Westminster, 76½ ex div.; National Provincial of England, New, 52½; Oriental, 56½; Provincial of Ireland, 89; Standard of British South Africa, 17½; Union of Australia, 53 ex div.

There has been a steady demand for Colonial Government Securities:—Canada Six per Cents have sold at 105½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 96½; Ceylon Six per Cents, 1873, 114; Mauritius Six per Cents, 108½; Natal Six per Cents, 110; New South Wales Six per Cents, 102; and Victoria Six per Cents, 112½.

A fair average business has been transacted in Miscellaneous Securities. Australian Agricultural have been done at 21; Bombay Gas, 2⅞; Ceylon Company, 5½; Crystal Palace, 38½; English and Australian Copper, 11½; General Credit and Finance of London, 3; International Financial Society, 9½; Italian Irrigation, Six per Cent Bonds, 57; Joint-Stock Discount, 6½; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 3½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, New, 67½; Rio de Janeiro City Improvements, 26½; Ditto, 4½; Royal Mail Steam, 67; Grand Junction Canal, 75 ex div.; Chelsea Waterworks, 29; East London, 128½ ex div.; and West Middlesex, 111½ ex div.

Prices of Railway Shares have fluctuated with Consols. The market, generally, has been somewhat inactive. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 121; Great Eastern, 53⅞; Ditto, East Anglian, 2½; Great Northern, 129; Great Western, 66½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 113⅞; London and Blackwall, 77⅞; London and Brighton, 117½; London and Chatham, 44½; London and North-Western, 102; London and South-Western, 106½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 44½; Metropolitan, 12½; Midland, 128⅞; Ditto, New, 1½ prem.; North-Eastern, 103; Ditto, Leeds, 60; Ditto, York, 90½; North Staffordshire, 16½; South-Eastern, 92; West Midland—Oxford, 46.

Preference Shares.—Great Eastern Six per Cent, 132½; London and Brighton Five per Cent, No. 2, 117; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 127; North British, 111½.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 107½; Eastern Bengal, 103½; East Indian, 107⅞; Great Indian Peninsula, 108½; Great Western of Canada, 11½; Madras Five per Cent, 107½; Scinde, 107⅞ ex new; and Punjaub, 107½.

Foreign.—Namur and Liege Six per Cent, 21; San Paulo, 9½; Ditto, 21⅛; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 22; Turin and Savona, 2⅝.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending July 22 shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of	£35,616	A decrease of other securities of ..	£1,036,747
An increase of public deposits of ..	438,490	A decrease of bullion of	199,004
A decrease of other deposits of	1,706,289	An increase of rest of	26,432
A decrease of Govt. securities of	40,000	A decrease of reserve of	193,294

The total circulation is £22,230,612; public deposits amount to £5,336,948, and private deposits to £14,675,625; securities are £30,975,776; and the stock of bullion is £14,620,872.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 17.

BANKRUPTS.

J. LEESON, Braunston, Northamptonshire, builder.—R. G. ROSE, Fenchurch-street, ship store merchant.—E. A. WALLER, Cambridge-terrace, Bayswater, commission agent.—W. COX, Spencer-place, Brixton, carpenter.—W. B. APPLEYARD, Foots Cray, Kent, grocer.—J. H. MASKELL, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, ale merchant.—E. CALLOW, St. Paul's-grove, Ball's-pond, tobacconist.—D. CHURCH, Buxton-street, Spitalfields, chemist.—J. B. ROBERTS, Borough-market and Stoney-street, Southwark, victualler and potato salesman.—REBECCA JAMES, Gravesend, victualler.—FRANCES EDITH GARDENER, Berkeley-street, Bryanstone-square.—J. S. HAYS, Gravel-lane, Southwark, licensed victualler.—J. HADLEY, Amelia-place, Walworth, baker.—J. PHILLIPS, City-road, fur rug manufacturer.—G. GARNER, Kingston, Surrey, fancy stationer.—H. TAYLOR, Dunns-street, Belgravia.—J. M. BAILLIE and G. DUYSTER, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, merchants.—J. E. PARTRIDGE, Westbromwich, brass-founder.—J. B. SHELLEY, Bilston, chemist.—E. SHELLEY, Wolverhampton, commission agent.—E. S. SHELLEY, Bilston, chemist.—P. R. MILLER, Firmingham, commission agent.—R. CADDICK, Westbromwich, attorney.—G. E. LAMBERT, Bilston, chain-manufacturer.—W. WARD, Birmingham, licensed victualler.—J. DARRALL, Deepfields, Staffordshire, grocer.—S. TOWNSEND, Leicester, dealer in wood.—S. COX, Cheltenham, teacher of music.—F. J. GUNN, Newnam, Gloucestershire, chemist.—J. ANDREW, Tavistock, Devonshire, miller.—J. M. WESTLAKE, Brisworthy, Devonshire, cattle-dealer.—W. H. WRIGHT, Chudleigh, Devonshire, maltster.—G. SHACKLETON, Leeds, corndealer.—T. TUNE, Winterton Lincolnshire, carrier.—W. H. MELLOR, Liverpool, brewer.—T. REA, Liverpool, dealer in old metal.—S. SMITH, Liverpool, grocer.—W. CLARKE, Gresford, Denbighshire.—J. SERGENT, Liverpool, timber dealer.—B. DOUGLAS, Liverpool and Warrington, provision dealer.—G, B. C. WATSON, Liverpool, doctor of medicine.—C. MEESON (deceased), Manchester, bootmaker.—J. HEGINBOTHAM, Feraiiee, Derbyshire, ironmonger.—E. EDWARDS, Willenhall, Staffordshire, beerhouse keeper.—M. HENDERSON, Old Shildon, Durham, grocer.—H. LEGGETT, Gorleston, Suffolk, fisherman.—S. BARNES, Bedford, grocer.—J. BROWN, jun., Wombridge, Salop, farmer.—J. BRARDSHAW, Ecclesfield Common, Yorkshire, publican.—J. EARNSHAW, Stannington, Yorkshire, farmer.—T. S. BULL, Clifton, Gloucestershire, mason.—S. YOUNG, Hulme, Lancashire, furniture broker.—J. BIRKETT, Liverpool, commission agent.—P. HAMILTON, Ripon, Yorkshire, farmer.—E. HAMILTON, Ripon, Yorkshire, farmer.—S. FOWLER, jun., Stockcross, Berks farmer.—W. SCOTT, Millhouse, Cumberland, blacksmith.—J. GEE, Lincoln, sewing-machine manufacturer.—MARY ANN FULLER, Swansea, late victualler.—J. HORROCKS, Bradford, Yorkshire, pickermaker.—E. JAMES, Upton, Berkshire, blacksmith.—T. LAYCOCK, Brotherton, Yorkshire, cattle-dealer.—H. BAKEWELL, Birmingham, land agent.—E. COULTAS, Birmingham, provision-dealer.—J. BATE, Birmingham, provision-dealer.—G. H. ST. CLAIR, Birmingham, auctioneer.—J. APPLETON, Warrington, Lancashire, file-smith.—J. EDMUNDS, Hanley Castle, Worcestershire, shoemaker.—E. T. NEWMAN, Bognor, Sussex, plumber.—W. H. COLLARD, Brighton, painter.—J. PITT, jun., Worcester, cooper.—W. RICHARDSON, Maids Moreton, Buckinghamshire, late farmer.—J. JACKSON, Oakham, Rutlandshire, innkeeper.—R. MARSHALL, Middlesborough, Yorkshire, shoedealer. E. LAWTON, Burslem, Staffordshire, cabinetmaker.

TUESDAY, JULY 21.

BANKRUPTS.

J. PEAR, Northumberland-street, New-road, and Strand, wigmaker.—CATHARINE WOODWARD, Redcliffe-road, West Brompton, schoolmistress.—ARABELLA ELIZA WOOD, Redcliffe-road, West Brompton, lodging-house keeper.—CHARLOTTE CLARA KIERAN, Brook-street, Bond-street.—J. JOHNSON, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, carpenter.—J. TOMLYN, Sheerness, publican.—W. A. PHILLIPS, Wilderness-row, Clerkenwell, pewterer.—P. CRONIN, Bermondsey-street, Southwark, tailor.—J. SEWELL, Nicholas-lane, City, iron merchant.—C. HILLS, Gravesend, farmer.—W. OTT, York-place, Walworth-road, plumber.—C. COOPER, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, retired Colonel of the Indian Forces.—G. FEARNLEY, Camden-row, Camden-town, coffee-house keeper.—R. BOYLE, Newington-place, Stoke Newington, licensed victualler.—G. GURNEY, Rotherfield-street, Islington.—G. S. KEYMER, Cornwall-place, Holloway, wine-merchant.—W. S. MOASES, Battersea, horsedealer. C. OLSEN, St. George-street, St. George's-in-the-East, seamen's lodging-house keeper.—J. B. SMITH, Grosvenor-road, Stockwell, teacher of music.—J. B. Frankland, Brunswick-street, St. Pancras, oilman.—F. C. BEARD, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, surgeon.—J. W. ROBERTS, Thistlegrove-lane, Old Brompton, cricket-ground proprietor.—A. SPENCE, Hare-street, Bethnal-green, clothier.—J. B. FAIRBAIRN, Rochester, seedsman, and Chatham, carrier.—C. SWAN, Watling-street, City, commission agent.—J. CLARK, Victoria-terrace, Rotherhithe, baker.—E. W. RUSSELL, King William-street, City, and Goswell-road, Middlesex, auctioneer.—W. C. NEAL, Wythall, near Alvechurch, Worcestershire, late bedstead manufacturer.—J. HARDERN, Dudley, grocer.—R. ARNOLD, Yardley, Worcestershire, farmer.—S. GOODAKER, sen., Birmingham, baker.—H. REYNOLDS, Neath, Glamorganshire, colliery proprietor.—T. WILLIAMS, Bedwelty, Monmouthshire.—D. DAVIS, Preston on Stour, Gloucestershire, baker.—E. LOWMAN, Portland, Dorsetshire, horsekeeper.—J. ANDREW, Tawstock, Devonshire, miller.—J. HUDSON, Bradford, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturer.—A. CROSSLAND, Kingston-upon-Hull, licensed victualler.—W. THORLEY, Kingston-upon-Hull, innkeeper.—A. P. BEHRENS, Liverpool, commission agent.—F. HAYWOOD, Blackpool, Lancashire, general dealer.—R. BOND, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancashire, butcher.—J. KIRBY, Longsight, near Manchester, beerseller.—C. BOUSFIELD, Barnard Castle, Durham, saddler.—W. ELLIOT, South Shields, grocer.—B. KEIGHLEY, Leeds, provision dealer.—J. KING, Leeds, watchmaker.—G. BAILEY, Moulton, Lincolnshire, ketchup-manufacturer.—T. PERKINS, Shutford, Oxfordshire, baker.—J. W. SHIELDS, Ipswich, accountant.—W. COX, Northampton, furniture dealer.—C. LUCAS, Leckhampton, Gloucestershire, stonemason.—R. BALL, Hastings, wheelwright.—S. BIRKS, Fenton, Staffordshire, butcher.—P. J. FARRELL, Birmingham, machinist.—SARAH AKERS, Birmingham, late butcher.—J. BENSON, Dalton, Yorkshire, fine drawer. J. JENNINGS, Bradford, butcher.—A. JENKINS, Newent, Gloucestershire, horsedealer.—J. HOLMES, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, late publican.—F. LEWIS, Westbromwich, surgeon.—E. M'VEA, Ulverston, Lancashire, newspaper proprietor.—T. DEASON, Dalton-in-Furness, Lancashire, blacksmith.—J. DILLON, Liverpool, tallow chandler.—G. L. KELLY, Bootle, Lancashire, late general dealer.—J. DOTTERILL, Alverstoke, Hants, brewer.—S. ANDREWS, Southampton, fishdealer.—E. WEBB, South Stoneham, Hants, innkeeper.—G. W. DAY, Portswood, Hants, bricklayer.—T. B. BOOTH, Stourbridge, baker. W. SIMMONDS, Stourbridge, pork butcher.—E. PEACE, Scruton, Yorkshire, carpenter.—T. JONES, Scruton, Yorkshire, potato-dealer.—T. HOLT, Little Bolton, Lancashire, draper.—J. GUTTERY, Kidderminster, cooper.—T. EVANS, Bewdley, Worcestershire baulier.—E. SLIP, Ba h, oilman.

Digitized by Google

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE-MEETING.

THE MATCH BETWEEN THE LORDS AND THE COMMONS.

THE match between eleven members of the House of Lords and eleven of the House of Commons came off on Monday week. The presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales gave an additional zest to the proceedings. Her Royal Highness, who had never before witnessed a rifle-match, watched the operations with great interest. The firing was at the targets numbered 4 and 6, in any position, with any rifle, the distance being only 200 yards and the targets double the pool size. When the firing at this range was finished the Royal party moved to the 500-yards range, where there was another marquee erected. Here the Lords and Commons were again pitted, with the following result—a reversal of that of last year, when the Peers won :—

LORDS.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Earl Ducie	24	26	50
Marquis of Abercorn..	24	25	49
Lord Airlie	21	13	34
Lord Boston	23	23	46
Lord Suffield	19	15	34
Lord Dunmore.. ..	22	21	43
Lord Dufferin.. ..	18	11	29
Duke of Marlborough	14	16	30
Lord Granard	17	6	23
Lord Londesborough..	15	19	34
Lord Wharncliffe ..	25	26	51
	222	201	423

COMMONS	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Lord Bury	26	24	50
Mr. Duncombe	26	24	50
Mr. Dillwyn	23	21	44
Sir P. Egerton	20	19	39
Mr. Forster	17	18	35
Earl Grosvenor	25	22	47
Mr. Humberston	20	17	37
Mr. Talbot	17	19	36
Mr. Vivian	23	25	48
Mr. Wemyss	21	9	30
Lord Elcho	24	20	44
	242	218	460

Last year, when the Lords beat the Commons, Lord Elcho proposed "Three cheers for the licking we'll give them next year," and the Commons have kept his Lordship's word. When the firing at the 500 yards was about half over the Prince and Princess took their departure, and, driving to a tent close to the windmill, partook of refreshments there provided by the council; after which, at ten minutes to six o'clock, they left the inclosure and proceeded to London. Before leaving, the Prince intimated to Lord Elcho his intention of becoming a member of the Wimbledon Rifle Club.

THE CAMP MEETING.—MIDNIGHT RIFLE PARLIAMENT.

The camp fire and night meeting of the volunteers at Wimbledon was certainly the most picturesque spectacle to which the volunteer movement has given rise, and furnishes food for wholesome reflection in a social sense. Here were duchesses and highborn ladies, gentlemen soldiers and private soldiers, volunteers of all classes, and even the shoeblacks and suttlers of the camp, gathered together in convivial intercourse, in which, while it was free enough to permit of the cordial and unrestrained enjoyment of all, was yet so well ordered that not a syllable was uttered or a gesture was indulged in which could offend the most delicate-minded. Years ago no one could have dreamed that such a meeting could take place, and even now we believe that in no country in the world save our own could such a scene pass over without a single untoward incident or unpleasant reminiscence. The scene which our Artist has illustrated is thus described by the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* :—"Imagine an irregular horseshoe of high ground grown over with fern and furze, and broken into

THE RUNNING DEER.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZE MEETING ON WIMBLEDON-COMMON: GENERAL VIEW OF THE BUTTS FROM THE VICTORIA CAMP.

bold irregular declivities by scarped gravel banks, occupied by some 1200 or 1400 volunteers, some in mufti, some in uniform, but chiefly undress, standing, sitting, lounging, lying, singly and in knots, grouped in every variety of action or repose, and lighted fitfully by the red glare of a huge pile of furze and faggots, a solid cube of some 30 ft. or 40 ft., fed by red-coated sappers. Not far from the fire, round a table, and in chairs brought from the marquees of the association, a picturesque group of ladies fair and noble—Lady Elcho, Lady Grosvenor, Lady Bury, and others; and near them the handsome stalwart figure of Lord Elcho addressing the assembled volunteers. Nor should I forget the huge punch cauldron so liberally provided and filled by the Victorias—who are the very Camachos of camp life, and seem to keep open tent for all comers. Not the least pleasing feature of the scene was the good humour, good feeling, and gentlemanly bearing of all this crowd."

The *Times* gives the following account of the "camp-meeting" on the 16th inst. :—"About ten o'clock the meeting round the camp fire for purposes of discussion and conviviality, which has grown into an institution in connection with these annual gatherings at Wimbledon, was held. The scene was such as artists would delight to sketch—if, indeed, any pencil could have caught and done justice to its varied features. The large flickering bonfir reflected its alternate glare and shadow on an assembly of most diverse dress and composition. In what may be called the more influential portion of the assembly were included Lord and Lady Ducie, Lord and Lady Anne Elcho, Earl Grosvenor and Lady Constance Grosvenor, Lord Fielding, Lord and Lady Bury, Lady Rose Fane, Lady Gwendolena Anson, Colonel and Mrs. Lloyd Lindsay, Count de Gendres, Mrs. Otto Goldschmidt, &c. The proceedings opened, according to precedent, under the auspices of a Master of the Revels; after which Lord Elcho, as president of the assembly for business purposes, told the volunteers that the council had come there to be shot at with any complaints which they might wish to level at them. The assembly cordially endorsed the compliments which Lord Elcho felt it due to Colonel Luard and Major Buxton to pass upon the camp administration, and did not supplement in any way the complaint which his Lordship said was the only one made to him on this subject—that of a gentleman who had discovered three earwigs in his hut. They further expressed their approval audibly when the commissariat arrangements were mentioned; but a full burst of enthusiasm was elicited when Lady Elcho was incidentally referred to as 'an enthusiastic volunteer.' The meeting, which before sat comfortably watching the blaze or listening to the remarks of Lord Elcho, found its feet and its voice at exactly the same moment. A more animated or prettier tableau than the semicircle presented at that moment it would be difficult to imagine. The festive element asserted itself for a time. Afterwards the suggestions which had been invited by the chairman began to flow in pretty freely upon the council. These were mainly to the effect that, when the number of entries was unusually great, additional prizes should be given; that all the purely volunteer prizes, including the Queen's prize, should be shot off on the opening days of the meeting, if possible on the first or second day; that the prizes for small bores, universally regarded as the weapons of the man of leisure, should be postponed till afterwards; that measures should be taken for preventing over-crowding at the firing-points; and that the competitors, wherever practicable, should be squadded and told off to targets in every case, as in the shooting for the Queen's prize. Lord Elcho replied at some length to the different suggestions which had been made. He left to Captain Page the task of explaining the intricacies of the arrangements at the firing-points. He could call the exertions of that officer—which were entirely unremunerative—nothing less than herculean. Only that day he had worked at these details for eight hours consecutively. The question of prizes to be offered by the association was simply a question of money, and he thought it a disgrace to the people of England that a national institution, essential to the progress and even to the stability of rifle-shooting, should be dependent for its existence upon receipts from chance entries, pool and sighting targets. Somebody in the crowd ventured a suggestion that the association was 'not popular,' an assertion which was met by an indignant storm of dissentient voices, which stifled that question in a manner as effectually as that in which a previous attempt to excite discussion on 'the dismissal clause' of the Volunteers Bill had been got rid of. The meeting felt that the council was taking an open and manly step in consulting their views and eliciting their opinions, and they were not disposed to tolerate the introduction of purely vexatious topics. An equally conclusive and conciliatory speech on the part of Captain Page followed with regard to the great details which had been touched upon. The festivities were prolonged to a somewhat advanced hour, 'tattoo' being abolished, for that night only, by special request."

Digitized by Google

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZE MEETING ON WIMBLEDON-COMMON.

Mdme. Otto Goldschmidt having in the kindest manner expressed her desire to manifest sympathy with the objects of the meeting at Wimbledon, the camp fire was on Thursday se'nnight deserted for the clubroom, where a soirée musicale was held. Mdme. Goldschmidt was enthusiastically received, and the programme, including several of her most brilliant pieces, was performed with entire success. M. Goldschmidt and Mr. Blagrove rendered valuable assistance to the instrumental portions of the concert.

On the night of yesterday week the last camp meeting was held, under the presidency of Lord Elcho; and the proceedings, which were of the pleasantest description, were brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

SERGEANT ROBERTS.

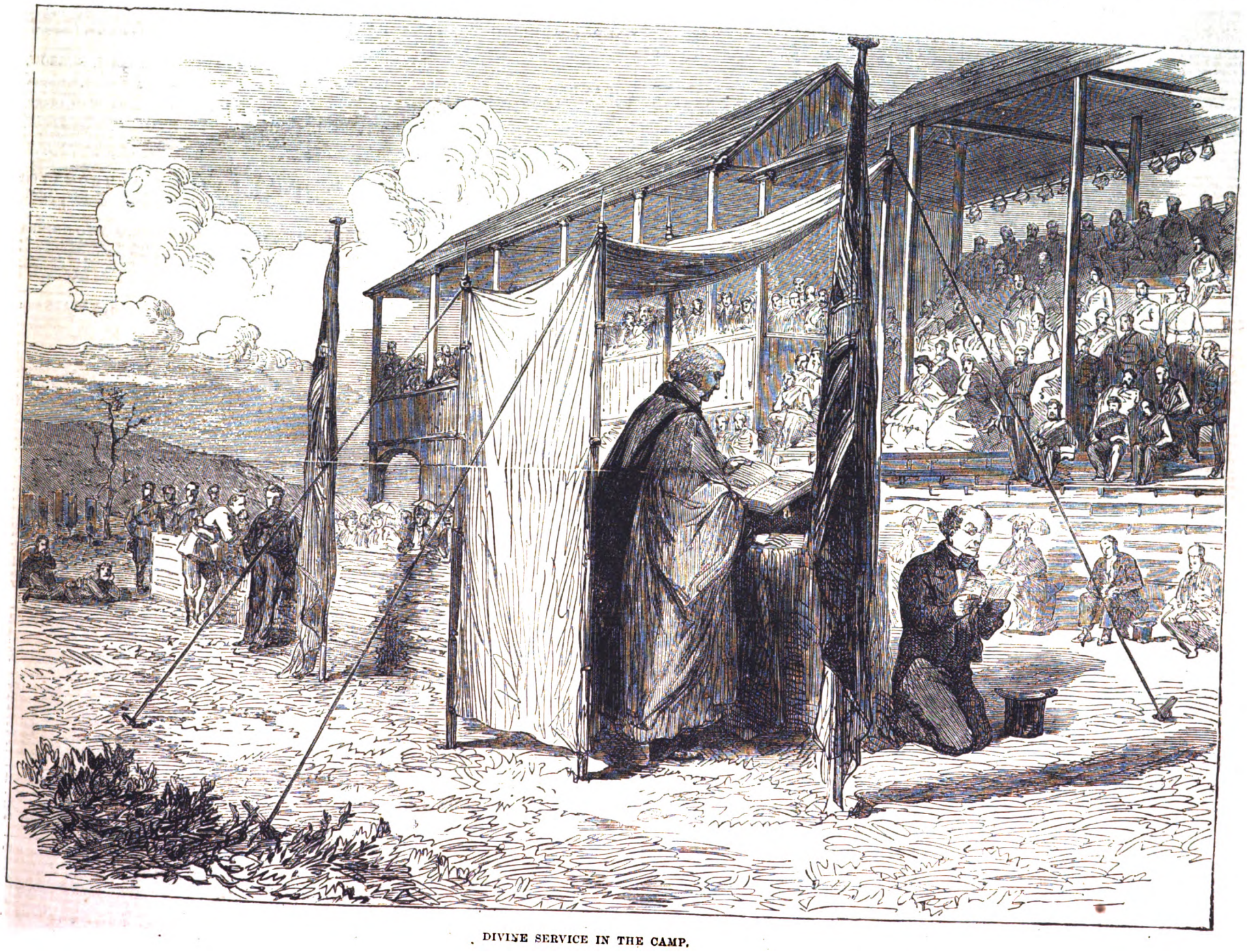
Mr. James Roberts was born at Tilstock, in Shropshire, Jan. 6, 1831, and at present resides at Wem, near Shrewsbury. He has been a member of the 12th Shropshire Rifles, of which corps he is now a Sergeant, from its enrolment. He went to Hythe in April, 1861, for a short course of instruction in musketry under General Hay, where he obtained the marksman's badge and sectional prize. In the same year he contended for the Shropshire county prize, at the seat of Viscount Hill, Hawkstone Park, when he obtained the third prize. At the county competition in 1862 he succeeded in carrying off the challenge cup. It is a remarkable circumstance that Mr. Roberts has not been accustomed to shoot with the Whitworth rifle (with which he has just gained the Queen's prize at Wimbledon), nor at a longer range than six hundred yards. Sergeant Roberts is an independent gentleman of good property, residing at Wem. Our Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Herbert Watkins, of Regent-street.

SERGEANT ROBERTS, OF THE WEM CORPS, 12TH SHROPSHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS, WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE CAMP.

On the morning of Sunday week Divine service was performed for those who were in camp; but it was not entirely restricted to them, for there was a large congregation of persons of all ranks from the surrounding villages. One of the shooting-screens erected on the grass in front of the grand stand formed a canopy over a common table, covered with a "union jack," which served as reading-desk and pulpit. First to arrive were the police-constables, 150 in number, who took their seats in the left compartment of the grand stand. They were shortly followed by the Guards and men from Hythe, who occupied seats at the right-hand side of the grand stand. Next came six men of the London Rifle Brigade. By this time the civilian portion of the congregation began to assemble, amongst whom were Lord and Lady Elcho, Lord and Lady Ducie, and Captains Mildmay and Page. The Victorias numbered over 120 men, and the whole of the other volunteers present might have been five times that number. The novelty of the scene was complete when the ten boys of the Shoeblack Brigade had put in an appearance. At the commencement of the service the Morning Hymn was sung by the whole congregation to the accompaniment by the band of the G and A Reserve Divisions of Police. The service was conducted by the Rev. T. Hanly Ball, lecturer of St. Mary's, Wimbledon, who selected for his text part of the First Lesson for the day, the 12th chapter of the 2nd Book of Samuel, 7th verse, "Thou art the man." Having given a brief historical description of David's fall, the preacher pointed out the practical lessons to be deduced from the circumstance. First, the danger of allowing conscience to slumber; second, conviction of sin precedes conversion; third, pardon of sin is simultaneous with sincere repentance. He concluded a discourse that was listened to throughout with profound attention, in these words:—

"I cannot look upon this annual meeting of this National Association without viewing it in another light than that for which it is ostensibly and legitimately assembled. Coming, as you do, from different parts of the nation—different parishes in the nation I should say—you are, to my mind, not only representatives of the military *physique* of these parishes, if I may so speak, but also of the *morale*—of the practical Christianity of these parishes. The parish of each of you—no matter how remote that parish may be—possesses, thanks to our excellent Constitution, the blessings of an Established Church, which secures to you not only the teaching of a spiritual pastor, but the teaching of God's pure and holy Word, no matter how careless or incompetent that pastor should unfortunately be. For the most part, however, you are under the teaching of one who is himself under the teaching of God's Holy Spirit; and you are here the representatives of that moral training and teaching which you regularly receive at your own beloved homes. You will not disgrace your Christian profession nor pain your Christian minister by any moral delinquency here. Wimbledon, I need scarcely tell you, is naturally very beautiful; it is, I am proud to tell you, as morally beautiful, if not more so, than other parishes of a similar population. The Incumbent of this parish and his clergy are painfully anxious to preserve this moral beauty—nay, more, to increase and improve it. You have it in your power to assist or to hinder our efforts. And, whether you may be here or elsewhere, learn this lesson from David's fall—his sin was calculated, from its very nature, to throw a greater discredit upon the profession of religion than the sins of those who were not so remarkable as he was for having previously walked with God. It is now as it was then—the transgression, the deviation, of the professing Christian is more grievous, and the more so in proportion to the eminence he has attained, than the deviation of those ordinary mortals that make, perhaps, no profession at all, and who, like Gallio, 'care for none of these things;' that which you take no notice of, or notice as a matter of course, in another, you take serious notice of in a Christian. Here, then, is a powerful reason why those who profess the name of Jesus should 'depart from iniquity.' The world, believe me, will not judge of you so much by your opinions as by your actions. Oh, I would have that said of each of you which Lord Hardinge said of one of our greatest heroes—a soldier of whom England may well be proud—a soldier from whose bier a sorrowing country has yet scarcely lifted up her head—a soldier who, just before he expired, said to his companion in arms, that distinguished General to whom Westminster Abbey has so recently given a resting-place—'Outram, for more than forty years I have so ruled my life that when death should come I could meet it face to face without fear.' Then, turning to his son, he said, 'See, my son, how a Christian man can die.' And so he died, confidently, happily, triumphantly, relying on the merits of Jesus, receiving the end of his faith and the salvation of his soul. Of him it was once said to Lord Hardinge, after some victory achieved, 'Havelock, my Lord, is every inch a soldier.' 'Every inch a soldier,' said the veteran General; 'Yes, Havelock is every inch a soldier; but he is more, and he is better, he is every inch a Christian.' May this be said of each of you I have this morning the honour, the pleasure, and the privilege to address—'He is not only every inch a Soldier, but he is every inch a Christian.'"



DIVINE SERVICE IN THE CAMP.

Digitized by Google

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTH.

On the 17th inst., at The Elms, Ashford, Middlesex, the wife of Edmund G. Phillips, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst., at St. James's, Piccadilly, Thomas Henry, eldest son of Mr. Thos. Richard Cobden, of Windsor, to Emily, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Melton, of 194, Regent-street; and Michael's-grove, Brompton.

On the 16th inst., at Gracedieu Manor, Leicestershire, the Right Hon. Lord Edward George Fitzalan Howard to Winifred Mary, third daughter of A. L. M. Phillipps De Lisle, Esq., of Garendon Park and Gracedieu Manor.

DEATHS.

On the 6th of May, of cholera, after six hours' illness, at Thayetmyo, Burmah, Robert Morris Hazen, Captain, 60th Royal Rifles.

On May 18, Simon Staughton, Esq., J.P., a well-known and respectable squatter of the Werribee, after a long illness, who was buried on May 20, at Melbourne, Victoria.

On the 13th inst., at St. Servan, France, the Rev. John Henry Hogarth, D.C.L., late of Ford-place, Stifford, Essex, and a Justice of the Peace for that county.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY and during the Week, THE IRISH TIGER; after which, at Eight, a new Drama, entitled THE HAUNTED MAN (in which will be exhibited Professor Pepper's adaptation of the great Spectral Illusion)—Messrs. J. L. Toole and R. Phillips, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, and Miss H. Simms; and ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE—Messrs. J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, and R. Phillips, the Nelson Sisters and Miss K. Kelly. Commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—LAST WEEK but TWO of the present Season.—MONDAY, and every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Messrs. Shore, Garden, Widdicomb; Miss Heurade, and Mrs. Lee. After which, as a Quarter to Eight, a New Romantic Drama, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, by Paul Feval and John Brougham. The principal character will be sustained by Mr. Fechter, supported by Messrs. Shore, J. Brougham, H. Widdicomb, G. Jordan, F. Charles, Garden, Raymond, and Dawson; Misses Cushna Leclercq, Kate Terry, E. Lavenue, and Ellsworthy. Doors open at Half-past Six, performances to commence at Seven.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, in their CHARMING COTTAGE, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at 8; Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at 3. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Unreserved Seats, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Stall Chairs, 5s.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, THE ICEBERGS, painted from Studies made in the Northern Seas in the summer of 1863.—German Gallery, 168, New Bond-street W. Admission, 1s.

LAST FEW DAYS.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. Founded 1831 (as the New Society of Painters in Water Colours). The ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall (opposite Marlborough House). JAMES FAREY, Secretary.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS, Lordship-lane, Wood-green, distant half a mile from the Wood-green Station, on the Great Northern Railway.

Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

President—The Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, K.T., M.W.G.M.

PROJECTED NEW BUILDING FOR ONE HUNDRED BOYS.

The FOUNDATION-STONE will be LAID, with full Masonic Ceremonial, on SATURDAY, the 8th of AUGUST, 1863, a Special Grand Lodge having been convened for that day by the Most Worshipful Grand Master.

Grand Fête and Festival under the auspices of Ladies entirely, and the direct patronage of

The Countess of Zetland,	The Lady Evelyn Bruce,
The Countess De Grey and Ripon,	The Lady Mayoress,
The Countess of Carnarvon.	Mrs. Stuart, Aldenham Abbey, Herts:
The Countess of Mount-Edgcumbe.	Mrs. W. W. Beach, Oakley Park, Hants;
The Lady Leigh,	Mrs. George Cornewall Legh,
The Lady Skelmersdale,	High Legh, Cheshire.
The Viscountess Holmesdale,	

Athletic sports for the boys. Various attractive amusements for the visitors. Procession, comprising the presiding officer and officers of Grand Lodge, with members of the order, children, and committees of both Masonic Schools.

Bands of the 1st Life Guards (by permission of Colonel De Ros); the 1st City Volunteers (Engineers); the 40th (Enfield) Middlesex Central London Rifle Rangers (by permission of the respective commanding officers).

Banquet at Four o'Clock, in a commodious tent, specially provided. Grand display of fireworks at Nine o'Clock.

Admission to the grounds only .. .. .. 2s. 6d.
Admission to the grounds and banquet .. .. 10s. 6d.
Reserved seats to witness the Masonic ceremonials, &c., if taken on or before the 1st of August. After that date the prices will be:—
Grounds and Banquet .. .. 15s. 0d.
Reserved seats .. .. 7s. 6d.

Tickets to be obtained of the members of the House Committee; of the Secretary, at the Office of the Institution; at the Freemasons' Tavern; and at the School, Lordship-lane, Wood-green.

Every lady contributing or presenting a purse of five guineas will have the rank and privileges of a life governor. Every lady contributing or presenting a purse of twenty-five guineas will have the rank and privileges of a vice-president. Collecting-cards and ladies' purses will be forwarded on application. Donations are most earnestly solicited. Brethren intending to join the procession must appear in full Masonic craft clothing.

Trains from King's-cross to Wood-green 10.25, 11.10 (special), a.m., 12.25, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.10, 6.5, 7.0 p.m. Returning from Wood-green to King's-cross 8.10, 6.50, 8.48, 10.0 (special), and 11.0 p.m.

The Grounds will be open at Eleven o'Clock.

The Masonic Ceremony will commence at one o'clock.

FREDERICK BINCKES, Secretary.

Office, 16A, Great Queen-street, London, W.C.,
July 20, 1863.

THE UNION BANK OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE (Limited). Capital—£1,000,000, in 10,000 Shares of £100 each, with power to increase. First issue, £500,000. Offices—62, King-William-street, E.C., London; 6, Boulevard des Capucines (facing the Rue de la Paix), Paris. London Managers—English Banking Department, Ralph Wool, Esq.; Foreign Department, Ernest Seyd, Esq. Manager in Paris—M. Hériet, late Chef des Services Etrangers in the Comptoir d'Escompte, Paris. Liverpool Agents—Messrs. Prehn, Wilson, and Co. Current accounts opened on the customary conditions of other London Banks. Deposits received, subject to notice of withdrawal. The rate of interest will depend on the period for which the money is lodged. Persons having correct accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balances to deposit account, and any portion or the whole of either, to Paris or London at will. Approved mercantile bills discounted and credits opened in London, Paris, and Liverpool, affording important facilities to houses trading with the provinces of France and the Continent generally. The Bank will purchase and sell, exchange, and grant letters of credit and circular notes on all the cities of Europe. The Bank will encash coupons of interest on foreign stocks, transmit stocks, shares, and securities between England, France, and the Continent generally; undertake orders for gold and silver bullion; purchase foreign money, &c.; and transact all kinds of English and foreign banking business.

JOHN W. MOLLETT, Secretary.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—A LADY and GENTLEMAN, occupying a spacious and elegantly-furnished country residence replete with comfort, OFFER the advantages of a pleasant HOME to ONE OR TWO LADIES or a MARRIED COUPLE without family. The terms will include wine and the use of a carriage, if desired. References exchanged.—Address Leander, 6, Osborne-street, Regent-street, London.

TO THE CLERGY.—A YOUNG LADY, well educated, is desirous to reside in the family of a Clergyman of the Church of England, where there are two or three daughters, of not less than twenty years of age, and where she would have an opportunity of meeting with good society and parental care. An elevated and limestone district preferred, the situation contiguous to a trunk line of railway. References satisfactory. Terms 100 guineas per annum.—Address by letter, W. B. JONES, Esq., No. 361, Hampstead-road, London.

PRIVATE HOME AND FOREIGN INQUIRY OFFICE.—Confidential Inquiries within the United Kingdom instituted with fidelity, secrecy, and dispatch; also the former connections, character, and repute of individuals, both in England and abroad, investigated and unravelled by Mr. POLLAKY, 14, George-street, Mansion House, London.

TO PARENTS. — The Rector of a small seaside parish, having made excellent arrangements for the home education of his own sons, wishes to RECEIVE TWO Gentleman-like BOYS to be Educated with them. For particulars, terms, &c., address "Rector," at Mr. Heney's, 12, Weymouth terrace, Hackney-road, London.

THE Vicar of a dry and healthy Country Parish in the Eastern Counties, 51 miles from London, desires to receive into his family ONE or at the most TWO LITTLE BOYS, to be Companions to his Son, aged ten years, and to share with him in the advantage of attending a good Grammar School, in close propinquity to the Vicarage, which is very commodious. Terms, including the school fee, £80 per annum, the only extras being books, &c., and washing. Good references required and given, in particular to the Rev. William Harrison, Rector of Birch, Colchester.

Address Rev. M. G., Post-office, Ipswich.

COLLIERY ROYALTIES for SALE; ½d. per Ton on all Coal raised from the Karbitz Colliery. Price £40. Apply to J. M. SMITH, 98, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

NEW BOOKS.

BATTLES OF ENGLAND. Showing the Cause, Conduct, and Issue of every Battle since the Conquest. Compiled expressly for the Use of Schools. By C. SANDERSON, L.C.P. Neatly bound in embossed cloth, gilt, price 1s. 6d. BRADBURY and EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

HURST and BLACKETT'S NEW WORKS.

LORD WILLIAM LENNOX'S FIFTY YEARS' BIOGRAPHICAL REMINISCENCES. 2 v.

THE WANDERER IN WESTERN FRANCE. By G. T. LOWTH, Esq. Illustrated by the Hon. T. Eliot Yorke, M.P.

DR. MOUAT'S ADVENTURES AND RESEARCHES AMONG THE ANDAMAN ISLANDERS. With Illustrations. 16s.

MR. FLEMING'S TRAVELS ON HORSEBACK IN MANTCHU TARTARY. With Map and 50 Illustrations.

MISTRESS AND MAID. By the Author of "John Halifax." Illustrated by Millais. 5s. bound.

THE NEW AND POPULAR NOVELS.

MARY LINDSAY. By the Lady EMILY PONSONBY. "This story is interesting and enthralling throughout."—Sun.

CHURCH AND CHAPEL. By the Author of "No Church." "Owen, a Waif," &c. 3 v.

LOST AND SAVED. By the Hon. Mrs. NORTON. Fourth Edition, with a letter from the Author. 3 v.

RESPECTABLE SINNERS. By Mrs. BROTHERTON. "A very clever and entertaining book."—Athenæum.

VICISSITUDES OF A GENTLEWOMAN. 3 v. "An admirable story."—Messenger.

THREE LIVES IN ONE. 3 v.

GOOD THINGS for RAILWAY READERS. 1000 Anecdotes, Original and Selected. Now ready, with Frontispiece, 2s. 6d.—LOCKWOOD and CO., Stationers' Hall-court; and to be had at all railway bookstalls.

Just published, 1 vol. 4to, half morocco, 9s.,

TRANSLATIONS. By LORD LYTTELTON and the Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE. Second Edition, VI., and 208 pp. BERNARD QUARITCH, 15, Piccadilly, London.

This day is published, with upwards of 150 Woodcut Illustrations, post 8vo, 10s. 6d.,

THE ANGLER-NATURALIST: a Popular History of British Freshwater Fish, with an Explanation of the Rudiments of Ichthyology. By H. CHOLMONDELEY PENNELL, Author of "How to Spin for Pike," &c. JOHN VAN VOORST, 1, Paternoster-row.

Price 6d. Monthly,

THE ENGLISHWOMAN'S DOMESTIC MAGAZINE. Contents of No. XL. (AUGUST):—Beechwood Manor—Domestic Service. By the Author of "Twenty Years in the Church"—The Crooked Shadow—A Woman's Choice (Poetry)—The Englishwoman's Conveyance Company. Illustrated by Adelaide Clarton—Concerning Precious Stones—Living, and Dying, by the Needle—The Book of the Month—The Fashions—The Englishwoman's Conversazione. A Coloured Fashion Plate and a Coloured Pattern for What-not in Bead and Wool Work. A Sheet of Patterns, containing Designs for Useful and Ornamental Needlework, &c. Full-sized Diagrams for Cutting Out and Making a Lady's Chemise and a Lady's Night-dress. A Supplement of 16 large pages is also published, price 6d., containing:—Opera, Oratorios, and Musical Entertainments—Men's Criticism on Women's Work—Regrets (Poetry)—Captain Masters's Children. By Thomas Hood—The Hue and Cry of Dress—The Foot of Clay. By Charles de Bernard:—Out of Suspense—Reviews of Books—Music of the Month—Answers to Correspondents.

Illustrations of Muslin Jacket; the new Fichu Marie Antoinette; handsome Knitting Pattern; Egg-basket for the Breakfast Table, 4 Illustrations; Crochet Flower-pot Cover; Flower Basket, 3 Illustrations; the Medici Bodice; the Alpine Bodice; a pretty Bathing Dress; the Latest Inventions in Crinolines, 3 Illustrations; Piqué Petticoat; and 5 Engravings of the newest Children's Dresses. Also a large Fashion Plate, and a Bouquet for Berlin Work, printed in Colours.

London: S. O. BEETON, 248, Strand, W.C.

Price 6d., Monthly,

THE BOY'S OWN MAGAZINE. Contents of No. VIII. (AUGUST):—Cressy and Poictiers; or, the Story of the Black Prince's Page. By J. G. Edgar. The Zoological Gardens: New-World Monkeys. By the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A., F.L.S., &c. Advantageous of Adversity. Joe Broadley's Cricket Lecture. By the Rev. Jas. Pycroft. The Winchester Boys. The Adventures of Reuben Davidger. Seventeen Years and Four Months a Captive among the Dyaks of Borneo. By the Author of "Wild Sports of the World." The Young Norseman. By W. B. Rands. Tournaments Holden at Oxford. By an Old Oxonian. Up in the Alps. By Sir Lascelles Wraxall, Bart. The Story of the British Navy. By Edwin F. Roberts. "Fagging," or "Slavery," among the Ants. Midshipmen Afloat. Chemistry. By W. G. Howgrave. How to Make a Small Organ. Puzzle Pages. By T. Hood, &c. With numerous Illustrations from Designs by eminent artists.

London: S. O. BEETON, 248, Strand, W.C.

TO BRITISH and CONTINENTAL TOURISTS.—EDWD. STANFORD has just issued a New Edition of his "Tourist's Catalogue," containing Title, Price, &c., of the best Guide-Books, Maps, Conversation-Books, Dictionaries, &c., published in the United Kingdom, the Continent, and America. It can be had gratis upon application, or per post for one stamp. London: Edwd. Stanford, Mapseller by appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and Agent for the sale of Ordnance Maps, Geological Survey Maps, and Admiralty Charts. 6, Charing-cross, S.W.

CORPULENCY AND ITS NEW SELF-DIETARY CURE. By A. W. MOORE, M.R.C.S. Price 5s. Fourth Edition. 4000.—"A useful and scientific discovery."—Morning Post.—A. and M. EVANS, 42, Tachbrook-street, Pimlico, S.W.

DR. RICHARD EPPS'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE. 224 pages, 32mo, cloth, 1s.; by post for 13 stamps.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC FAMILY INSTRUCTOR. By RICHARD EPPS, Surgeon. Rules are supplied in this Guide, in a very compact and popular manner, for the Treatment of all general Diseases incidental to Adults and Children. A chapter is devoted to each disease, and contains the remedy and dose to be administered in each case, with full directions for the Hygienic and Dietetic Treatment to be adopted. A case of Medicines, 18s.

London: JAMES EPPS, 170, Piccadilly; 112, Great Russell-street; and 48, Threadneedle-street.

Sixth Edition, considerably enlarged, with new plates, price 6s.,

DEAFNESS PRACTICALLY ILLUSTRATED. By JAS. YEARSLEY, M.D. "Replete with valuable information."—Lancet. CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

THE LITTLE SHOWMAN.—How to Make Punch's Show, with all the characters, 24 coloured engravings, post-free 7 stamps. The Magic Marionettes, 16 coloured engravings, post-free 7 stamps.—H. G. CLARKE and CO., 252, Strand.

CAPTURE OF MEXICO.—See page 38 of ZADKIEL'S ALMANAC for this year for the exact prediction of this event. N.B.—An early edition of "Zadkiel's Almanac" for 1864 will contain a triumphant reply to the recent attacks of the press.—G. BERGER, London. 6d.

DECALCOMANIE PERFECTIONNÉE.—Mr. R. HELBRONNER, 265, Regent-street, has the satisfaction to acquaint his numerous patrons that he has been successful in making a great improvement in the above art, and now offers new designs, perfect imitations of Porcelain Paintings.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR STAMPING PAPER and ENVELOPES with Arms, Crest, or Monograms plain. Rodrigues' Cream-laid Envelopes, 4d. per 100; Cream-laid Note, full size, five quires for 6d. At HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS. Dressing-cases, Travelling-bags, Despatch-boxes, Writing-cases, Jewel-cases, Mounted and Ormoulu Suites for the Writing-table; and a choice variety of useful Elegancies suitable for presents, at RODRIGUES' well-known Establishment, 42, Piccadilly.

WEDDING CARDS and ENVELOPES Printed and Stamped in Silver, with Arms or Crest, in the latest fashion. Card Plate elegantly engraved and 100 Superfine Cards printed for 4s. 6d. At HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly.

CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAIT ALBUMS from 5s. to 10 guineas. Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and Distinguished Persons of all nations. Single Portraits, 1s. 6d.—At RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly. Catalogues post-free.

CARTES DE VISITE, 12 for 2s. 6d. Forward your carte de visite and 32 stamps, with address, to the London Photographic Copying Institution, 63, Tollington-road, Holloway-road, N., and you will receive 12 exact the size and copy of original, which will be returned. Specimens forwarded to any address on receipt of 4 stamps.—Address, WM. CHARLESON.

PENCILS, BLACK LEAD, and COLOURED CHALKS. A. W. FABER'S POLYGRADE LEAD PENCILS, sold by all Stationers and Artists' Colourmen. Sole Agents HEINTZMANN & BOCHUSSEN, 9, Friday-street, E.

NEW MUSIC.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD'S MUSIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY for Town and Country. Terms—Two, Three, and Four Guineas per annum.

HALF-PRICE.—ALL FULL-PRICED MUSIC sent post-free at half the marked price by CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEWEST PIANOFORTE DUETS.

Favarger (Rémi),	"Chœur Dansé," Robert le Diable	4s. 0d.
Gounod (Ch.),	"Marche Cortège," Reine de Saba	4s. 0d.
Nicolai (Otto),	Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor"	6s. 0d.
Schira, Airs,	"Niccolò de' Lapi," W. H. Callcott	6s. 0d.
"	Overture, " R. F. Rimbault	6s. 0d.
Sullivan (A. S.)	Procession March	6s. 0d.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEWEST PIANOFORTE PIECES.

Arditi (Luigi),	"L'Ardita," Valse brillante	3s. 0d.
"	"La Farfalletta," Polka-Mazurka	3s. 0d.
Berger (Francesco),	A Slumber Song	2s. 6d.
"	"Unspoken Thoughts"	4s. 0d.
Blumenthal (Jacques),	"La Foi," Mélodie	3s. 0d.
"	"Les Ailes" (played by Mdme. Goddard)	4s. 0d.
De Vos (Polydore),	"Schwätzisches Volkslied"	3s. 0d.
Favarger (Rémi),	"Au Feu," Galop	4s. 0d.
"	"Berceuse," Romance	2s. 6d.
"	"Marche Bosniaque"	3s. 0d.
"	"Niccolò de' Lapi"	3s. 0d.
"	"Orfanella"	3s. 0d.
"	"Valse de la Cour"	3s. 0d.
"	"Yvonne," Polka Mazurka	3s. 0d.
Gioria (Paul),	Grande Valse, "Farfalletta"	3s. 0d.
Heller (Stephen),	4me Scherzo (Op. 109)	4s. 0d.
Kahe (Wilhelm),	"Love's Request" (Reichardt)	3s. 0d.
"	"Niccolò de' Lapi"	4s. 0d.
Naumann (T. W.),	"Dagmar" (on Danish Airs)	3s. 0d.
"	"Dania"	3s. 0d.
"	Marche Cortège de Gounod	3s. 0d.
Oury (Mdme.),	"La bella mea"	3s. 0d.
Pisani (Ciro),	"Rosina," Mazurka	3s. 0d.
Richards (Brinley),	"Chough and Crow"	3s 0d.
"	"Mynheer Van Dunck"	3s. 0d.
"	"Tell me, my heart"	3s. 0d.
"	"O Speranza" (Niccolò de' Lapi)	3s. 0d.
Thomas (Harold),	"Rataplan" (La Forza del Destino)	2s. 0d.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEWEST and MOST POPULAR DANCE MUSIC.

The Pareya Galop	C. J. Hargitt	3s. 0d.
The "Postmen" or "Night Mail"	J. P. Clarke	3s. 0d.
The Sleigh Race Galop	M^rs. Wm. Christie	2s. 6d.
Laudomia Mazurka	A. Manns	3s. 0d.
Forza del Destino Quadrilles	Louis D'Egville	3s. 0d.
Young Man from the Country	Carlo Zotti	4s. 0d.
El Bado Valses	Carlo Zotti	4s. 0d.
Cabaletta Valses	L. Jullien	4s. 0d.
Niccolo de' Lapi Valses	Louis D'Egville	4s. 0d.
Orange Blossoms Valses	L. Jullien	4s. 0d.
Salvaggia Valses	A. Manns	4s. 0d.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEWEST ENGLISH SONGS.

A Day Dream	J. Blumenthal	3s. 0d.
A Welcome to our Danish Bride	Mrs. W. E. Newton	2s. 6d.
Fallen Leaves	Francesco Berger	3s. 0d.
I come from the beautiful Rhine	F. Mori	3s. 0d.
I prithee give me back my heart	J. Blumenthal	3s. 0d.
Johnnie Gray	Frank Mori	3s. 0d.
Johnny Bell's Wooing	Charles J. Hargitt	2s. 6d.
Minnesinger's Dream	Henry Smart	2s. 6d.
Shades of evening close around	Frederic Clay	2s. 0d.
She is a maiden of artless grace	G. A. Macfarren	2s. 6d.
Spinning-wheel	Henry Smart	2s. 6d.
The Past	Mrs. Christie	2s. 6d.
Thoughts of thee	J. Blumenthal	3s. 0d.
Wayward wind	Francesco Berger	3s. 0d.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

NEW and POPULAR PIANOFORTE MUSIC and SONGS, published by COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63 and 65, New Bond-street, London.

FOR A FEW DAYS. GALOP. Introducing the melody of the celebrated Song and Chorus, By J. E. TULLY. Dedicated, by special permission, to his ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES. Price 4s. COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63 and 65, New Bond-street, London.

THE SPARKLING MOSELLE GALOP. Composed by C. GODFREY, jun., Bandmaster to the Scots Fusilier Guards. Comic Title, Illustrated in Colours. Price 4s. COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63 and 65, New Bond-street, London.

CHAMBER TRIOS for FEMALE VOICES. This Series contains nearly 100 Trios selected, arranged, and composed expressly for this Work by the most celebrated Composers, and can be had either in separate Numbers or in 3 Vols., 21s. each. N.B. Many of these Trios are published in separate Parts, and all are especially adapted for class teaching. Lists will be sent on application to the publishers. COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63 and 65, New Bond-street, London.

NEW SONG BY IGNACE GIBSONE,

A FISHER MAIDEN I.—Price 3s. COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63 and 65, New Bond-street.

NEW SONG BY BOYTON SMITH,

O'ER THE MEADOW TRIPPED SWEET KITTY.—Price 3s. COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63 and 65, New Bond-street.

NEW SONG. By FRANK ROMER. "THE ENGLISH GIRL'S SONG," sung by Miss Poole. COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63 and 65, New Bond-street, London.

LIFE. A New Sacred Song. By J. P. KNIGHT, composer of "She Wore a Wreath of Roses." Price 2s. 6d.

"A mother kneels with earnest tears,
And for her children prays,
Oh! let me watch their early years,
Oh! grant me length of days."

COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63 and 65, New Bond-street.

HALF PRICE.—All Music sent post-free at half the published price. FOSTER and KING, 16, Hanover-street, Regent-street, W.

SIGNS OF AUTUMN and MERRY SLEIGH BELLS. Sung with immense applause by Mr. Lord in his popular Entertainment, "The Canoe, the Rifle, and the Axe." Just published by ROBERT W. OLLIVIER, 19, Old Bond-street, W.

"THE BROKEN FLOWER." Song for Mezzo-Soprano Voice. Composed by the Hon. ALFRED STOURTON. Price 2s. 6d. LAMBORN, COCKS, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63, New Bond-street.

LI FRUTTE SAPURITE (Le Frutta Gustose) Nuove Canzone Napolitana di GIACINTO MARRAS. New Edition in F. Also in the key of D. ROBERT W. OLLIVIER, 19, Old Bond-street, W.

AURORA FLOYD. Galop. By G. DE BOUTVILLE. The best galop of the season. Free for 19 stamps, by PIGOTT, 112, Grafton-street, Dublin.

KIRKMAN'S 7-octave trichord SEMI-GRAND and DRAWING-ROOM GRAND PIANOFORTES, with double repeating action and all their very latest improvements. Price from 100 guineas and upwards. For beauty of tone, perfection of touch, and durability, these instruments are unrivalled.—COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., Music and Pianoforte Warehouse, 63 and 65, New Bond-street, London, W.

PIANOFORTES, New and Secondhand, by Broadwood, Collard, Kirkman, and other Makers, for SALE or HIRE, at Messrs. COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO.'S (late Leader and Cock), Nos. 63 and 65, New Bond-street, corner of Brook-street.

KIRKMAN'S CELEBRATED TRICHORD PIANOFORTES, of every description, for SALE or HIRE, at COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO.'S Pianoforte Warehouse, 63 and 65, New Bond-street, London.

MUSICAL BOX DEPOT for the Sale of NICOLE'S celebrated Musical Instruments is removed from No. 54 to 11 and 12, Cornhill, London. Lists of tunes and prices gratis and postage-free.

MUSICAL BOX DÉPOTS, 56, Cheapside, and 22, Ludgate-street. Nicole's large Musical Boxes, £1 per air; Snuffboxes, 18s. to 40s. Catalogues of tunes and prices gratis and post-free on application to WALES and CO., as above.

CRAMER'S PIANOFORTE GALLERY offers peculiar advantages for the choice of a first-rate Pianoforte. There is a profusion of every description, from the smallest Pianette to the largest and finest Grand, and by all the eminent makers of England and the Continent. Nothing but the very best instruments are selected from the factories, all that are deficient in tone being carefully avoided. Purchasers from CRAMER and CO. may therefore rely on having placed in their hands whatever may be reasonably expected from a selection made with competent practical skill.

Cash purchasers will receive the usual discount.

Every Instrument fully guaranteed.

Cramer and Co. deliver their Pianofortes at any railway station in the kingdom without risk to the purchaser, and at a very trifling cost.

Cramer and Co.'s Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S ENGLISH PIANETTE, 22 guineas. Cramer and Co. manufacture this capital small instrument. It has all the requisites of the best Pianoforte—check action, solid touch, agreeable tone. The case is of polished ash or pine. In practising on this Pianoforte the fingers of the player will be strengthened much more rapidly than on an old instrument, loose in the key and worn in the hammer. In rosewood, 25 guineas; in walnut, 26 guineas.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that this instrument has not the common or single action, but the double or check action; and that Cramer and Co. are the only manufacturers of it in England.—207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S INDIAN PIANETTE, in solid Mahogany, for warm climates. The most portable Pianoforte yet made. Price 25 guineas. 207 and 209, Regent-street.

THALBERG'S GRAND PIANOFORTES. These magnificent instruments, manufactured by Messrs. J. and P. Erard, and selected by M. Thalberg for his London concerts, have been purchased by CRAMER and CO., and are universally admitted to be the most exquisite Pianofortes ever finished by these distinguished manufacturers, combining in an extraordinary degree all their peculiar excellences; the tone has great volume, together with a charmingly vocal quality. The cases are in walnut and rosewood. Prices, 230 and 240 guineas.—207 and 209, Regent-street.

PIANOFORTE RENOVATION.—CRAMER and CO. have organised a separate staff of the most skilful workmen for the repairing and renewing of the mechanism of pianofortes worn out by years of constant practice. Cramer and Co. do not pretend (as is very commonly done) to make the instrument "equal to new," but they guarantee that, if originally good, it will be restored to great freshness of tone, and in other respects made to be perfectly satisfactory. Cramer and Co. give estimates of 5s. at, and say whether the instrument be worth the outlay.—Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S CONCERTINAS—PRIZE MEDAL. Prices, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 18 guineas. 201, Regent-street.

DECALCOMANIE.—The new art of instantly transferring designs to any material. Instructions post-free, 6d.; complete boxes of materials, 10s. 6d. STAINED WINDOWS (Diaphanie). Instructions post-free, 8 stamps.—WM. BARNARD, Artistic Repository, 50, Connaught-terrace, London, W.

THE CELEBRATED MECHANICAL HORSE, invented by Colonel DE HAMEL, of the Wurtemberg Cavalry, EXHIBITED DAILY at MASON'S COMMISSION STABLES, 129, PICCADILLY. Admission, 1s. 6d.; from Ten to One, and from Two to Eight p.m. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to visit it, and expressed his approbation of its general usefulness.

GUNS.—E. M. REILLY and CO. invite attention to their extensive stock of double guns and double rifles, breech and muzzle loading. Secondhand guns at reduced prices, &c.—315 and 502, Oxford-street, London.

"RECONNOIT'RER" GLASS.

"RECONNOIT'RER" GLASS, 9s. 6d.! Weighs 8 oz., is achromatic, and so strong that ships, houses, trees, &c., ten miles off; Jupiter's Moons, &c., are distinctly seen by it; and when used as a landscape glass is valuable on a twenty-five mile radius. "I think the Reconnoiterer very good."—The Marquis of Carmarthen. "I never before met an article that so completely answered its maker's recommendation."—F. H. Fawkes, Esq., Farsley, Otley. "Regarding the glasses supplied by Messrs. Salom, I am well pleased with them."—From a report by the Head Gamekeeper of the Marquis of Breadalbane. "The economy of price is not secured at the cost of efficiency. We have carefully tried it at an 800-yard rifle-range against all the glasses possessed by the members of the corps, and found it fully equal to any, although they had cost more than four times its price."—The Field. Post-free, 10s. 10d. The Hythe Glass, showing bullet marks at 1200 yards, 21s. 6d. These Glasses are only to be had direct from SALOM and CO., 98, Princes-street, Edinburgh, who have no agents.

FIELD GLASSES.—W. and J. BURROW, Malvern. London: ARNOLD, 72, Baker-st.; WALES and CO., 55, Cheapside.

GOODWOOD RACES.—RACE-GLASSES, matchless for great magnifying power and sharpness of definition. Warranted perfectly achromatic. Prices from 30s. each, at CALLAGHAN'S, 23a, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street), sole agent to Voigtländer, Vienna. The new Aluminium Glass (as made for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales), though of the largest size, weighs but a few ounces.

THE PATENT ACHROMATIC BINOCULAR READING-GLASS, or Carte de Visite Magnifier.—SMITH, BECK, and BECK, 31, Cornhill, E.C. (late 6, Coleman-street).

KEYZOR and BENDON'S TWO-GUINEA BINOCULAR FIELD, RIFLE, or OPERA GLASS.—The extraordinary power of this instrument renders it adapted to define objects distinctly at ten miles' distance—suitable for the theatre, racecourse, target practice, sportsmen, tourists, and general outdoor observation. Illustrated Price Lists of Optical Instruments for 2 stamps.—60, High Holborn, London.

THE PLANETS and DOUBLE STARS seen distinctly by a NEW TELESCOPE, for £5.—Testimonial:—"Branston Lodge, Grantham, April 25, 1863.—Sirs,—Agreeably to your request, I write to give the result of observations made last Wednesday evening. Two hours before sunset, I saw the vane on Newark Church steeple (which is twenty miles off) very distinctly; the driver and fireman of an express saw the red signal put up thirteen miles distant. I should know a person, if well acquainted, from five to six miles off; a sheep's face, under favourable circumstances, may be seen five miles distant. I have only used it at 1400 yards for target practice, but should say an object might be seen over two miles; a hit on the centre, one mile. I have a splendid view from my residence, across the vale of Belvoir, for Lincoln, Nottingham, and Derby; in fact, above thirty miles. I shall be happy to give you further results if desired. There has been a haze for some time; when it clears I expect a treat. I am, Sirs, yours truly, WILLIAM STAFFORD."—S. and B. SOLOMONS, sole makers, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

OPERA, Race, Field, and General Out-door Day and Night GLASSES, with an improvement which renders them much more portable and powerful, they being suited to the waistcoat pocket. It has always been a great drawback to the general use of field-glasses on account of their weights and large size; but as Messrs. S. have overcome this difficulty a more rapid sale is expected, which induces them to reduce the prices, which range from 20s.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-st., Piccadilly.

SPECTACLES.—The Patent Newly-invented TINTED SPECTACLES are patronised by the majority of the nobility, including Viscount Palmerston. They give extraordinary relief by day and night to weak, dim, and defective vision. S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

DEAFNESS.—The SOUND MAGNIFIER and INVISIBLE VOICE CONDUCTOR, a newly-invented instrument for cases of Deafness. It fits into the ear not perceptible; removes singing noises in the head, and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly (opposite the York Hotel).

LADIES NURSING.—Mr. ELAM respectfully invites the attention of all mothers to the following unrivalled specialities:—His FEEDING BOTTLES, Nursing Shields, Milk Receivers or Dress Preservers, Breast Pumps, improved Enemas, Abdominal Supporters, Umbilical Bands for Infants, Medicine Spoons, Invalid Cups, Nursery Night-lamps, Indiarubber Tops for Feeding Bottles, Waterproof Sheeting and Lawn, Bed Protectors, Nursery Aprons, Bath Thermometers, prepared Fuller's Earth, &c.—196 Oxford-street.

OIL OF HORSE-CHESTNUTS, applied externally, gives immediate relief and quickly cures gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, bunions, corns, boils, sprains, bruises, &c. Every family should possess a bottle of this invaluable oil.—Genuine only by RIDGE and CO., 295, Regent-st., London. In bottles, at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d., free by post, on receipt of stamps.

TOURISTS.—Travellers journeying into

CRYSTAL PALACE ART-UNION.
DRAWING for PRIZES THURSDAY NEXT, the 30th inst. A PHOTOGRAPH of the newly-selected BUST of his Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES, taken from life by Mr. Marshall Wood, forwarded on receipt of stamped envelope.
I. WILKINSON, Secretary.

MODEL DRAWING.—Mr. GANDEE, Professor of Perspective Drawing and Painting, GIVES LESSONS on the METHOD of DRAWING from OBJECTS. Schools attended. First-class references. For terms, &c., apply to 14, Walbrook, City.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton, S.W.—Supported by voluntary contributions. Liberal and continuous support is required to meet the current expenses of this charity.
PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.; HENRY DOBBIN Sec.

TO INVENTORS.—The GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (Limited), 71, Fleet-street, obtains PATENTS for INVENTIONS, and affords unusual facilities to Inventors. Printed information gratis. E. M. LATHAM, Sec.

FOR FAMILY ARMS—the LINCOLN'S INN HERALDIC OFFICE—send Name and County. Arms Painted, Impaled, and Quartered. Sketch, 3s. 6d., or stamps. The Pedigrees of Families, 21s.—H. SALT, Gt. Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE. The established office of authority in England for furnishing Arms, Crests, &c., authentically. "The Lincoln's-inn Manual of Heraldry," 3s. or stamps.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

SIGNET CREST RINGS, 18-carat, Hall-marked. Solid fine Gold, 30s.; Ditto, handsome, for Arms and Crest, 50s. Ditto, large for Arms, Crest, and Motto, £3 15s.—H. SALT (observe), Heraldic Office, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE. Engraving by the Laws of Garter King-at-Arms. Crest on Seals or Rings, 8s. 6d.; Arms on ditto, 18s.; Solid Gold Signet Rings for Crest, 21s.; a Book-Plate, Arms, and Crest, with Name, 21s.

FAMILY ARMS.—All Persons desirous of having a correct copy of their armorial bearings should send name and county to CULLETON'S HERALDIC LIBRARY. No fee for search. Plain sketch, 3s. 6d.; in heraldic colours, 6s.; large size Arms, Crest, and Motto, with heraldic description, beautifully painted in rich colours, 12s. Family Pedigrees traced and Arms quartered and impaled by T. Culleton, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), London, W.C.

YOUR ARMS, CREST, MONOGRAM, or Address Stamped on Paper Free of Charge, and no charge for engraving die if an order is given for a ream of best paper and 500 envelopes to match at 21s., carriage paid, by T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

WEDDING-CARDS and ENVELOPES Stamped in Silver with Arms, Crest, or Monogram. 50 Cards for lady and gentleman, 50 choice envelopes, maiden name printed en flap, all complete, 12s. 6d.; carriage paid. A Cardplate engraved in any style, and 50 best Ivory Cards, 2s., post-free.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

FAMILY ARMS Engraved on Seals, Rings, and steel Dies in artistic style. Crest on Seals, 7s. 6d.; solid Gold Ring, 18-carat, Hall-marked, engraved with any crest, 32s.; ditto, very massive, 42s.; ditto for Arms, Crest, and Motto, 60s. The Hall mark is the only guarantee for pure gold.—T. CULLETON, Engraver to her Majesty and the Board of Trade, by appointment, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

MARK YOUR LINEN with CULLETON'S PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES.—By means of this invention the difficulty of writing on linen with the pen is entirely superseded. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name, 2s. 6d.; Set of Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest, 5s. Post-free for stamps. Any one can use them.—T. Culleton, Patentee, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

YOUR CREST, ADDRESS, or MONOGRAM stamped on Paper and Envelopes in Colours, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR THE DIES, by HENRY REED, Stationer, 57, Oxford-street. Highly-glazed Note Paper, 4s. per ream, unequalled in the Trade.

A. FORRER, Hair Jeweller to the Queen, 2, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, REMOVED from Regent-street and Baker-street.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—G. HOOPER, ARTIST IN HAIR. Solid Gold Revolving Brooches, for hair and portrait, from 35 shillings each. Hair Rings from 6s. 6d. each, &c. Illustrated Catalogues sent free.—213, Regent-street, London, W.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—ARTIST in HAIR. DEWDNEY begs to inform Ladies or Gentlemen that he beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in Gold, Hair Bracelets Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, &c., and forwards the same at about one-half the usual charge. A beautiful collection of specimens handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An illustrated book sent post-free.—Dewdney, 172, Fenchurch-street, London.

DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker by special appointment to her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand (adjoining Coutts's Bank), and 34, Royal Exchange.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.—M. F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker by special appointment to her Majesty the Queen, 33 and 34, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross (corner of Spring-gardens).

TO BE SOLD, £24, a superb Gold Pocket CHRONOMETER, by Barraud, of the finest construction and finish, warranted perfect in condition; and, if new, could not be had for less than 60 guineas. May be seen at WALES and M'CULLOCH'S, 56, Cheapside.

TO BE SOLD for £34 (cost £100), a Gentleman's Gold REPEATER, with Alarum, by M'Cabe, of a character rarely to be met with. May be seen at WALES and M'CULLOCH'S, 32, Ludgate-street.

GOLD CHAINS and FINE GOLD JEWELLERY.—A very elegant STOCK of GOLD CHAINS, from 10 to 20 gs.; Gentlemen's Albert Chains, 21s. to 18 gs.; Gold Brooches, 20s. to 15 gs.; Gold Bracelets, 55s. to £30; Wedding and Keeper Rings, 10s., 15s., and 20s.; Gem ditto, 12s. 6d. to 20 gs.; Gold Earrings, 12s. 6d. to 5 gs. per pair. Gold Lockets, 10s. to 16 guineas. Gold Scarf Pins, 5s. to 10 gs.—FREDC. HAWLEY, Goldsmith, 148, Regent-street, W. Jewellery repaired and Diamonds reset.

WATCHES, TIMEPIECES, and CLOCKS. Elegant GOLD WATCHES, jewelled in four holes, £2 15s. to £35; Silver Watches, £1 5s. to 12 guineas; eight-day Timepieces, 12s. 6d. each; Clocks going 14 days, three guineas and upwards.—FREDERIC HAWLEY, Watchmaker, 148, Regent-street, from 75, Strand, and Coventry-street). Established nearly a Century. List of prices free. Old Watches. Gold, Silver, Diamonds, &c., purchased or taken in exchange. Merchants and Captains supplied on liberal terms. Watches and Clocks repaired.

CURIOUS and USEFUL CHINESE and JAPANESE ARTICLES, suitable for Presents.—Just imported, several large cases of beautifully-lacquered JAPANESE TRAYS, at 5s. the pair.—Oriental Warehouse, 179, Regent-street; FARMER and ROGERS; also at the Great Shawl and Cloak Emporium, 171, 173, 175, Regent-street.

MARBBES ONYX D'ALGERIE.—One Thousand Objects made from this beautiful Marble, and comprehending every variety of work of Decorative Art, including clocks, candelabra, vases, guéridons, inkstands, tazzi, card-trays, jardinières, porte-bouquets, lamps, ring-stands, &c., &c., are now being exhibited in the Onyx Salon, at Messrs. HOWELL, JAMES, and CO.'S, 5, 7, 9, Regent-street.

THE ALEXANDRA HAIR-WAVER, patronised by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, is the invention of UNWIN and ALBERT, Court Hairdressers, 24, Piccadilly, of whom only they can be obtained at 1s. the pair; by post, 14 stamps.

THE 1s. HAIR-WAVER — TRUEFITT'S (the Original)—gives a graceful wave to the hair without hot water or anything injurious. Post-free with instructions, 14 stamps.—J. Truefitt, Inventor, 1, Acton-street, Gray's-inn-road, W.C.

HAIR-REMOVER.—248, High Holborn, London.—ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes superfluous hair from the face, neck, or arms, without injury to the skin, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d., or per post for 54, 84, and 144 stamps.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1804.

PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank. The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS. Fiddle pattern, 7s. 4d. per ounce; Queen's pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce. Many other patterns recently finished, plain or highly ornamented.

Fiddle Pattern.	Oz.	£	s.	d.	Queen's Pattern.	Oz.	£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	30	11	0	0	12 Table Spoons	40	15	0	0
12 Dessert Ditto	20	7	6	8	12 Dessert ditto	25	9	7	6
12 Table Forks	30	11	0	0	12 Table Forks	40	15	0	0
12 Dessert Ditto	20	7	6	8	12 Dessert ditto	25	9	7	6
2 Gravy Spoons	10	3	13	4	2 Gravy Spoons	12	4	16	0
1 Soup Ladle	10	3	13	4	1 Soup Ladle	11	4	2	6
4 Sauce ditto	10	3	18	4	4 Sauce ditto	12	4	16	0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt)		1	0	0	4 Salt Spoons (gilt)		2	2	0
1 Fish Slice (pierced)		2	10	0	1 Fish Slice (pierced)		3	5	0
12 Tea Spoons	10	3	18	4	12 Tea Spoons	14	5	12	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs		0	15	0	1 Pair Sugar Tongs		1	5	0

A pamphlet is published, with 300 Engravings, as a guide to the Stock in the Showrooms. It contains the weights and prices of silver spoons, forks, tea and coffee services and table plate, with particulars of ornamental plate for private use or presentation; also, of the best silver-plated manufactures, gold and silver watches, clocks, and jewellery. Gratis on application, and post-free to any part of the British dominions.

For the use of committees, a work is printed with large lithographic drawings of plate kept ready for presentation.

MAPPIN, WEBB, and COMPANY, 71 and 72, Cornhill.

MAPPIN, WEBB, and COMPANY, 77 and 78, Oxford-street.

MAPPIN, WEBB, and COMPANY, Manufacturers, the Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

THE LONDON WAREHOUSES, as above, contain the largest and best-selected Stock of Electro-silver Plate and Cutlery in England.

Blades secured to Handles.	Table Knives.	Cheese Knives.	Carver.
3¾ Ivory Handles, Balance, per doz.	11s.	9s. 0d.	3s. 6d.
" Better Ivory .. "	13s.	10s. 0d.	4s. 6d.
" White ditto .. "	15s.	12s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
4 in. Strong .. "	20s.	15s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
4 in. " .. "	25s.	18s. 0d.	9s. 0d.
4 in. Full Strength .. "	34s.	24s. 0d.	10s. 6d.
Round Handle, Silver Ferrules ..	40s.	30s. 0d.	13s. 0d.
Electro-plated Handles, any pattern	27s.	22s. 0d.	

Smaller quantities can be had at the above rates of prices, which are the same as at the Manufactory, Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield. Please note particularly the Nos. of the London addresses—City House, 71 and 72, Cornhill; West-end House, 77 and 78, Oxford-street (corner of Winsley-street).

MILITARY CANTEENS for Officers, £8, No charge for Oak Case, containing

PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.	£	s.	d.	IVORY TABLE KNIVES.	£	s.	d.
4 Table spoons	0	12	0	Brought forward ..	5	5	3
6 Table forks	0	18	0	1 Gravy spoon	0	7	0
6 Dessert spoons ..	0	13	6	1 pair sugar tongs ..	0	3	6
6 Dessert forks	0	13	6	2 Salt spoons	0	3	4
6 Tea spoons	0	8	0	1 Butter knive	0	3	6
3 Egg spoons	0	5	0	6 Table knives	0	11	0
1 Soup ladle	0	12	0	6 Cheese knives	0	8	0
1 Pair fish carvers ..	0	14	0	Pair of meat carvers ..	0	7	6
2 Sauce ladles	0	8	0	Pair of chicken carvers	0	7	6
1 Mustard spoon	0	1	8	Ivor y-handle steel ..	0	3	0
				Oak chest, no charge.			
Carried forward,	£5	5	8	Complete ..	£8	0	0

Every other size and pattern in stock.
MAPPIN BROTHERS, Silversmiths and Cutlers, West-end House, 222, Regent-street; and 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge. Same prices charged at both houses as at their Manufactory, Queen's Plate and Cutlery Works, Sheffield.
Observe the address.

SEDLEY'S Patent EQUILIBRIUM CHAIRS are the most comfortable and cheapest yet offered to the public. Capital for India, packing up in less space than any other chair. Also, first-class Furniture, Carpets, &c., at very moderate prices. 210, Regent-street, London, W.

THE LORD DUNDREARY EQUILIBRIUM CHAIR. Extremely comfortable, good, and very cheap. "There's the idea!"—A. SEDLEY and CO., 210, Regent-street, London, W., Patentees of Equilibrium Chairs.

EASY-CHAIRS, SOFAS, and COUCHES, best quality only, made to any shape, on approval, at T. H. FILMER and SON'S Manufactory, 31, 32, and 34, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. An Illustrated Priced Catalogue sent post-free.

DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, of the most superior design and workmanship, arranged in complete suites, and covered in brocaded silks, rich moquette, and Neuilly tapestry, in all colourings, always ready for inspection and delivery, at prices varying from 35 guineas per suite for cash.—A. SEDLEY and CO., Upholsterers, 210, Regent-street, W.

FURNITURE.—ALFRED GREEN'S complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of FURNITURE is now ready, and will be forwarded, post-free, to any address on application. This catalogue is the most comprehensive furniture guide ever published, and should be consulted by all persons requiring good and substantial furniture at moderate prices.—Alfred Green, General Furnishing and Upholstery Company (limited), 24 and 25, Baker-street, London, W.

CARPETS.—GOODE, GAINSFORD, and CO. In Original and Exclusive Designs.
HANDLOOM, BRUSSELS, and WILTONS,
Turkey, Axminster, and Aubusson Carpets.
119, 120, 121, 122, Borough, S.E.

SUPERIOR BEDDING, BEDSTEADS, and CHAMBER FURNITURE, arranged in spacious Showrooms.
BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS of every size and description.
GOODE, GAINSFORD, and CO., 119 to 122, Borough, S.E.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE with the best articles at DEANE'S Ironmongery and Furnishing Warehouses. Established A.D. 1700. New Illustrated Catalogue and Priced Furnishing List gratis and post-free.
Deane and Co., the Monument, London Bridge.

BATHS and TOILET WARE.—WILLIAM S. BURTON has One large Showroom devoted exclusively to the display of BATHS and TOILET WARE. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make this establishment the most distinguished in this country. Portable Showers, 7s. 6d.; Pillar Showers, £3 to £5; Nursery, 15s. to 32s.; Sponging, 14s. to 32s.; Hip, 14s. to 31s. 6d. A large assortment of Gas Furnaces, Hot and Cold Plunge, Vapour, and Camp Shower Baths. Toilet Ware in great variety, from 15s. 6d. to 45s. the set of three.—Illustrated Catalogues (per post) free.
39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-yard.

EVANS'S PRIZE KITCHENER.—This matchless Kitchener obtained a Prize at the Exhibition of 1862. It is adapted for the Cottage or Mansion, from £5 5s. to £30. Also, larger sizes for Hotels, Taverns, Private and Public Schools, Clubhouses, Hospitals, Unions, &c., with Steam Apparatus, from £50 to £100 and upwards.
Showrooms, 33 and 34, King William-street, London-bridge.
Manufactory, 10, Arthur-street West, adjoining.

CHUBBS' LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES, with all the newest improvements. Street-door Latches. Cash and Deed Boxes. Full Illustrated Price-lists sent free.
Chubb and Son, 57 St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

TO LADIES. — RICHLY-PERFORATED TISSUE, for Stove Aprons, 8 stamps per packet. Green Tissue Ivy Leaves, for ornamenting Chimney-glasses, 18 stamps per set of 72 slips, post-free.—R. PETERS, Tovil, Maidstone.

ICE FOR TOWN OR COUNTRY. REFRIGERATORS, Ice-Cream Machines, Freezing Powders, and everything connected with freezing, of the best, most modern, and reliable character. Illustrated Price-list, with full particulars, free.—WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, 140, Strand, London.

EVERY ARTICLE of FOOD for INVALIDS and INFANTS FREE from ADULTERATION. Jellies, Soups, and Broths made to order. Gluten Bread, Chocolate, and Semola for Consumption, Diabetes, and General Debility.—VAN ABBOTT and CO., Dietetic Dépôt, 5, Princes-street, Cavendish-square, W.

YEAST SUPERSEDED and INDIGESTION AVOIDED by using BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER, for Bread, Puddings, and Pastry. Sold everywhere.

COALS.—COCKERELL'S COALS, price 23s., cash. Central Office, No. 13 Cornhill, E.C.

CARSONS' ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, for outdoor work, as iron, wood, stones, brick, compo, greenhouses, &c. Can be applied by any person. Five cwt. free to most parts of the realm. White and stone colours, 33s. per cwt.; oaks, reds, chocolate, lead colour, and black, 35s.; greens and blue, 45s. Patterns and testimonials upon application to Walter Carson and Sons, 5, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
PETER ROBINSON'S CHEAP SILKS.
A Manufacturer's Stock of Stripes and Checks, at £1 15s. 6d.
Rich Jewelled Pompadours, 2 gs.
Cadrille Glacés, £2 15s. 6d.
Self-coloured French Glacés, in 33 different shades, at £2 15s. 6d. the Full Dress of 14 yards.
Three large lots of Chênés, at 3½ gs., £3 18s. 6d., and 4 gs.
Peter Robinson's, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

NOW ON SALE at PETER ROBINSON'S, the remaining portion of Summer Silks, at very low prices.
Patterns post-free.—Peter Robinson, Oxford-street, W.

A CHOICE VARIETY OF
FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS,
Printed Piques, and Cambrics,
from 6s. 6d. to 17s. 9d. Full Dress.

SPECIAL.
500 Pieces Rich Satin Foulardes,
reduced to 25s. 6d. the Extra Full Dress.
Patterns of the above in endless variety.

AN ELEGANT COLLECTION OF
RICH SILK GRENADINES,
suitable for Dinner or Summer wear,
in most brilliant colours, from 16s. 6d. to 50s. the Full Dress.

Just purchased, Several Thousand Yards
CHECKED WOOL GRENADINES,
all 8s. 6d. the Full Dress, worth 21s.
Also, Several Hundred Pieces
RICH BROCHE WOOL GRENADINES,
at 18s. 6d. the Full Dress, usually sold from 35s. to 40s.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 104, Oxford-street, W.

THE BEST GLOVES.
Bajon's Best Paris Kid, 2s. 1½d. per pair (free for 27 stamps), in all sizes and colours, every pair warranted; also in Black and every shade of colour for Mourning, at the Family Mourning Warehouse,
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

BLACK SILKS.—A Spécialité.
This Week and During the Month will BE SOLD
A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK.
The best value ever submitted.

Rich Figured Black Silks	from £1 10 0	to 5 guineas.
Plain Glacé Silks		ditto
Ducapes	1 10 0	ditto
Rich Poult de Soies (excellent wear)	1 8 6	ditto
Royals and Radzimorts	2 12 6	ditto
Rich Antiques	2 8 0	ditto
Half-mourning Silks	3 3 0	to 10 guineas.
	1 8 6	to 5 guineas.

Patterns free.
Also a large variety of made-up Silk Skirts in new and pretty designs, from 3 to 10 guineas.
At PETER ROBINSON'S Family and General Mourning Warehouse 103 and 104, Oxford-street, London.

BLACK BARÈGE—A SPÉCIALITÉ L'INUSABLE,
A new Patent Black Barège,
obtained a Prize Medal
at the International Exhibition
for its beauty of finish and great strength.
This new and most useful wearing fabric is manufactured in quite plain and also in pretty fancy patterns, and the material embraces two most desirable objects—"lightness and strength"—never before attained to such perfection at so moderate a price. Patterns free. Also a variety of new Organzines, Grenadines, Zybelines, Crape Balzarines, and other makes of Barèges.
Address PETER ROBINSON, Family and General Mourning Warehouse 103 and 104, Oxford-street.

FAMILY MOURNING
SENT FREE OF EXPENSE.
Families are respectfully informed that an assortment of mourning goods (including dresses, bonnets, millinery, mantles, shawls, &c., and every requisite for a complete outfit) would be dispatched for selection to any part of the country, free of expense, immediately on receipt of an order per post or telegram, accompanied by an experienced Assistant, or superior fitting Dressmaker (if necessary). Patterns and Estimates free. Also complete lists of Mourning requisite for every grade or degree of relationship.
Agent for the new imperial unspotting Crape.
Address PETER ROBINSON, Family and General Mourning Warehouse, 103 and 104, Oxford-street, London.

TO LADIES.
JAMES SPENCE and CO. are now offering the remaining portion of their Stock of Fancy Dresses, Grenadines, and Muslins, at greatly reduced prices:—
A lot of Mohairs at 6½d. per yard; former price 10d.
A lot of Grenadines at 10½d. per yard; former price 1s. 6½d.
A lot of Muslins at 5½d. and 6½d.; were 8½d. and 10d.
Also, a well-assorted Stock of made-up Mohair and Grenadine Skirts, with and without Jackets, from 12s. 9d. Complete.
All the goods are this season's patterns.
James Spence and Co., 77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard.

SILKS at REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES SPENCE and CO. are, previous to the delivery of their Autumn Stock, offering the remaining portion of their Silk Goods at very low prices.
Useful Checks and Stripes, from 23½d. upwards, Wide Width.
Chênés, Brochés, Glacés, &c.
Several very cheap lots of Black Glacés and Ducapes.
Patterns post-free.
James Spence and Co., Wholesale and Retail Silk Mercers, Drapers, &c., 77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard.
Close on Saturdays at Five o'Clock.

FORD'S RIDING-HABITS, of superior make and style, 3 to 8 guineas.
Ladies' Riding Trousers, chamois leather, with cloth feet, 21s. pair.
Measures required—size round waist and length to feet.—T. Ford, Habit Maker, 42, Oxford-street, London, W.

JACKETS.—FORD'S BRAIDED JACKETS.
Lyons Velvet, 42s., for indoors.
Rich Glacé, 21s., clearing out.
Cashmere, 16s. 9d., in all sizes.
Blue Serge, 15s. 6d. for the seaside.
Summer Cloth, 10s. 6d., in various colours.
Thin Textures, 12s. 6d., for hot weather.
Eider Down, 42s., for invalids.
Coloured Cloth, 21s., for archery.
Illustrations and Patterns free. The Showrooms contain every kind of Jacket usually required by Ladies. Private fitting-rooms, with female attendants.—Thos. Ford, Ladies' Jacket and Habit Maker, 42, Oxford-street (near Newman-street), London.

MANTLES.—FORD'S MANTLE and JACKET ROOMS, No. 42, Oxford-street, London, exhibit the largest and most varied stock of these goods, at the lowest possible prices consistent with good qualities.

Rich Silk Mantles	.. .. ..	2, 3, and 4 gs.
Llama and Grenadine	.. .. ..	16s. 9d.
Diagonal Ribbed Cashmere	.. .. ..	21s. 0d.
Summer Cloth	.. .. ..	all prices.
Waterproof Cloth (warranted)	.. ..	21s. 0d.
Rich Velvet	.. .. ..	3 to 10 gs.
Opera Cloaks	.. .. ..	16s. 6d.

Children's Mantles, according to size.
Illustrations and Patterns sent post-free.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 1s. 9d. Pair, usually sold at 3s. 3d. Free for 23 Stamps.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's.
BAKER and CRISP, Removed to 198, Regent-street (nearly opposite Conduit-street).

GREAT SALE OF SPANISH LACE, Shawls, at 12s. 9d., 15s., and 1 guinea each (carriage free.) The new Muslin Jackets, Garibaldias, &c., 4s. 6d., 6s. 9d., and 8s. 6d.
BAKER and CRISP, removed to 198, Regent-street.

MUSLINS, &c.—Patterns post-free.—Fine Organdi and Grenadine Muslins, 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., Full Dress New Arabian Alpacas, Grenadines, &c., 10s. 6d. to 1 guinea. Black and Coloured Silks, from 1 guinea the Dress of 12 yards. Black Moire Antiques (Spitalfields), 2 guineas, 12 yards
BAKER and CRISP, removed to 198, Regent-street.

THE NEW SILK HAIR NETS, 1s. 6d. each, post-free.
The New Linen Sets, 1s. 11d., post-free.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

EARLY SALE OF SUMMER STOCK.
ORCHARD and COMPANY, Argyll House, 256, Regent-street, respectfully announce their intention of offering their General Stock of SUMMER DRESSES, SHAWLS, SPANISH LACE SHAWLS, Alexandra Rotondes, printed Muslins, Ball and Evening Dresses, Bridal Dresses, Bridal Squares, Bridal Wreaths, all in perfect condition,
THE FAMILY LINENS, CARPETS, and DAMASKS included. This stock is offered at less than the manufacturers' present prices. The Upper Rooms are appropriated for the
MADE-UP SKIRTS, BALL DRESSES, and FRENCH MILLINERY.
ARGYLL HOUSE, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING of best make, at moderate prices. A stock always on hand of Chemises, Nightdresses, Petticoats, Morning Robes, &c. Price-books by post. Address "Ladies' Department," WHITECHAPEL and SOHO, London.

END OF SEASON.—KING and CO., Silkmercers, &c., 243, Regent-street, beg to announce that, during this month, they intend SELLING OFF their remaining Stock of Silks, Grenadines, Barèges, Muslins, Mantles, &c., at less than half the usual prices.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
RICHEST SILKS, at HALF PRICE, Chêné, Broché, Moire Antique, and other costly Silks, 35 guineas the Robe, usually sold at 10 guineas.
Address to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

PLAIN
SILKS, £1 1s. a DRESS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

STRIPED AND CHECKED
SILKS, £1 5s. a DRESS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

BLACK SILKS, £1 a DRESS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Black Broché Silks, £1 10s.
Patterns sent post-free.

BLACK BROCHE
SILKS, £1 10s. a DRESS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Black Moire Antiques, £1 19s. 6d.
Patterns sent post-free.

JACONET
MUSLINS, 2s. 11d. a DRESS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Cambrics, 3s. 6d.
Patterns sent post-free.

END OF SEASON.
GRENADINES, 10s. 6d. a Dress, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

ANNUAL SALE OF SILKS, DRESSES, &c., at REDUCED PRICES.
Silks in great variety, marked down to 1s. 11½d. and 2s. 9½d. per yard; former price 2s. 11d. to 4s. 6d. Black Glacé Silks, Ducapes, Gros Royals, Barèges, &c., all reduced to such prices as must prove of great advantage to every purchaser.
Mohair, Grenadine, Alexandra Cloths, Printed Muslins, and other Dress Fabrics, now selling at 6s. 9d., 11s. 9d., and 21s.; former prices, 12s. 9d., 18s. 9d., and 31s. 6d. Patterns post-free.
Address, BEECH and CO., the BEEHIVE,
63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SUMMER GOODS.
GRANT AND GASK,
being about to make extensive alterations which will necessitate the closing of their Mantle, Shawl, and Made-up Skirt Rooms, for several weeks, beg to announce that the whole of their extensive STOCK in these departments is now being offered for Sale, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
A large portion of the Summer Stock of MANTLES and OPERA CLOAKS will be sold at 12s. 9d., previous'y sold at 2 guineas; and the richest quality of Mantles and real Lace Shawls at a proportionate reduction.
The Summer Stock of Embroidered Grenadine Silk Shawls will be sold at 15s 9d., being less than half their former price. Rich Made-up Silk Skirts, Alpaca, and other Fancy Made-up Dresses, suitable for the country and seaside, will also be sold at a very great reduction in price.
In connection with the above sale, GRANT and GASK have resolved upon clearing out their
SUMMER STOCK OF ORGANDIE MUSLINS, GRENADINES, POPLINS DE SOIE, ETC.
A large portion of the Muslins de Soie and Muslin Poplinettes will be sold at 1s. 2½d. per yard; previously sold at 2s. 6d. per yard. French Organdie Muslins, from 6½d. per yard.
A Manufacturer's Stock of White Worked Muslin Robes, from 10s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. Some of them are a little soiled, and were sold as high as 6 guinea each.
A quantity of the Best Paris Kid gloves, in light colours, at 1s. 6½d. per pair.
Patterns forwarded free.
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street.

LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS and RIDING-JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Inverness Capes. Patterns of materials and prices sent post-free.
J. E. and W. PHILLIPS, 57, High-street, Shrewsbury.

SHIRTS. — FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS. The superior fit and quality of these Shirts are well known. Six for 30s., 36s., and 42s. A measure and instructions for measurement sent post-free. R. Ford and Co., Patentees, No. 38, Poultry, E.C.

SHIRTS.—FORD'S COLOURED EUREKA SHIRTS. Gentlemen are solicited to inspect the new Spring Patterns. Six superior Shirts, made to order, for 33s.
THE FRENCH COLOURED SHIRTINGS are celebrated for their fineness and durability. Six Shirts made expressly to measure for 45s. Patterns of the newest designs sent on receipt of three stamps.—R. Ford and Co., Patentees, No. 38, Poultry, E.C.

THE IRON AGE! STEEL COLLARS! Perfect Whiteness! Perfect Comfort! Ladies' or Gentlemen's Collars, 1s. 6d. each; a Pair of Cuffs, 2s. 6d.; by post, 4d. each extra. Sold by Mr. YEATMAN, 158, Lendenhall-street, E.C.; and 91, Regent-street, W.

ROUND SHOULDERS, Stooping Habits, and Deformities are cured by CHANDLER'S IMPROVED CHEST-EXPANDING BRACES, for both sexes. They are especially recommended to children for assisting the growth and producing a symmetrical figure.—66, Berners-street, W. Pamphlets forwarded.

GLYCERINE, which very simple tests show to be impure, is being sold on the statement that it is in every respect "equal to Price's." Most medical men prescribe "PRICE'S Glycerine" where purity is of importance. Patients can ensure it by desiring to have their glycerine in one pound, 8, 4, or 2oz. bottles with capsules over the stoppers, marked "Price's Patent."
Belmont, Vauxhall.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS
TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH used in the Royal Laundry, and awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is an excellent remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions. 172, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL,
prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men throughout the world as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for
CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS,
is incomparably superior to every other variety.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D.,
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.
"I consider DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.,
Author of the "Spas of Germany."
"Dr. Granville has found that DR. DE JONGH'S Light-brown Cod-liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil."

EDWIN CANTON, Esq., F.R.C.S.,
President of the Medical Society of London, &c., &c.
"For several years past I have been in the habit of prescribing DR. DE JONGH'S Light-brown Cod-liver Oil, and find it to be much more efficacious than other varieties of the same medicine which I have also employed with a view to test their relative superiority."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold only in Imperial half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 9d.; quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR HARFORD and CO., 77, STRAND LONDON, W.C.

MELISSUS.—The Medical Profession in Germany have been in the habit of using for more than half a century DR. LANG'S ESSENTIAL SPIRIT OF MELISSUS. This REMEDY for DEBILITY continues to be prepared by his son. It is a cure for Indigestion and unequalled as a preventive of Miasma. Sold in 1s. 6d. and 3s. bottles, wholesale and retail, by Butler and Crispe

NEW MUSIC.

FAUST. Opera. By CH. GOUNOD. Performed at Her Majesty's Theatre and the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, with unprecedented success. The whole of the Music is now ready.

	s.	d.
Opera complete, Voice and Piano, with Italian or French Words	16	0
Opera complete, Pianoforte Solo	7	6
Opera complete, Pianoforte Duet	15	0
Song (Mephistopheles)—Dio dell' or del mondo, Signor. Sung by Signor Gassier and M. Faure	2	6
Valse—Ah! Ridda leggera Ebbrezza folle (Come la brezza)	3	0
Romanza (Siebel)—Parlate le d'amor, o cari fior. Sung by Mdlle. Trebelli and Mdme. Didiée	2	6
Romanza (Siebel), Quando a te lieta, sung by Mdme. Didiée	3	0
Cavatina (Faust)—Salve! dimora casta pura. Sung by Sig. Giuglini and Sig. Tamberlik	2	6
Aria (Margherita)—O ciel! quanti gioie! (Air de bijoux.) Sung by Mdlle. Titiens and Mdme. Miolan-Carvalho	2	6
Duet (Margherita and Faust)—Dammi ancor contemplar il mio vico. Sung by Mdlle. Titiens and Sig. Giuglini and Mdme. Miolan-Carvalho and Sig. Tamberlik	3	6
Soldiers' Chorus—Gloria immortale (for one or four voices)	2	6
Serenata (Mephistophiles)—Tu che fai l'addormentata	2	6

Thematic Catalogues sent on application.

The Waltz, with French words	2 6
Air de Bijoux, with French Words	2 6
Rustic and Bijou Song, with English words	3 0
The Cavatina, for Tenor, with English words	2 6
Song of the King of Thule	3 0
Oh, never leave me, duet (Faust and Margherita)	3 6

PIANOFORTE ARRANGEMENTS.

The Favourite Airs, as Solos, in three books, Franz Nava, each	5	0
Ditto, as Duets, in three books, Rémand de Vilbac, each	6	0
The Faust Waltz, by Charles Coote, illustrated—Solo or Duet, 4s.; Full Orchestra, 2s.; Septet, 2s.		
The Faust Quadrille, by Charles Coote, illustrated—Solo or Duet, 4s.; Full Orchestra, 2s.; Septet, 2s.		
The Faust Galop, by Charles Coote, illustrated—Solo or Duet, 4s.; Full Orchestra, 2s.; Septet, 2s.		
Set of Waltzes, by Strauss	4	0
Brinley Richards — Fantasia	4	0
" " — The Soldier's Chorus	3	0
Kuhe — Fantasia	4	0
Osborne — Fantasia	4	0
" — Silve dimora casta pura	3	0
Lind — Grande Fantaisie de Concert	4	0
Leybach — Fantaisie élégante	4	0
Rummell — Fantasie	3	0
" — Ditto, as a Duet	3	6
Ketterer — Fantaisie brillante	4	0
" — Polka Mazurka	3	0
Kroger — Chœur de Soldats	4	0
Cramer — Bouquet de Mélodies, in two books, each	4	0
Burgmüller — The Waltz, Solo or Duet	4	0
Ch. Gounod — The Waltz, arranged by the Author	3	0
" — La Kermesse	3	6
" — Salve dimora casta pura	3	0
Ad. Le Carpentier — Fantaisie brillante sur la Valse	3	0
Mad. Oury — Grand Fantasia	4	0
A. Goria — Romance des fleurs	3	0
Renaud de Vilbac — Chœur de Soldats, as a Duet	4	0
" — La Valse, as a Duet	4	0
Rimbault — Gems of Gounod's Faust	each	2 0

No. 1. The Waltz. 2. The Bijou Song. 3. Kermesse. 4. The Flower Song. 5. Faust and Marguerite. 6. Soldiers' Chorus. 7. Chorus of Old Men. 8. The Garden Cavatina.

J. Balsir Chatterton. The Waltz, arranged for the Harp .. 3 6

Ch. Gounod. Méditation sur Faust, for Pianoforte, Harmonium, and Violin or Violoncello 6 0

The Favourite Airs for Violin, Solo	1	6
The Favourite Airs for Flute, Solo	1	6
The Favourite Airs for Cornet, Solo	1	6

Grand Selection for Military Band, arranged by Godfrey .. 15 0

CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES. CHAPPELL and CO. have a large Stock of SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES for Sale, by BROADWOOD, COLLARD, ERARD, &c., &c., at very reduced prices. Also, new Instruments of every description.—Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

PIANOFORTES at CHAPPELL'S.—The largest Stock in London, by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, &c., for Sale or Hire.—50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN PIANINO (the only Pianino to which the Prize Medal was awarded).—A very elegant Pianoforte, of small size, the full compass, check action, and most perfect touch, admirably adapted to small rooms, yachts, boudoirs, &c. Warranted to keep in tune, and to be the best and cheapest Pianoforte, with check action and all the latest improvements.

Price, in mahogany, rosewood, or walnut, 25 and 26 guineas. A great variety may be seen at

Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ENGLISH MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE.—To amateurs preferring the pure English tone of the Broadwood or Collard quality, the English Model will be found the most perfectly satisfactory instrument, at amoderate price. The action is of the same simple description as the above makers', and therefore especially adapted to the country, where the more complicated actions are objectionable to many of the tuners. In elegant rosewood case, with full fret, similar in every respect to other instruments at 50 guineas, price 35 guineas; in walnut, 40 guineas.

Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 50 guineas in rosewood; or in walnut, 60 guineas. This Instrument has Three Strings and the fullest grand compass of Seven Octaves. It is strengthened by every possible means to endure the greatest amount of wear, and to stand perfectly in any climate. The workmanship is of the best description; the tone is round, full, and rich; and the power equal to that of a Bishord Grand. The touch is elastic, and the repetition very rapid. No pianoforte, in all respects comparable, has hitherto been made in England at the same price. Every instrument will be warranted, and (if desired) exchanged within six months of the purchase.

Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BROADWOOD, COLLARD, and ERARD. The best Pianofortes of every description, including all the newest kinds by these celebrated makers, may be tried side by side (and hired with option of purchase) at the new Showrooms of CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S DRAWING-ROOM MODEL HARMONIUM, the best that can be made, price 60 guineas; other varieties at 25 and 35 guineas. Illustrated Catalogues of Pianofortes and Harmoniums upon application to CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUM by ALEXANDRE, with five octaves, two footboards, and in oak case. These instruments are lower in price and superior to all other cheap harmoniums. Descriptive lists on application to CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND HARMONIUMS, by ALEXANDRE, nearly (if not quite) as good as new, at greatly-reduced prices, at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S PRIZE EXHIBITION MODEL HARMONIUM, for the CHURCH, 13 stops, 4 rows of vibrators, and Venetian swell, worked by the heel of the right foot, in oak case, 22 guineas. A large assortment may be always seen at CHAPPELL and CO.'S, 50, New Bond-street.

THE SILVER BELL ROMANCE for PIANO. By Miss OLIVER. 3s.

All Among the Barley. Waltz, 3s. 6d.; Galop, 2s. 6d.

Sydney Smith's Tarantella, Mountain Stream, Lily of the Valley, Freischütz, Cascade, Village Festival, and Mazurka des Ulans, ea. 4s.

AUGENER and CO., 86, Newgate-street.

AUGENER and CO.'S CIRCULATING MUSICAL LIBRARY. Annual Subscription, Two guineas. London: 86, Newgate-street, and 4A, Tottenham-court-road. Brighton: 5, New-road. Prospectuses on application.

NEW VALSE.—THE ANGLO-DANISH VALSE. By E. L. HIME. Solo or Duet. Price 4s. (Sent at half-price.) This Valse, so universally admired, may now be had as a Solo or Duet for Pianoforte, and in Parts for Septet or full Orchestra.—DUFF and HODGSON, 20, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG—BIRD OF THE WILDERNESS. Composed by EDWARD LAND; Sung by Mr. KENNEDY. Price 2s. 6d. (Sent at half-price.) This graceful Song is the conspicuous favourite in the Entertainment on the Songs of Scotland.—DUFF and HODGSON 20, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG—THE WELCOME AT THE DOOR. Composed by STEPHEN GLOVER. Price 2s. 6d. (Sent at Half-price.) Sequel to the celebrated Song, "The Good-by at the Door." Popular as the latter has been, "The Welcome" will be equally successful.—DUFF and HODGSON, 20, Oxford-street.

NEW MUSIC.

HERR SCHACHNER'S ORATORIO,

ISRAEL'S RETURN FROM BABYLON. BOOSEY and SONS have much pleasure in announcing that they have purchased the copyright of Herr Schachner's Grand Oratorio, "Israel's Return from Babylon," which was performed with such eminent success a short time since at Exeter Hall, with the aid of Mdlle. Titiens and Mr. Sims Reeves. It is about to be reproduced at the Worcester Festival on a scale of very great magnificence, and the publishers are glad to announce that the complete work will be ready for sale in time for this important performance. The Pianoforte Score will be published in a handsome volume, complete, price One Guinea, several hundred copies having already been subscribed for. The separate Vocal Pieces will also be published at the usual prices. With the view of assisting the numerous choral societies in the production of a work that cannot fail to attain a high and permanent position in the grandest school of sacred music, the publishers have determined to publish the Orchestral Score, and the separate Orchestral and Vocal Parts, at the lowest possible price. These will shortly be ready for delivery, and orders may at once be forwarded to the publishers for copies.

The "Book of Words" (also the property of Boosey and Sons) may be had on moderate terms for public performances.

THE SEASIDE MUSIC BOOK. A Collection of new Pianoforte, Dance, and Vocal Music, especially recommended to Tourists and Travellers, as containing in a small compass and at a low price sufficient music for an evening's amusement. In an elegant volume, large size, beautifully illustrated, price 2s. 6d.

BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

BOOSEYS' MUSICAL LIBRARY.—Every SUBSCRIBER at Two Guineas receives a splendid Guinea Volume of Illustrated Music, and has the use of Twelve Pieces of Music in Town and Twenty Pieces in the Country. Subscribers at One Guinea have the use of Four Pieces. Full particulars from 28, Holles-street.

ROBERT COCKS AND CO.'S LIST OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE PILGRIM'S PATH. Sacred Song. By BRINLEY RICHARDS. Sung by Miss Edith Wynne, with enthusiastic applause. 2s. 6d.

DAUGHTERS OF DENMARK. Song by Mdlle. Parepa. 3s.

THE SAVOYARD'S RETURN (A. PIATTI). Sung by Mr. Sims Reeves. 3s.

THE WHITE CROSS OF DENMARK. Sung by Mr. Sims Reeves. 3s.

HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS FOR PIANO, 383rd Edition, 4s.; for SINGING, 24th Edition, 5s. DICTIONARY OF 3500 MUSICAL TERMS. 1s. CLARKE'S CATECHISM. 1s.

ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S LIST of 400 Volumes of Classical and Standard Works, suitable for presents, gratis and post-free.

THEMATIC CATALOGUE of NEW VOCAL MUSIC, gratis and post-free.

ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S PIANOFORTES, in Walnut and Rosewood, 6½ Octaves, £25, £35, and £42. N.B.—An additional large and convenient Showroom, adjoining the premises, on the ground floor, has just been opened.—6, New Burlington-street, London, W.

London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street, W., Publishers to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and the Emperor Napoleon III. Agents for India—Messrs. BURKINYOUNG and Co., Calcutta.

MDLLE. ADELINA PATTI'S NEW SONG, "Sing me a Merry Lay," composed for her by LANGTON WILLIAMS. Just published, with Portrait of Mdlle. Patti. Price 2s. 6d.—W. WILLIAMS and Co., 221, Tottenham-court-road.

"THE BIRD AND THE STREAMLET," new Song, by LANGTON WILLIAMS. Just published. Sung with the greatest success by Miss Banks. Price 2s. 6d.

W. WILLIAMS and Co., 221, Tottenham-court-road

OBERON VALSE. By E. DE GASPARD. Piano Solo, 4s. Beautifully Illustrated.

METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

THE SONG OF THE DAY.

TAPIOCA. Sung by the Christy Minstrels, and always encored. Price 2s. 6d.

METZLER and Co., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

HALF PRICE and POST-FREE. The full-priced Music of every Publisher supplied upon the above terms from EVANS and Co., 77, Baker-street, Portman-square, W., for stamps or P.O. order.

FOR YACHTS or SHOOTING-BOXES BOOSEYS' MINIATURE PIANOFORTE, price 17 guineas, in Walnut or Mahogany, is particularly suitable.

"We have had occasion to examine a new description of Pianoforte, manufactured by Boosey and Sons, which combines quality and cheapness in a degree which has not previously been ever attempted. When heard it creates such surprise as would be caused by a child 'discoursing most eloquent' music with the voice of a full-grown man. It has a rich, brilliant tone, quite strong enough to fill the largest drawing-room; and the whole mechanism of the instrument seems to be firm and durable. No piano at so small a price has ever before been presented to the public. The piano is well adapted for the cabin of a ship or an extreme climate."—Vide ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Feb. 28, 1863.

Boosey and Sons, 24, Holles-street.

SPECIAL PRIZE MEDAL for the BEST SEWING-MACHINE awarded to W. F. THOMAS.—These celebrated Machines are adapted for both manufacturing and family use, and will stitch, hem, bind, gather, &c. Catalogues and samples of the work may be had on application to W. F. Thomas and Co., 66, Newgate-street, and Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London.

SEWING-MACHINES.—SINGER and CO.'S superior MACHINES for every class of family work and hemming, felling, tucking, gathering, cording, braiding, binding, are now ON SALE at their elegant and extensive Showrooms, 136, Regent-street, W., and 98, Cheapside, E.C. They combine every adaptation known to science, are easily learned and opera'ed. 70,000 in use in all parts of the world. Machines for all kinds of manufacturing and trade purposes. Skilful teachers on the premises. Illustrated Prospectus post-free. Shipping orders executed.—135, Regent-street, W.; 98, Cheapside, E.C.

UNRIVALLED

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, manufactured by the WHEELER and WILSON COMPANY, with all recent improvements and additions. Illustrated Prospectus gratis and post-free. Offices and Salerooms, 139, Regent-street, London, W.

DINNER, DESSERT, BREAKFAST, TEA, and TOILET SERVICES.—A large assortment of new and good patterns. Also a beautiful variety of every description of Cut Table Glass. The stock is well selected, and admirably suited for parties furnishing to choose from.

First-class quality—superior taste—low prices.

ALFRED B. PEARCE, 33, Lodgate-hill, E.C. Established 1760.

GARDNERS' £2 2s. DINNER SERVICES. A large assortment of patterns of the choicest description, Breakfast, dessert, tea, and toilet services in equal variety, at the lowest possible prices; table glass of the utmost brilliancy of colour; cut wines, from 2s. 6d. per dozen. Illustrated Catalogue post-free. R. and J. GARDNER, Strand, Charing-cross, four doors from Trafalgar-square; 4 and 5, Duncannon-street (adjoining). Established 1752.

GARDNERS' LAMPS are the Best.—The largest, most recherché, and cheapest assortment in London. Moderator Lamps from 5s. 6d. each. Engravings free by post. Finest Colza Oil, 5s. per gallon.—H. and J. Gardner (by appointment to her Majesty), Strand, Charing-cross (four doors from Trafalgar-sq.); 4 and 5, Duncannon-st. (adjoining), London. Established 1752.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS, WALL LIGHTS, and Lustres, for Gas and Candles. Table Glass, &c. Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7 15s. Glass Dessert Services for 12 persons, from £2. All articles marked in plain figures. Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for presents. Home, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed. London—Showrooms, 45, Oxford-street, W. Birmingham—Manufactory and Showrooms, Broad-street. Established 1807.

CHANDELIERS in BRONZE and ORMOLU for DINING-ROOM and LIBRARY, Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormoulu, China, and Glass. Statuettes in Parian, Vases, and other ornaments.—OSLER, 45, Oxford-street, W.

FURNITURE CARRIAGE-FREE to any part of the Kingdom.

Drawing-room Suites, complete	£35	0	0
Dining-room Suites, complete	28	0	0
Bedroom Suites, complete	26	0	0

Warranted First Class.

P. and S. BEYFUS, 144, OXFORD-STREET.

Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post-free on application.

SUPERIOR EASY-CHAIRS and SOFAS, best quality only, made to any shape, on approval, at T. H. FILMER and SON'S Manufactory, 31, 32, and 34, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. An Illustrated Priced Catalogue sent post-free.

NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY COMPANY. The Waverley Route of Railways between Carlisle and Edinburgh, the shortest and most interesting route between those cities.

Passenger, &c., Trains leave Edinburgh for Carlisle—

Class	Parly. 1 2 4	Expr. 1 2	Ordy. 1 2 3	Fast. 1 2
Edinburgh (Waverley Station), dep.	a.m. 6.40	a.m. 9.45	noon. 12.0	p.m. 4.0
Carlisle (Citadel Station), arr.	11.16	p.m. 12.45	p.m 4.36	7.18

Passenger, &c., Trains leave Carlisle for Edinburgh—

Class	Expr. 1 2	Parly. 1 2 4	Ordy. 1 2 3	Expr. 1 2
Carlisle (Citadel Station), dep.	a.m. 6.35	a.m. 8.15	p.m. 1.30	p.m. 6.30
Edinburgh (Waverley Station), arr.	9.38	p.m. 11.50	6.2	9.30

For other information see the time-tables of the North British Railway Company, Bradshaw's time-tables, pages 176 and 177, &c.

Edinburgh, July, 1863. THOS. K. ROWBOTHAM, General Manager.

MIDLAND RAILWAY. TOURIST TICKETS at Cheap Fares, available for One Calendar Month, are ISSUED at the Midland Booking Office, King's-cross, and other principal stations, to

SCOTLAND—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, &c.

IRELAND—Belfast, Portrush, for Giant's Causeway.

LAKE DISTRICT—Windermere, Furness Abbey, Ulverstone, Coniston, Penrith, Morecambe, Ingleton, &c.

SEASIDE and BATHING-PLACES—Scarborough, Whitby, Filey, Bridlington, Harrogate, Matlock, Buxton, &c.

Programmes and full particulars may be obtained at all the Company's Stations and Receiving Offices.

Inquire at King's-cross for Tickets viâ Midland Railway.

Derby, 1863. JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

NORWAY.

T. B. MORLEY and CO., of Hull, have instructions to SELL a Valuable FREEHOLD LANDED ESTATE in Norway, situate about four hours' drive from Christiania, and distant only four miles from an important railway station on the main line of the Norwegian Railway.

The Estate comprises Two Farms of about 1000 English acres each, with large and convenient Dwelling-houses, extensive Outbuildings, and large Stables; also a number of Cottages and a Steam Sawmill.

Only a portion of each farm is at present under cultivation, the remainder being forest land, partially cleared, and which may be converted to agricultural purposes at a cost of about 20s. an acre. Above 700 horses have been employed on the estate in the transport of timber by the present owner, and the land is therefore abundantly manured. The sheep walks are extensive, and the pasturage good. There are two large streams of fresh water on the chief farm in view from the house. Plenty of birds and hares on the estate, and good fishing in the vicinity.

The Norwegian Government are most favourably disposed towards English settlers, and several Englishmen are farming in the neighbourhood of this estate on property owned by English gentlemen.

A steamer leaves Hull for Christiania every Friday evening, and vice versâ; thus, any one so disposed might go and inspect the estate, having four days in Christiania, and be back in England within ten days.

The property is to be disposed of at a low price, and the seller would deal with intending purchasers in a liberal way.

For further particulars, and to inspect plans, apply to

THOS. B. MORLEY and Co., Hull,

General Shipping and Commission Agents, and Agents to the Norwegian Steamer plying betwixt Hull and Christiania.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, four miles from Dunbridge Station, South-Western Railway, Hampshire.

The Course of Instruction embraces Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Theoretic and Practical Chemistry, English, Classics, Foreign Languages, Practical Surveying, Levelling, &c., Mechanical and Free-hand Drawing, and Music. The Principal is assisted by Ten Resident Masters. The position of the Establishment is healthful, and the advantages various and unusual. Attention is invited to the Prospectus, which may be had on application.

The ensuing Quarter will commence on July 30.

ISLE OF MAN.—HILL'S ROYAL HOTEL, DOUGLAS. Board, Lodging, and Attendance, 5s. 6d. per day. Inclose a stamp for an interesting Guide and Map of the Island.

NEW ZEALAND.—REMITTANCES.—The Bank of New Zealand (incorporated by Act of General Assembly), Capital £500,000, grants Letters of Credit and undertakes every description of Banking Business throughout the several Provinces.

Terms and particulars on application at the London Office.

F. LAREWORTHY, Managing Director.

50, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MONEY ADVANCED by Mr. LUXMOORE, Silversmith, &c., of 92, St. Martin's-lane, W.C. (opposite Newst., Covent-garden), on plate and jewellery, at much less interest than is usually charged.—N.B. Jewels and plate bought.

HEDGES and BUTLER, 155, Regent-street, London, W., and 20, King's-road, Brighton, invite attention to their varied stock of choice OLD PORT, consisting of

Port of the celebrated vintage 1820	£6	0	0 per dozen.
Port of the vintage 1834	5	8	0 "
Port of the vintage 1840	4	4	0 "
Port of the vintage 1847	3	12	0 "
Port for ordinary use, 20s., 26s., 42s., 48s., and 60s. per dozen.			

GOOD SOUND CLARET, 14s. per Dozen; ditto, 1858 vintage, 18s.; bottles and railway carriage included.—HENRY BRETT and CO., Importers, Holborn-bars, and 20, Regent-street. Established 1839. Prices current on application.

TURTLE.—McCALL'S WEST INDIA. Superior quality, prepared by new process. Flavour unsurpassed. Real Turtle Soup, quarts, 10s. 6d.; pints, 5s. 6d.; half-pints, 3s. Calipash and Calipee, 10s. 6d. per lb. Sold by leading Oil and Italian Warehousemen, Wholesale Chemists, and others.

J. McCall and Co., Provision Stores, 137, Houndsditch, N.E.

Prize Medal for Patent Process of Preserving Provisions without overcooking, whereby freshness and flavour are retained.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA CHEAPER. Full benefit of reduced duty obtained by purchasing Horniman's Tea in packets; very choice at 3s. 4d. and 4s. "High Standard" at 4s. 4d. (formerly 5s. 8d.) is the best imported.

J. S. FRY AND SONS have had the honour to be appointed MANUFACTURERS OF CHOCOLATE TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

J. S. Fry and Sons are the only English house in the trade to whom the Prize Medal was awarded in 1862.

BROWN and POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR. Packets 8d.

Its superiority to all other kinds is well known.

The second quality is confidently recommended, and is labelled INDIAN CORN FLOUR,

which may be obtained as cheap as the American qualities, none of which are sold in America for more than 6d.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used in the Royal Laundry, and awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.

LETTERS PATENT 1862. PRIZE MEDAL 1862.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS is the most valuable preparation for making pure and delicate Gruel. Modern chemistry has shown that this food is easy of digestion and rich in nutriment.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY makes a delicious custard pudding, directions for which have been given by Mons. C. E. Francatelli. It is appreciated as a non-inflammatory drink, is excellent for mothers nursing, and has been used with great success for rearing children by hand.

KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE and CO. Garlick-hill, London.

KEEN'S GENUINE MUSTARD, There are many qualities of Mustard sold.

Obtain Keen's Genuine Mustard and full approval is guaranteed.

FIRST MANUFACTURED, 1742.

Sold by the Trade from the Cask, and in 1 lb. and ½ lb. canisters.

KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., Garlick-hill, Cannon-street, London.

OSWEGO

PREPARED CORN, for Puddings, Custards, Blanc-Mange, &c. Manufactured and Perfected by T. KINGSFORD and SON, of Oswego, State of New York.

It is the original preparation from the farina of maize, established 1848, commands the highest price from the trade, and offers the best value to the consumer.

It is a quarter stronger than any of the imitations, has a finer grain, and is more delicate.

The Oswego has the natural golden tinge, and not the chalk white produced by artificial process.

KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., Garlick Hill, London.

100 PATTERNS SILKS, POST-FREE. All the new and beautiful Coloured Silks for summer wear, Plain and Figured, from 1 guinea the Dress. NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard. Established 20 years.

FOULARDS EXTRAORDINARY.—2500 yards of the very best French Foulard Silks, 12s. 9d. the Dress of 10 yards, 30 inches wide. Patterns free. Upwards of fifty different colourings.—NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, E.C.

5300 YARDS BLACK FRENCH GLACÉS. 5000 Yards Black Gros Grain Silk (very durable), Messrs. NICHOLSON are now selling the above, bought from one of the most noted Lyons manufacturers. Patterns of every quality from 1s. 11½d. to 10s. 6d. per yard, sent post-free. Some of these goods are a yard wide.

50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard. Established 20 years.

3000 UNINFLAMMABLE SILK DRESSES, 12 yards for 18s. 6d., or 1s. 6½d. per yard, all colours. Warranted all pure silk. Patterns post-free.

NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

1863.—NOTICE.—Messrs. NICHOLSON beg to state that their Address is (and has been for twenty years) 50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD (corner of Cheapside). They have no connection with any other firm.

DO YOU WISH YOUR CHILDREN WELL DRESSED?—Boys' Knickerbocker Suits in Cloth, from 15s. 9d.; Useful School Suits, from 12s. 9d. Patterns of the Cloths, Directions for Measurement, and 45 Engravings of New Dresses, post-free.—NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE. New Checked Glacés, 27s. 6d. for 12 yards.

JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

GLACÉ JACKETS, for Walking, trimmed Real Lace, 31s. 6d.

JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

BURNOUS MANTLES, Spanish Lace Burnous, One Guinea. The remains of Summer Stock.

JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

MOIRES ANTIQUES. NEWELL and CO. have the largest selection of Moires Antiques, in White, Black, and all the new Colours, at 4½ guineas the Dress.

Compton House, Frith-street, Soho, W.

CLOSE of the SEASON in LONDON. NEWELL and CO. are now making their Annual Reduction of Stock, and invite the attention of ladies to many great bargains in Plain and Fancy Silks, Grenadines, Barèges, and Muslins; Seaside, Travelling, and Yachting Dresses, all at prices considerably below their value.

COMPTON HOUSE, Frith-street, Soho, W.

MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX and INDIA OUTFITS.—CHRISTIAN and BATHBONE respectfully solicit and inspection of their extensive and recherché STOCK, combining Parisian taste with the excellence and durability of material for which their house has been noted for upwards of seventy years.

Christian and Bathbone, 11, Wigmore-street, W.

MESSRS. SWAN and EDGAR respectfully solicit the attention of the public to their recent extensive and advantageous purchase in Paris and Lyons of Rich Fancy Silks. While they are now selling the whole of this choice collection, comprising the Newest Styles for the present season, unusually cheap, a large proportion are being offered at half the usual value for such goods.—9 to 11, Piccadilly; and 39 to 51, Regent-street.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778.

LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS sent free of carriage. Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.

CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of

COMPLETE SETS OF BABY-LINEN, which are sent home throughout the kingdom free of carriage. UNDERCLOTHING, for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES, for Ladies and Children of all ages.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778.

BABIES' BASSINETS Trimmed and Furnished ready for use, and sent home free of carriage.

BABIES' BASKETS Trimmed and Furnished to correspond.

CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C. Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.

CRINOLINES.—The Patent Ondina Jupon allows the dress to fall into graceful folds. Illustrations, with Pamphlet, post-free.

E. PHILPOTT, 37, Piccadilly.

SHIRTS.—Morning and Evening Shirts of every description, fitting with precision and ease, at moderate prices. Directions for self-measurement and patterns sent on application.—CAPPER and WATERS, 32, Regent-street, London.

NAPOLEON PRICE'S GOLDEN OIL for RESTORING the HAIR. The first of its being in constant use in the Royal Nursery and in the families of the nobility stamps its superior excellence. 3s. 6d., 5s., 7s., and 10s. per bottle.—Manufactory, 158, New Bond-street, first floor.

EAU and POMMADE RÉPARATRICE DE FRUCHET, à PARIS.—Infallible to restore the Hair to its natural colour; keeps it clean, smooth, and brilliant.—Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depôt, TH. LUSCHER and CO., 37, Cannon-street West, London.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S HUNGARY WATER. Orators, Clergymen, Lecturers, Authors, and Poets give it the preference, for it refreshes the memory through the olfactory nerve Six-Bottle Case, 10s. 6d.—New Bond-street (No. 9), London.

PISTACHIO-NUT TOILET-POWDER imparts to the skin a natural whiteness, youthful delicacy, and softness attainable by no other means. 2s. 6d. per Box. Sold everywhere.—PIESSE and LUBIN, 9, New Bond-street, London.

LE BRUN'S HAIR-STAINING POMADE produces Brown or Black without trouble or coming off, keeps the Hair always the same colour after being once dyed. Sold in bottles, 2s. and 4s., at 170, Gray's-inn-road. 10d. extra by post.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR LADIES, 6d. per bottle. Any one can use them. Ten brilliant colours. May be had of all Chemists.

BENZINE COLLAS removes grease, oil, or paint from silks, gloves, and every description of wearing apparel and furniture, without the least injury to the colour or texture. In bottles, 1s. 6d. each.—At J. SANGER'S, 150, Oxford-street, W. In constant use at Buckingham Palace.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION, OSTEO-KIDON (by her Majesty's Letters patent). Artificial Teeth, from one tooth to a complete set, without pain or extracting stumps, at half the usual charges, by Messrs. Gabriel, Dentists.

London: 27, Harley-street, W., and 34, Ludgate-hill, City (over Benson's); 134, Duke-street, Liverpool; 63, New-street, Birmingham. References to patients. Gabriel's "Treatise on the Teeth" gratis, or free by post. Diploma, 1815. Consultation free.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, exquisitely enamelled to nature, detection impossible, purest materials and best work, on Mr. BRAELL'S patented and painless plan of self-adhesion. (See New Edition of his Treatise, just published, free for seven stamps).—6, Grosvenor-street, Bond-street, W. Consultations free.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.—Uniforms, Jewellery, Miscellaneous Property, &c., of every description purchased to any amount, by Mr. and Mrs. D. DAVIS, 46, Marylebone-lane, Oxford-street, W. Ladies and Gentlemen waited upon. Parcels sent—money orders remitted. Established seventy years.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1863.

Digitized by Google

WILLIAM MULREADY, R.A.

On the 7th inst. died, full of years and honours, William Mulready, one of our greatest genre-painters since Wilkie, a leader of a host of younger painters of domestic and familiar subjects, and the earliest exemplar of much that has given distinctive character to the English school. He had been suffering from heart disease for forty years, and, as he himself had with cheerful resignation long expected, died at last suddenly, having been, the very evening before his death, in the Life School of the Academy.

Mulready was born at Ennis, in Ireland, in 1786, six years before the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and was admitted a student of the Royal Academy when only fourteen. He had before this gained the favourable notice of Banks, and permission to draw in the sculptor's studio. Like many other painters known to us by works unpretending in subject and of "cabinet" size, his first attempts were on themes and of the scale proper to high art—a discipline which, like the "large-hand" of the schoolboy, always bears good fruit. Sketches for such subjects as "Polyphemus and Ulysses," "The Disobedient Prophet," &c., were in the exhibition of his works at the Society of Arts in 1848. Whether from want of encouragement or natural bias, he soon confined himself to small pictures of simple incident or careful studies from nature, and he adhered to his early choice with that singleness of aim which ensures success. He for a time painted in a low key, with brown shadows, and his figure-subjects showed in other respects the influence of Wilkie and the Dutch masters. In little "bits" of landscape he first manifested a fresher feeling for colour. Some of these, taken from the neighbourhood of Hampstead-heath and the Kensington gravel pits, then a favourite haunt of landscape-painters, give, perhaps, the earliest indication of that peculiarly close and accurate study of nature which distinguish all his best works. In them, and also the figure-pictures of his best (middle) period, he completely anticipated and fully realised what the pre-Raphaelites long after professed for the first time to aim at, and only for the most part imperfectly attained. Among the most important pictures of the first ten years of his career were "The Rattle" (1808), "The Roadside Inn" (1811), "Punch" (1813), and "Idle Boys" (1815). In November of 1815 he was elected associate, and only three months later full member, of the Academy, being one of the very few artists upon whom the two honours have been conferred within the year. During the next ten years were produced some of his most humorous pictures, chiefly of boy life and village incident, such as "The Fight Interrupted," "The Wolf and the Lamb," "The Careless Messenger," "The Convalescent," "The Widow," "The Origin of a Painter," "The Cannon," "Dog of Two Minds," "A Sailing-Match," and "Giving a Bite" (1834). About the years 1833-5, Mulready commenced developing new and more essentially artistic qualities, particularly exquisite purity of colour and consummate refinement and variety of execution. Among early examples indicating the new tendencies, are "The Last In" (Vernon Collection) and "A Toyseller" (both painted in 1835). A life-size copy of the latter was exhibited at the Royal Academy last year in an unfinished state, and has been left so by the painter. The new qualities were irregularly displayed, and sometimes pushed to extremes, as in the rather flimsy though elegant mannerism of "The Seven Ages" (1838). Other pictures are open to the charge of conventionality, though only in the foliage and drapery. The colouring, too, is sometimes hot and "foxy," as in the "Whistonian Controversy" (1844), and sometimes it has the opposite fault of coldness and crudity, as in the "Burchell and Sophia" (1847) and "The Bathers" (1849). Against this must be placed the fact that many other works of the same period are almost unrivalled for one or all technical excellence—such as "The Brother and Sister; or, Pinching the Ear" (1836), "Open your Mouth and Shut your Eyes," "First Love," and "The Sonnet" (1839), "Fair Time" (1840); "Train up a Child in the Way it should Go" (1841), a half-frightened boy giving a coin to Lascar beggars, one of his most perfect works; and "The Ford" (1842). In 1844 Mulready executed a series of illustrations for an edition of "The Vicar of Wakefield," and from this source have been derived some of his most important pictures, including "The Whistonian Controversy" and "Burchell and Sophia," already named, and the much more exquisite—though, like them, in parts rather too thinly painted—"Choosing the Wedding Gown," purchased by Mr. Sheepshanks for 1000 guineas. Nearly equal to the last in colour, and more solidly painted, is "The Butt—Shooting a Cherry" (1848). Of later works must be named "The Bathers" (1849); "The Music Lesson" (1850); "Blackheath Park"—a wonderfully elaborate study; "The Young Brother" (commissioned before his death by Mr. Vernon for the collection he bequeathed to the nation); "Just as the Twig is bent," &c. (1859); and "The Toyseller" of last year. The two last are replicas, like several other of his works. We have not yet spoken of Mulready's drawing, but in this was his most constant merit. His draughtsmanship showed the most minute knowledge of the nude and of structure in the natural world, yet it was always large in manner and flowing in contour. His drawings in black and red chalk from the male and female model, and the studies for his pictures, excepting occasional smallness of the extremities and a little want of decision in the former, remind us of similar works of the old masters. Thanks to Mr. Sheepshanks in particular, all the chief phases of Mulready's art are very completely exemplified in our National Gallery. A biography of the artist appeared in 1808, under the title of "The Looking-glass; or, a True History of the Early Years of an Artist, by Theophilus Marcliffe." The author was, we believe, Godwin, who knew the young artist well, having employed him to illustrate several books. The work is now very scarce.

Our Portrait of Mr. Mulready is from a photograph by Messrs. Cundall and Downes, of New Bond-street.

THE LATE W. MULREADY, ESQ., R.A.

A committee has been formed in London for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Sir G. C. Lewis, Bart. It is to be erected in the most conspicuous position in the immediate vicinity of New Radnor, and to be constructed of the old red sandstone quarried near the summit of Radnor Forest. Upwards of £1000 have already been subscribed.

"THE FIERY CROSS," BY J. L. BRODIE, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE PAGE 96.

Digitized by Google

THE NEWLY-ELECTED ROYAL ACADEMICIANS AND ASSOCIATE.

WE announced some two months' since that the Royal Academicians had elected two Associates (Messrs. Weekes, the sculptor; and Boxall, the portrait-painter) to receive diplomas of full membership, and Mr. Le Jeune to the preliminary honour of the associateship. More recently Mr. F. Goodall has been selected from among the twenty Associates to be one of the forty R.A.s. Following the custom of this Journal, we present our readers with Memoirs and Portraits of the above artists, the latter being taken from photographs by Messrs. John and Charles Watkins, of Parliament-street.

WILLIAM BOXALL, ESQ., R.A.

William Boxall was born at Oxford in the year 1800. In 1819 the young artist gained admission as a student to the Royal Academy, and during some years successively attended the Antique, the Life, and the Painting schools, receiving the full course of instruction afforded by that institution. He was never the pupil of any artist in particular; but the late H. Phillips, R.A., gave him, with his advice, special encouragement by recognising in his earliest works evidences of "an eye for colour." Like Mr. Knight, R.A., and many other artists distinguished chiefly as portrait-painters, Mr. Boxall began his career by painting subject-pictures. Such a probationary course, it is well to remark, gives the portrait-painter a command over his effects and the arrangement of his accessories which he would not so readily obtain if always confined to the restricted conditions of his art. Among these subject-pictures, and selecting from the few only of the number which were publicly exhibited, we may name "Milton's Reconciliation with his Wife," exhibited at the Academy in 1829; "Cordelia," which gained the prize of the Liverpool Academy about two years after; and a work entitled "Hope," exhibited at the Academy in 1831 or '32. At an early period, also, the artist designed a number of illustrations to the "Waverley Novels," &c., which were engraved by Heath and others. Later, he executed some colossal cartoons designed for the proposed mural decoration of a church; but it is not surprising (when we remember the difficulty of raising funds in this country for such a purpose) that the designs were never carried out. Returning to an earlier period, the artist spent part of the year 1833 in Rome, painting portraits of Gibson, the sculptor, and other artist-friends during the time. On his return to England, he—influenced, it would seem, by the advice of these friends—confined his attention chiefly to portraiture. Gradually he advanced to the foremost rank in this, certainly the most difficult if not also the highest, branch of art. During nearly thirty years Mr. Boxall has of course executed a great number of portraits—far too many, indeed, for us to enumerate even the principal. Suffice it to say that his works comprise portraits of many personages eminent by birth—including the late Prince Consort—by position, or professional attainments; that a few of his best portraits have been engraved by Mr. S. Cousins; and that he has had equal success with his female and male sitters, which cannot always be said of portrait painters. In 1851 he was elected Associate of the Academy. The last winter and spring he again spent in Rome, partly to recruit his health, and has brought back another portrait of his friend Gibson, which we hope to see exhibited. It may be called an "heroic" portrait, for it is somewhat larger than life, and for expression and chiaroscuro it is the most remarkable work by this artist we have seen. As Mr. Boxall is this year absent from the Academy, and has been a very sparing contributor to recent exhibitions, a word or two, with a view to recall the characteristics of his painting, may not be unwelcome. Essentially Mr. Boxall is an artist. His works are the very antipodes of photography. He does not aim at literal and mechanical imitation, but at seizing those *impressions* of things which a cultivated and artistic eye would treasure in the memory. Hence his strength and his weakness. Often too much is sacrificed to dwell on points of expression and passages of colour. The basis of fact is sometimes lost sight of to the neglect of form; and accessories, especially if unpictorial, are too obviously slighted or mystified. An almost morbidly artistic temperament will also explain the inequality, according to subject, of one work when compared with another. On the other hand, to this and his ripe experience are to be attributed qualities in many of his portraits which we should find it difficult to parallel without going back to Reynolds and Rembrandt, the two masters whom Mr. Boxall has evidently studied most closely. Turning in memory from one to another of his always refined and "tenderly-felt" portraits, we have, in succession, manly dignity and thoughtfulness, womanly grace and purity, gleesome and innocent childhood, with—scattered here and there—all sorts of technical charm; enamelled and creamy impasto, glistening and jewelled shadows, rich floating tones, or crumbling, broken passages of lovely semi-opaque colour. It will be interesting to artists to add that Mr. Boxall paints almost exclusively with pure old linseed oil.

HENRY WEEKES, ESQ., R.A.

Henry Weekes was born at Canterbury, in 1807. In 1822 he was articled by his father for five years, in London, to Behnes, not long afterwards a sculptor only second to Chantrey. On the expiration of that term the young sculptor engaged himself to Chantrey, one of whose principal assistants he became, and with whom he remained till Chantrey's death. As a great proof of esteem, we should mention that Chantrey recommended him while living and bequeathed him £1000 in his will. While with Chantrey Mr. Weekes executed, on his own account, among other works, a monumental statue to Bishop Corrie, the first Bishop of Madras. Upon the death of Chantrey Mr. Weekes purchased the deceased sculptor's studio at Pimlico, which he still occupies. During this early period of his career Mr. Weekes was a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and the following are among his more important works. In 1837, the first year of her Majesty's reign, he executed a bust of the Queen, as a birthday present to the Duchess of Kent: being the first bust taken of her Majesty after her accession to the throne. Soon after this he produced the figures on Mr. G. Scott's Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford. Then came the statues of Provost Goodall at Eton; the Marquis of Wellesley, for the East India House (an engraved work, and a cast of which is now on the terrace of the Horticultural Society's Gardens); Lord Bacon, presented to Trinity College, Cambridge, by Dr. Whewell, and an alto-relievo monument to Samuel Whitbread, Esq. Two important bronze statues (cast on the sculptor's premises) were erected in 1848-9 respectively; one, of the late Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India, on the Esplanade, Calcutta; and the other, at Ceylon, of Sir Edward Barnes, the Governor of the Island. In 1850 Mr. Weekes exhibited his first life-size ideal work, "The Suppliant." The favourable impression made by this work was deepened the following year by the exhibition of a most admirable bust of his father, remarkable for its lifelike animation, yet not pushed beyond the legitimate limits of plastic art. The same year the sculptor was elected Associate; and in this, the year of the Great Exhibition, Mr. Weekes also obtained an honourable distinction with the pen, gaining the gold medal offered by the Society of Arts for the best treatise on the Fine Arts Section of the Great Exhibition. In 1852 Mr. Weekes exhibited "A Shepherd" resting with one leg thrown half across a high stile; a work strikingly evincing the sculptor's anatomical knowledge. Among the most important subsequent works were the following:—The Shelley Monument (1853), erected at Christchurch by Sir Percy F. Shelley, Bart., the son of the poet; a bust of Lord Truro; a bust of Sir Charles Bell, for the Royal College of Surgeons; "The Mother's Kiss" (1858), a very beautiful marble group; a bust of Dean Buckland; a head of an African woman; a bust of the Duke of Marlborough; "The Young Naturalist" (1859), a marble statue; "Sardanapalus" (1860), a remarkably vigorous colossal statue, one of the series of figures for the Mansion House, and which we engraved from the International Exhibition of 1862; and busts of Mary Wolstonecroft and her daughter, Mrs. Shelley.

Mr. Weekes's works now in the Academy Exhibition have been too recently reviewed to require further comment. Besides these the sculptor has, of course, executed a multitude of private and other commissions of less public interest. He is now engaged on a seated marble statue of John Hunter (which, with the bust of Sir Benjamin Brodie now in the Academy, will be placed in the College of Surgeons), a stone statue, for Oxford, of Hervey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood; and a bust of Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, for Westminster Abbey. Mr. Weekes is understood to incline more and more to the classical in style, while, however, as the titles of his ideal works indicate, no less and naturalistic in his choice of subject. Mr. Weekes has two sons artists—Mr. Henry Weekes, a painter of cattle-pieces; and Mr. Frederick Weekes, a painter of figure-subjects, generally mediæval, and sometimes very comic.

FREDERICK GOODALL, ESQ., R.A.

Stem and stock of the Goodall family have proved eminently endowed for art. Mr. Edward Goodall is our foremost engraver of Turner, and his three sons—Edward, Frederick, and Walter—are each well-known artists. Mr. Walter Goodall—whose "Reliquaire" we engraved a few weeks back—is a member, and Mr. Edward A. Goodall an Associate, of the Society of Painters in Water Colours.

Mr. Frederick Goodall, the second son, and the subject of this notice, was born in 1822. At thirteen he was taken from school and placed in the studio of his father to learn the art of engraving; but soon after it was resolved that he should become a painter—still, however, under the superintendence of his father, whose general knowledge of art well qualified him to be the instructor. Mr. Frederick Goodall has said, in a sketch of his own career given in the *Art-Journal*, that his father "instilled into him at the outset the necessity of varying his studies, and although he commenced with the idea of becoming a landscape-painter, he never lost sight of the figure, but kept, during the winter months, drawing from casts and studying anatomy. In the summer months, for the first three years, he sketched from nature in the vicinity of London, devoting a great portion of the time at the Zoological Gardens, sketching the animals, which gave him facility of drawing objects in motion." Before he was fifteen he had won the "Isis" and the large silver medals of the Society of Arts. In 1838 he went on a sketching tour into Normandy. "My father accompanied me thither," says Mr. Goodall, in the notice just quoted, "and, arrived at Rouen, I was so enchanted with the picturesque views of the city that I did not wish to go any farther; to which he consented, after some hesitation, for I was not quite in my sixteenth year. He gave me ten pounds, telling me to make it last as long as I could, saying at the same time, 'Be sure to save enough to bring you home again.' This was my first lesson in economy; for, after staying there a fortnight, and going down the Seine to Havre, I reached London with a folio of sketches, and five pounds in my pockets." In 1839, when but seventeen, he exhibited his first picture at the Academy—"Card-Players," a cleverly-painted interior of a Normandy cabaret, with French soldiers playing cards. Subsequent visits to Normandy, Brittany, and Ireland (in 1841, where he was joined by Messrs. Topham and Fripp) supplied him with materials for a long series of popular pictures, some of which were purchased by, and seemed the patronage and encouragement of, Samuel Rogers, Mr. Wells of Redleaf, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Mr. T. Baring, Sir W. James, Lord Overstone, and other distinguished patrons of art. One of these early pictures, "The Return from Christening," received a prize of £50 from the British Institution. Another, "The Tired Soldier" (painted 1842, and a remarkable work for a youth of twenty), was purchased by Mr. Vernon. In 1847 the elaborate "Village Holiday," also bought by Mr. Vernon, and now, with the preceding, in the National Gallery, greatly extended his reputation. Other important pictures drawn from old English life, were "Hunt the Slipper" and "Raising the Maypole" (1851). A charming scene from Milton's "L'Allegro" was in a walk he has seldom trod. In 1853 he was elected Associate of the Academy. Two years later he exhibited "An Episode of the Happier Days of Charles I.," and after this came "The Swing" (1855) and "Cranmer at the Traitors' Gate" (1856), engraved in line by his father. In 1857 Mr. Goodall visited Venice and Chioggia, where he made the studies for "Felice Ballarin Reciting Tasso," which was not completed for the following exhibition, but exhibited in 1859. The winter of '58 and the spring of '59 he spent in Egypt, and the following pictures have been the result of that journey:—"Early Morning in the Wilderness of Shur" (1860), "The First Born" (1861), engraved in our pages from the International Exhibition of 1862; "The Return of a Pilgrim from Mecca" (1862); and "The Palm Offering," in the present exhibition of the Academy. From this enumeration of Mr. Goodall's works it is evident that he has generally inclined in choice of subject to the picturesque in customs and costumes, and the cheerful in scene and incident. The "Cranmer," the Academy picture of this year, and some others prove, however, a command of the gamut of our deeper emotions. In all the technicalities of art Mr. Goodall has long been one of the first masters of our school. Seldom has such precocious promise been more fully redeemed. It will not, we trust, be deemed bad taste to add that in society and private life a more modest or amiable man cannot be found than Mr. Frederick Goodall, R.A.

HENRY LE JEUNE, A.R.A.

Henry Le Jeune was born in London, Dec. 10, 1819. The family is of Flemish extraction. A love of art was manifested at an early age, and, while still a boy, he was sent to study in the British Museum. In 1834 he was admitted a student in the Royal Academy, where he obtained, in succession, four silver medals, and finally, in 1841, the gold medal, the subject of the picture being "Samson Bursting his Bonds." In 1845, Mr. Le Jeune was appointed Head Master of the morning class at the Government School of Design, which he resigned in 1848. In the latter year he was nominated to the curatorship of the "Painting School" of the Academy, which now includes the duty of giving instruction in painting, assisted by the "visiting" academicians. This appointment Mr. Le Jeune still holds. From the earliest to a quite recent period of his career, hitherto a considerable proportion of the artist's works have been in the high and arduous departments of religious and poetical art, many of the subjects being from Spenser, Shakspeare, and the Bible. While these have evinced, in addition to those technical qualities which might be expected from Mr. Le Jeune's long academic discipline, much power and refinement of feeling, as well as execution, they have not always been calculated to gratify that morbid craving for originality—whether empirical or not it seems to matter little—which is too common in the English world of art. Among Mr. Le Jeune's principal works of this description may be enumerated "Una and the Lion" (1842), "Prince Arthur's Dream" (1843), "Ruth and Boaz" (1845), "Ye Daughters of Israel, weep over Saul," &c. (1846); "Liberation of the Slaves" (1847), the most important picture he had yet painted, purchased by the late Prince Consort; "Lear and Cordelia" (1849), "Martha Reproved" (1850), "The Sermon on the Mount," engraved by Jackson under the title of "The Lily of the Field," a picture illustrating the verses in St. Mark describing Christ's answer to the question, "Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?" (1852); "Christ blessing little Children" (1851); "Mary Magdalen at the Sepulchre" (1856), elevated in sentiment and remarkable for the sweetness of tone with which early dawn was expressed; the "Vision of Queen Katherine," from "King Henry VIII." (1857), beautiful in colour and refined in treatment; and "The Early Days of Timothy" (1858). During several years preceding, and subsequently to, the date of the last picture, Mr. Le Jeune painted many highly-finished cabinet pictures, the subjects of which were principally drawn from child life; and through these the artist is perhaps more popularly known. To the treatment of these simple themes the painter brought practised skill in drawing "the figure," and those principles of colour and effect which are the foundation of all good art. Sometimes the mere method—betrayed, for instance, in monotonously warm shadows—is too obvious, and the aim at Academic elegance occasionally too apparent in the rustic subjects; but very often these little pictures are genuine gems of art, and, equally with Mr. Le Jeune's more elaborate efforts, are creditable to the English school, and would be so to any other.

The total revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in the year ended the 30th of June last, was £70,683,860 11s. 9d. The total ordinary expenditure was £68,624,596 18s. 1d., showing an excess of income over ordinary expenditure of £2,059,263 13s. 8d.; but the vote for fortifications (£900,000) reduces this excess to £1,159,263 13s. 8d. The balances in the Exchequer on the 30th ult. were £6,892,114 2s.

The Melbourne correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, writing on May 26, states:—"The Royal Mail steamer Northam, with the European news to the 20th of March, made her appearance in Hobson's Bay on the 10th inst., punctual to her contract time. Although bringing on the whole, an unprecedentedly heavy mail, she was compelled to leave behind a great part of our monthly supply of books, reviews, newspapers, &c. Those of our booksellers who were so fortunate as to receive a portion of their orders were enabled to drive an extraordinary trade in periodicals, &c. The colonial world was well-nigh mad to know all about the marriage of the Prince of Wales, and consequently the few copies of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS which did come to hand were eagerly bought up, and fetched fabulous prices, half-a-guinea being charged and freely paid for a number.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Tracks of M'Kinlay across Australia. By John Davis. Edited by William Westgarth. (1 vol. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.) The story has scarcely yet ceased ringing in our ears how the gallant Burke and the no less gallant Wills, to whom the honour is justly accorded of having been the first to accomplish the arduous journey across the Australian continent from sea to sea, lay down to die of fatigue and starvation, when home had been well-nigh reached, when friends were almost within hail, and when supplies were as close to their grasp as the water to the chin of Tantalus; and amazement has scarcely yet died away from our minds that such a series of grievous and incredible mishaps, if no harsher word be applicable to the case, could befal unfortunate men, as involved in destruction that noble pair. Their fate has given a melancholy addition to the interest which was already attached to that land, where many a convict has renewed his life, and, throwing aside the trammels of vice, has risen to wealth and position and virtue; where the glittering produce of the womb of earth has invested everything, in fancy's eye, with the precious metal's golden hue; and where the supernumeraries of our labour market have found homes and health, and cleanliness and plenty, in place of roofiessness and sickness, and squalor and want. Whilst population increases in spite of Malthus, and starvation stalks abroad in our streets, we cannot hear too much of that land in respect of its hitherto more unknown regions, of their inhabitants, their geographical features, and their capability of culture. On all these points information will be derived from Mr. Davis's book, though it is principally (and naturally) occupied with personal narrative. But other explorers are not forgotten, and a short account is given of Stuart's expeditions, of Burke and Wills's expedition, and of Landsborough's expedition. It may seem to militate against what has been said about Burke and Wills having been the first to accomplish the journey from sea to sea, when the reader finds, at page 65, that Stuart received the public reward offered to "the traveller who should first traverse Australia from sea to sea;" but Stuart actually trod the beach of the Indian Ocean, the other explorers penetrated no further than the Gulf of Carpentaria. It is of importance to notice that graphic illustrations and a map pointing out the different routes of the explorers are attached to Mr. Davis's book.

Church and Chapel. By the Author of "High Church." (3 vols. Hurst and Blackett). Church and Chapel ultimately imitate righteousnes and peace in so far as they kiss each other; and they go still further, and marry each other. Neither Church nor Chapel behaves unexceptionably. Church doesn't know her own mind; she falls in with Chapel in India, when she is quite a girl, fancies herself in love with Chapel, and promises to marry him when he comes to England, whither she is proceeding in consequence of weak health. But when he arrives she discovers, or thinks she discovers, that she does not love him, but loves an immaculate High Churchman; Chapel thereupon takes to evil courses, and does not behave very like a gentleman in living hard by his lady-love's house with Anonyma. Moreover, he ruins himself; and just as he is upon the point of starting once more for India to restore his broken fortunes chance brings him to an interview again with Church, who suddenly is aware that she has never loved any one but him, and casts off the immaculate High Churchman, whom she had in the meanwhile accepted, and Chapel and Church are joined in holy matrimony. It may be possible that a woman whom a man has so insulted should pardon him and become his loving wife; but it is beyond our belief. In any case, Amy's behaviour does not command either our sympathy or our admiration; nor is Bayford's conduct, to our thinking, in conformity with his character. The chapel-goers are particularly well portrayed. Sweet Dorcas, and noble James, and priggish Josiah, and the worthy Father Glade and the tetchy Mother Glade are excellent. The last two are handled with great humour. The incidents, too, which affect Anonyma are not without pathos and skilful treatment; and, altogether, the novel is to be highly commended for its vigorous style, its powerful description, and its Christian doctrine, inculcated by the Rev. William Chark.

Recollections and Anecdotes. By Captain R. H. Gronow. (1 vol. Smith, Elder, and Co.) The enthusiasm with which Captain Gronow's former series of recollections was received on all sides has induced him to offer to the public a second. The gossip of "The Camp, the Court, and the Club," will no doubt find many readers to gape over it; but this present volume wants the freshness and originality which gave a charm to its predecessor. The anecdote about Col. Damer and Louis Napoleon, in which the former is stated to have said that the latter, who had remarked, "It is fated that ere long I shall become Emperor of France," was "on the subject of politics.....as mad as a hatter," is amusing and to most persons new. By-the-way, the author quotes some very well-known verses only to spoil them. He writes, in allusion to Sir Richard Strachan:—

> Sir Richard, longing to be at 'em,
> Was waiting for the Earl of Chatham:
> The Earl of Chatham, *all forlorn*,
> Was waiting for Sir Richard Strachan.

Now, if memory can be relied on, the lines ought to run thus:—

> The Earl of Chatham, with his sword drawn,
> Was waiting for Sir Richard Strachan;
> Sir Richard, *longing* to be at 'em,
> Was waiting for the Earl of Chatham.

They are poor enough, perhaps; but the epigrammatist should not be robbed of his neat balancing of sentences or saddled with a more than necessarily vulgar rhyme.

Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation. By Frances Anne Kemble. (1 vol. Longmans.) There can be no doubt respecting the genuineness of the greater number of events recorded in this book, for they are matters of personal experience, put upon paper by the wife of a planter; and that planter was amongst by no means the smaller slaveowners. Nevertheless, when we reflect that the journal refers to the years 1838-9—that is to say, to a period four or five and twenty years ago—and that four or five and twenty years in a fast-growing country like America are equivalent to much more than a quarter of a century in settled civilisations, it would not be fair to conclude that things are now as they were then. At least, some weighty proof should be required that they are. In this place it will be sufficient to say that the writer indorses the thrilling account of Mrs. Beecher Stowe, in her story, "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" nay, further, she observes, "The ideal excellence of her principal character is no argument at all against the general accuracy of her statements with regard to the evils of slavery; everything else in her book is not only possible, but probable; and not only probable, but a very faithful representation of the existing facts; faithful, and not, as you accuse it of being, exaggerated; for, with the exception of the horrible catastrophe, the flogging to death of poor Tom, she has portrayed none of the most revolting instances of cruelty produced by the slave system with which she might have darkened her picture without detracting from its perfect truth." This is an extract from her letter to the *Times*, but some time, of course, after the date of her personal experiences; and in her Preface she writes—"the record contained in the following pages is a picture of conditions of human existence *which I hope and believe have passed away.*" Now, no Englishman, it may be presumed, would have the front to advocate slavery; but recent events have brought the subject once more prominently forward, and the author has doubtless considered it a favourable opportunity for compelling attention; hence the present publication. The writer appends a letter containing her opinions upon the result of the lamentable conflict now raging beyond the Atlantic; it is impossible to give a summary of all she says, but she concludes:—"Perhaps, however, Mr. Jefferson Davis means to free the negroes. Whenever that consummation is attained the root of bitterness will have perished from the land; and when a few years shall have passed, blunting the hatred which has been excited by this fratricidal strife, the Americans of both the Northern and Southern States will perceive that the selfish policy of other nations would not have so rejoiced over their division had it not seemed, to those who loved them not, the proof of past failure and the prophecy of future weakness. Admonished by its terrible experiences, I believe the nation will reunite itself under one Government, remodel its constitution, and again address itself to fulfil its glorious destiny." Let us make our comment in the words of Homer—*τὰ δὲ πάντα θεῶν ἐν γούνασι κεῖται.*

Digitized by Google

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

"The Marble Arch," the omnibus designation for the greatest work of mere ornament ever attempted in England, is undergoing the process of cleaning. Its dirty-sugarlike face is, in part, covered with white paste, reminding one of Mrs. Rundell's "how to clean a marble chimneypiece." A better time than the height of the London season might have been chosen for this Woods and Works cleaning; however, we are grateful for any attention to this much-abused monument of misspent money. At Buckingham Palace, for which site it was originally designed, its effect was cold and blank, unfinished and unmeaning; the material was, for the sooty atmosphere of London, a mistake. The arch itself cost £80,000, without £3000, the cost of Chantrey's equestrian statue of George IV. intended to surmount the attic, but filched away for Trafalgar-square. To remove the arch to the site of Cumberland Gate cost £1300, and the displacing of the handsome iron gates, presented by Mr. Henry Philip Hope, at the cost of some £2000. As you stand in Cumberland-street the imperfect centre-arch gate, which cost 3000 guineas, is painfully seen; it now terminates at the spring of the arch, for which, however, was cast a rich frieze, with the Royal arms, flanked by state-crowns—by far the most beautiful portion of the design—but irretrievably mutilated by the Government authorities removing the gate in an ordinary stage waggon, without any packing, by which carelessness the head portion was broken and never replaced! Such is the history and mystery of our "triumphal arch."

Supplementarily to our notices of the portraits of the Queens of Henry VIII., and the paper read to the Society of Antiquaries on the 4th ult., we should note that at the next meeting of the Society Mr. S. Bale exhibited a circular miniature which was known in the Strawberry-hill Collection as Jane Seymour, and has been engraved by Harding as Catherine of Aragon, but which Mr. Scharf showed to be a portrait of Anne Boleyn. It stands in the Strawberry-hill catalogue, fourteenth day's sale, as "A splendid original miniature of Jane Seymour, in water colours, by Holbein, a very fine specimen of this great master. It was formerly in the collection of Lady Worseley." It is to be regretted that we have not the Strawberry-hill catalogue, annotated with the same pains that Mr. Rumsey Forster bestowed upon the Stowe catalogue.

It is refreshing to read that nearly a quarter of a million of panting souls daily slake their thirst at the fountains already erected by the Association in various parts of the metropolis; but we are concerned to find that the funds have nearly "welled forth way." The first fountain set up in the metropolis was that at St. Sepulchre's, the parish in which nearly three centuries ago Lamb, citizen and clothworker, and some time gentleman of the chapel to Henry VIII., "founded a faire conduit and a standard, with a cocke, at Holborn Bridge, to convey thence the waste." The conduit itself was in the fields (now Lamb's Conduit-street). It was discovered, bricked over, by Mr. Wykeham Archer in 1851. The water is clear and slightly astringent; and the Mansion House is said still to derive a supply from this source.

The art-sales of the current season have yielded some items of remarkable interest and value. In the collection of decorative objects dispersed by Messrs. Christie and Co., on the 15th ult., there were some magnificent specimens of old Sèvres, at the head of which was an oviform cup and cover of the finest old turquoise, the cover surmounted by a vase of flowers, silver-gilt, of the rarest work of the time of Louis XV., with a pair of octagonal saltcellars, equally fine, en suite, produced £315. But a more interesting production was a piece of old tapestry, of Italian design, with figures and arabesque border, with the Prince of Wales's feathers and crown. This tapestry is thought to have been made at Mortlake, for Charles I., when Prince of Wales. It was sold for 30 guineas. The Mortlake manufactory, it will be recollected, was established by Sir Francis Crane, in 1619, in the reign of James I., who assisted Sir Francis with two thousand pounds. The principal artist was a Dane named Cleyne. Charles I. likewise patronised Sir Francis Crane, to whom his Majesty acknowledged a debt of £6000, for three sets of gold hangings.

In a new volume of the "Calendar of State Papers," edited by Mrs. Green, we find, of date 1665, one of certain grants which point to the beginning of the inclosing of St. James's Park:—"Grant to Baptist May and Abraham Cowley, on nomination of the Earl of St. Albans, of ground in Pall-mall, whereon thirteen or fourteen houses are intended to be built, on rent of £160 a year, to begin from Michaelmas, 1666; and also lease to them of part of the ground sometimes used as a highway from Charing-cross to St. James's with the usual provisos and exceptions." At this time the game of Paile Maille was played "in the long alley near St. James's, and vulgarly called Pell-mell," with wooden mallets and a ball, such as were found a few years since in one of the attics of the house of the late Mr. Vulliamy, on the south side of Pall-mall.

A curious manuscript song-book of the beginning of the last century has lately been exhibited to the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society. The writer, Major John Haynes, went to Ireland a Captain of dragoons in the army of King William III. in 1690, and, having served at the battles of the Boyne and Augheim, was promoted to a majority. The song-book is one of those vellum-covered pocket memorandum-books very common at the period, and into it Major Haynes has transcribed no fewer than 288 of the popular songs of his day. They are chiefly of the reign of Queen Anne, but a few were evidently composed before the restoration of Charles II., and two or three of the latest were written immediately after the accession of George I. The penmanship is of the minutest character, and abounds in abbreviations, some of which are with difficulty decipherable. The songs are political, sentimental, comic, amorous, and bacchanalian—the two latter class are generally coarse and indelicate; some of the political class also, old cavalier songs, are similarly disfigured. Several of these old songs are, however, unobjectionable and interesting, and of such as have not been printed it has been proposed to prepare a selection for the Society's journal.

Among the controversialists of the great Junius question was the late Sir Richard Phillips, who seems to have enlisted in the belief of Dr. Wilmot having written the "Letters," as maintained in the work published by Mrs. Elizabeth Wilmot Serres; for among Sir Richard's papers we find, in his handwriting, "having seen a paper in the hand of the great John Dunning, in which he gives Dr. Wilmot permission to print, with Dr. W.'s 'Junius,' his 'Letters of Philo-Junius,' I can have no doubt on the subject." This paper is accompanied by a pen-and-ink sketch of "the house formerly St. John's Monastery (near Brampton), inhabited by Dr. Wilmot, the author of the 'Letters of Junius.'" Sir Richard also possessed a MS. poem—"The Vices: a Satire"—which was published by his son, Horatio Phillips, at No. 3, Charing-cross, about 1829, as by the author of "Junius." It bore, for a frontispiece, an engraved stanza from the MS. and a portion of the "Junius" MS., to prove the identity of the handwriting.

A citizen of Edinburgh named Howell died lately, in his seventy-fifth year, after giving to the world many proofs of his "universal genius." He had been apprenticed to a printer and bookbinder, and made great improvements in stereotyping, and invented the plough for cutting the leaves of books. He next announced himself as a "polyartist." Among other things, he made various eccentric attempts to rival the bird and the fish in flying and swimming. His first attempt to fly cost him a broken leg. He next constructed, at a considerable expense, a large model of a fish, which was to be propelled by the arms and legs of a person placed inside: a trial of the machine was made in a deep pool on the Water of Leith, Howell himself taking the place in the belly of the fish. This was also unsuccessful, and he was nearly drowned.

The old premises of Messrs. Fitch and Son, 66, Bishopsgate-street Within, are about to be taken down. Beneath the house is a remarkably fine crypt, well worth inspection. The old short-stage inn, The Flower Pot, in the same street, has disappeared. The sign of the flower-pot was originally a vase of lilies, from the earlier representations of the Salutation of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary; then the angel disappeared and the vase of lilies became a pot of flowers.

Last year there was found at the Temple Church an early inscribed monument, upon which Mr. W. S. Walford has recently succeeded in deciphering the name of Philip de St. Hilaire, who was of a Norman family, allied with the Clares and the Earl of Arundel at the close of the twelfth century; and the name has been found by Mr. Waterton among the Knights Templars of the century.

WHAT MAKES SUMMER?

A CHILD'S QUESTION.

Winter froze the brook and well;
Fast and fast the snow-flakes fell;
Children, gathered round the hearth,
Made a summer of their mirth;
When a child—so lately come
That a month was one great sum
Of days and nights, of rides and rambles,
Of sleeping dreams and waking gambols—
Said aloud, "I wish I knew
What makes summer—that I do."
And the answer to his question,
Pretty good, was not the best one.

'Tis the sun that rises early,
Shining, shining all day rarely;
Drawing up the larks to meet him,
Earth's bird-angels, wild to greet him;
Drawing up the clouds, to pour
Down again a shining shower;
Drawing out the flowers to stare
At their father in the air;
He all light, they how much duller!
Yet little suns of every colour;
Drawing out the grass and clover,
Blossoms breaking out all over;
Drawing out the flying things—
Out of eggs, fast-flapping wings;
Out of lumps like frozen snails,
Butterflies with splendid sails;
Beetles with their burnished backs,
Living gold in earthy cracks;
Drawing out upon the trees
Clothes of green of all degrees;
Drawing sparkles out of water,
Dancing, glancing, as he taught her;
Drawing children out of doors,
On two legs, or on all fours;
Drawing out of gloom and sadness
Hope and blessing, peace and gladness;
Sending winds to every nook,
To see that nothing is forsook;
Making man's heart sing and shine
In his brilliancy divine.

Then so slowly, down the west,
Lingering, he goes to rest!
Like a child so blissful yet,
So unwilling to forget,
That though sleepy, heels and head,
He thinks he cannot go to bed;
And when he is down the hill
He is looking backward still,
And his glory with the night
Makes the lovely grey twilight;
Drawing out the downy owl,
With his musical bird-howl;
Drawing out the leathery bats—
Mice they are, turned airy cats—
Noiseless, sly, and slippery things,
Swimming through the air on wings;
Drawing out the feathery moth,
Lazy, sleepy, very loth,
Hardly knowing where she flits,
Sleeping instant when she sits;
Drawing light from glowworms' tails,
Glimmering green in grassy dales.

Then the moon comes up the hill,
Wide awake, but dreaming still,
Soft and slow, as if in fear,
Lest her path should not be clear;
Like a lady she doth rise,
Making moons in all our eyes;
Till at length, weary with pleasure,
Every eye shuts up its treasure;
All the children lie like dead,
Sleeping in God's summer-bed;
And the now triumphant moon,
High as is the sun at noon,
Draws out dreams, all sweet and wild,
From sleeping father, mother, child;
And the stars, and bats, and things,
With sparkles, feathers, hooks, and wings,
Peeping from their heavenly holes,
Or creeping out of cracks and boles,
Sparkle, peep, and watch, and play—
Have it all their funny way;
Night into a dream they make,
Full of creatures wide awake;
What a strange delight is out,
When nothing human is about!
'Tis the sun that does it all;
'Tis his warmth when night-shades fall;
'Tis his radiance backward strewn
From the mirror of the moon;
'Tis he, his reflex, or his power,
Maketh summer every hour.
But when the nightingale is there,
He puts it all, so queer and fair,
In a never-ending song,
Which he sings the whole night long.
When I heard him last, he sang
Till the woody echoes rang:
This is what he sung and spoke—
This is for us older folk,
Not for you, you little starers,
Not for you, for-nothing-carers;
Go to sleep, you darlings, go;
Dream of roses till they blow;
You may ride the nightmare's crupper,
With such poetry for supper:
Here's the song the creatures heard
From the little, mighty bird:

Beautiful mother is busy all day—
So busy she neither can sing nor say;
But lovely things, with a music-flow,
Through her eyes, and her ears, and her bosom go;
Thought and sight, and sound and scent,
In a dream of royal, full content.

But when night is come, and her children asleep,
Beautiful mother her watch doth keep;
Then with glowing stars in her dusky hair,
Down she sits to her music rare;
And her instrument that never fails,
Is the hearts and the throats of her nightingales.

GEORGE MACDONALD.

Mr. Charles Barrington, of the Treasury, has been appointed Gentleman Usher to the Order of the Bath.

A curious MS., on vellum, has recently been discovered at Vienna, containing fifty treatises in Latin by Wycliff, one of which, "De Officio Pastorale," has just been published by Professor Lechner. The Dean of St. Paul's, in his "History of Latin Christianity," says: "Two hundred of his treatises are said to have been burned in Bohemia."

On an after the 1st of August next the rates of postage upon letters addressed to Cuba and Mexico, intended to be forwarded by the French mail-packets leaving St. Nazaire on the 16th of each month, will be assimilated to those upon letters for Cuba and Mexico when sent by British packet, viz.:—Not exceeding ½ oz., 1s.; above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz., 2s.; above 1 oz. and not exceeding 1½ oz., 3s.; above 1½ oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 4s.; for each additional ½ oz. 1s. The postage must in all cases be paid in advance.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DUKE OF HAMILTON.

His Grace Sir William Alexander Anthony Archibald Douglas-Hamilton, eleventh Duke of Hamilton, Marquis of Hamilton, in the county of Lanark, Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, Earl of Angus, Arran, and Lanark, Lord Hamilton, Abernethy, Jedburgh Forest, Avon, Polmont, Mackanshire, and Innerdale, all in the peerage of Scotland; eighth Duke of Brandon, in the county of Suffolk, and Baron Dutton, of Dutton, in the county of Chester, in the peerage of England; premier Peer of Scotland, Lord Lieutenant of Lanarkshire; hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace; Colonel of the Lanarkshire Militia; Knight Marischal of Scotland; and Grand Master to the Freemasons in Scotland, was the only son of Sir Alexander Douglas-Hamilton, tenth Duke of Hamilton, K.G., F.R.S., F.S.A., by his wife Susan Euphemia, second daughter and coheir of William Beckford, Esq., M.P., of Fonthill, Wilts, the author of "Vathek." He was born on the 18th of February, 1811, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1832. He succeeded his father on the 18th of August, 1852. His Grace, prior to so succeeding, had never sat in the House of Commons; and as a member of the House of Lords he meddled little, if at all, with the debates or votes of the House. His foreign connection and his many foreign intimacies, counting among them Napoleon III., led the Duke to prefer residing almost entirely abroad. He consequently, except for a month during the shooting season, which he passed at his seat, Brodick Castle, Buteshire, lived chiefly at Paris and at Baden. He was a Conservative in his views, and his tenantry in Lanarkshire supported the Conservative interest; but personally his Grace held himself aloof from the politics of either England or Scotland. He married, on the 23rd of February, 1843, the Princess Maria Amelia Elizabeth Caroline, younger daughter and coheir of the late Charles Louis Frederic, Grand Duke of Baden, by his consort, Stephanie Louise Adrienne de Beauharnais, who was the daughter of Claude, last Count des Roches Baritaud, Peer of France, the adopted daughter of Napoleon I. and the cousin of Napoleon III. By this union his Grace had two sons, William Alexander, Marquis of Douglas, his successor, and Lord Charles George Archibald Douglas-Hamilton, and a daughter, Lady Mary Victoria. His Grace died at the Hôtel Bristol, Paris, on the 15th inst., and is succeeded by his elder son, now Sir William Alexander Louis Stephen Douglas-Hamilton, twelfth Duke of Hamilton and ninth Duke of Brandon, who was born March 12, 1845, and who, through his mother, a daughter of the line of Beauharnais, is a blood relation of the present Emperor of the French. This house of Douglas-Hamilton, Dukes of Hamilton and Brandon, premier Peers of Scotland, Douglas, which latter it represents, is most illustrious. It is of antiquity and historic fame coeval with the very existence of Scotland, and its nobility yields to none other in Europe. The ancestor of the line at the time of the accession of Queen Mary Stuart was James, Earl of Arran, Regent of Scotland, guardian of the Queen, and himself heir presumptive to the Scottish crown. He was, by Henry II., King of France, created Duke of Chatelherault, and the inheritance of that dukedom is at this day a moot question between his descendants, the Marquis of Abercorn, his male representative, and the Duke of Hamilton, who springs from him in the female line. The first Duke of Hamilton, who was so created the 12th of April, 1643, by Charles I., was a devoted Cavalier, and, being taken prisoner at the battle of Preston, was executed in Old Palace-yard on the 9th of March, 1649, not long after the murder of his Royal master. His daughter, Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, was the direct ancestress of the Duke just deceased, and of the present Duke.

LADY TWYSDEN.

Eliza, Lady Twysden, late of Hadlow Castle, Kent, and of Adelaide-terrace Brighton, whose death occurred at the house of her nephew, W. H. May, Esq., 6, Sussex-square, Brighton, on the 12th inst., was the only sister of the late Walter Barton May, Esq., of Hadlow Castle, who erected that beautiful and remarkable structure (now the property of Robert Rodger, Esq., J.P.), on a manor belonging to his ancestors, the Bartons, at the village of Hadlow, near Tunbridge, in Kent. Lady Twysden was the widow of the Rev. John Bosanquet Polhill, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and was married, secondly, on the 24th of March, 1831, to Sir William Twysden, eighth and present Baronet, of Roydon Hall, East Peckham, Kent. Her Ladyship, until the infirmities of age compelled her retirement from society, was well known in the fashionable circles of Brighton, where her kind and social disposition, her agreeable manners, and her continual hospitality made her very popular. She was much esteemed and respected by her relatives and numerous friends.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Arthur Marcus Cecil Hill, Baron Sandys, P.C., K.T.S., of Ombersley Court, Worcester, and Chesham-street, Belgrave-square, was proved in London by his brother, Lord George Augustus Hill, and Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart. The personalty was sworn under £30,000. His Lordship had held many diplomatic appointments. He was Attaché at Madrid in 1816-21; had been Secretary of Legation at Florence, Lisbon, Rio Janeiro, and to several special embassies; and also Comptroller and Treasurer of her Majesty's Household, and died at the age of sixty-five. The will was executed in November, 1860, and a codicil in January, 1862. The dispositions are purely of a family nature. To Lady Sandys he has secured an income of £1200 per annum, and to younger sons a legacy of £5000, and to daughters, £6000. The residue of his property he leaves to Lady Sandys, with power of appointment as her Ladyship may direct.

The will of Admiral the Hon. Sir George Elliot, K.C.B., was proved in London by his nephews, the Hon. George Francis Steward Elliot and William Brownrigg Elliot, Esq., the joint executors; the personalty being sworn under £25,000. His real estate in Scotland he has devised to his eldest son, as far as the law of Scotland will permit. His securities in America and his shares in the North-Eastern Railway Company he leaves in specified amounts and proportions to his sons and daughter, appointing his son George residuary legatee.

The will of John Charles Schreiber, Esq., of Henhurst, Woodchurch, Kent, was proved in the London court by his relict, together with his nephew, Arthur Thomas Schreiber, Esq., the joint acting executors, the personalty being sworn under £350,000. The testator also died possessed of considerable real estates, chiefly situated in Kent. The will was executed in February, 1863, and the dispositions are confined to his relict and nephews. To his wife he leaves his estates, real and personal, during her life or widowhood, and upon her decease the whole of the estates will devolve to his two nephews, Charles Schreiber and Arthur Thomas Schreiber, Esqrs. To the former is bequeathed the outlying farms and the London property, and to the latter nephew, Arthur Thomas Schreiber, is bequeathed the remainder of the property, which is very considerable. He is also the trustee of the estates.

Mr. Hume Greenfield has been elected assistant secretary to the Royal Geographical Society, in the place of Dr. Norton Shaw, resigned.

A Bohemian translation of Shakspeare's drama is in the course of progress. Among the translators are the names of Fr. Doucha, J. Czejka, and J. B. Maly.

The finance accounts for the past year, which have just been issued, give, as usual, a rather serious list of pensions charged upon the Consolidated Fund, and therefore not otherwise stated than in these accounts. Among the larger entries are five ex-Chancellors of England receiving £5000 a year each, two ex-Chancellors of Ireland with £3692, four retired English Judges with £ 500, two Irish with £2100, and five County Court Judges dividing £4600 between them. But these are pensions earned by personal service; perhaps not so much can be said of some others. The Earl of Ellenborough has a compensation annuity of £7500 as chief clerk of the Court of Queen's Bench; the Rev. T. Thurlow, £1028 as clerk of the hanaper in addition to £7352 as patentee of bankrupts. Viscount Avonmore receives £4199 as late registrar of the Irish Court of Chancery; the Earl of Roden £2698 as late auditor-general of the Irish Exchequer. But these pensions will come to an end; even that cannot be said of some others. There is above £23,000 a year paid in perpetual pensions, payable as long at least as there shall be an Earl Amherst or Nelson, a Lord Rodney, a Viscount Exmouth, an heir of William Penn, or of the Duke of Schomberg, and so forth. Of the limited number of first-class pensions of £2000 a year to statesmen who have been in high office, and who claim the pensions, only two are now payable—viz., to Lord Glenelg and Mr. Disraeli; Sir G. Grey's is suspended, he being again in office. Several pensions ceased in the course of the year; among them that to the family of George Canning, and that to the doorkeeper of the Irish House of Lords; but the housekeeper still lives to receive her annual compensation for loss of emoluments by the Union

Digitized by Google

FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS.

We have seldom seen a picture more appropriate in conception than *The Fiery Cross* (engraved p. 93), by Mr. J. Lamont Brodie, the President of the Manchester Academy of Fine Arts. The subject will at once suggest itself as Vich Alpine's summons to his clan, described in Scott's "Lady of the Lake." The passage more particularly illustrated occurs in the third canto, where Roderick, having consigned the terrible symbol of war and danger to his swift henchman, Malise :—

Like heathbird, when the hawks pursue,
A barge across Loch Katrine flew;
High stood the henchman on the prow,
So rapidly the bargemen row,
The bubbles, where they launched the boat,
Were all unbroken and afloat,
Dancing in foam and ripple still,
When it had near'd the mainland hill.

The Celtic character and energy are capitally rendered in every figure. The landscape, too, indicating a coming storm, lends itself to the poetry of the incident. But the best commentary on the subject of the picture we can offer will be the note by Scott himself, on "The Fiery Cross." "When," says the poet, "a chieftain designed to summon his clan upon any sudden or important emergency, he slew a goat, and, making a cross of any light wood, seared its extremities in the fire and extinguished them in the blood of the animal. This was called the *Fiery Cross;* also *Crean Tarigh*, or the *Cross of Shame*, because disobedience to what the symbol implied inferred infamy. It was delivered to a swift and trusty messenger, who ran full speed with it to the next hamlet, where he presented it to the principal person with a single word, implying the place of rendezvous. He who received the symbol was bound to send it forward with equal dispatch to the next village; and thus it passed with incredible celerity through all the district which owed allegiance to the chief, and also among his allies and neighbours if the danger was common to them. At sight of the Fiery Cross, every man, from sixteen years old to sixty, capable of bearing arms, was obliged instantly to repair in his best arms and accoutrements to the place of rendezvous. He who failed to appear suffered the extremities of fire and sword, which were emblematically denounced to the disobedient by the bloody and burnt marks upon this warlike signal." As a remarkable instance of the rapidity with which this system of telegraphy—once common to the Scandinavian as well as the Celtic nations—was carried out, Scott adds that during the civil war of 1745-6, when the Fiery Cross often made its circuit, it upon one occasion passed through the whole district of Breadalbane, a tract of thirty-two miles, in three hours.

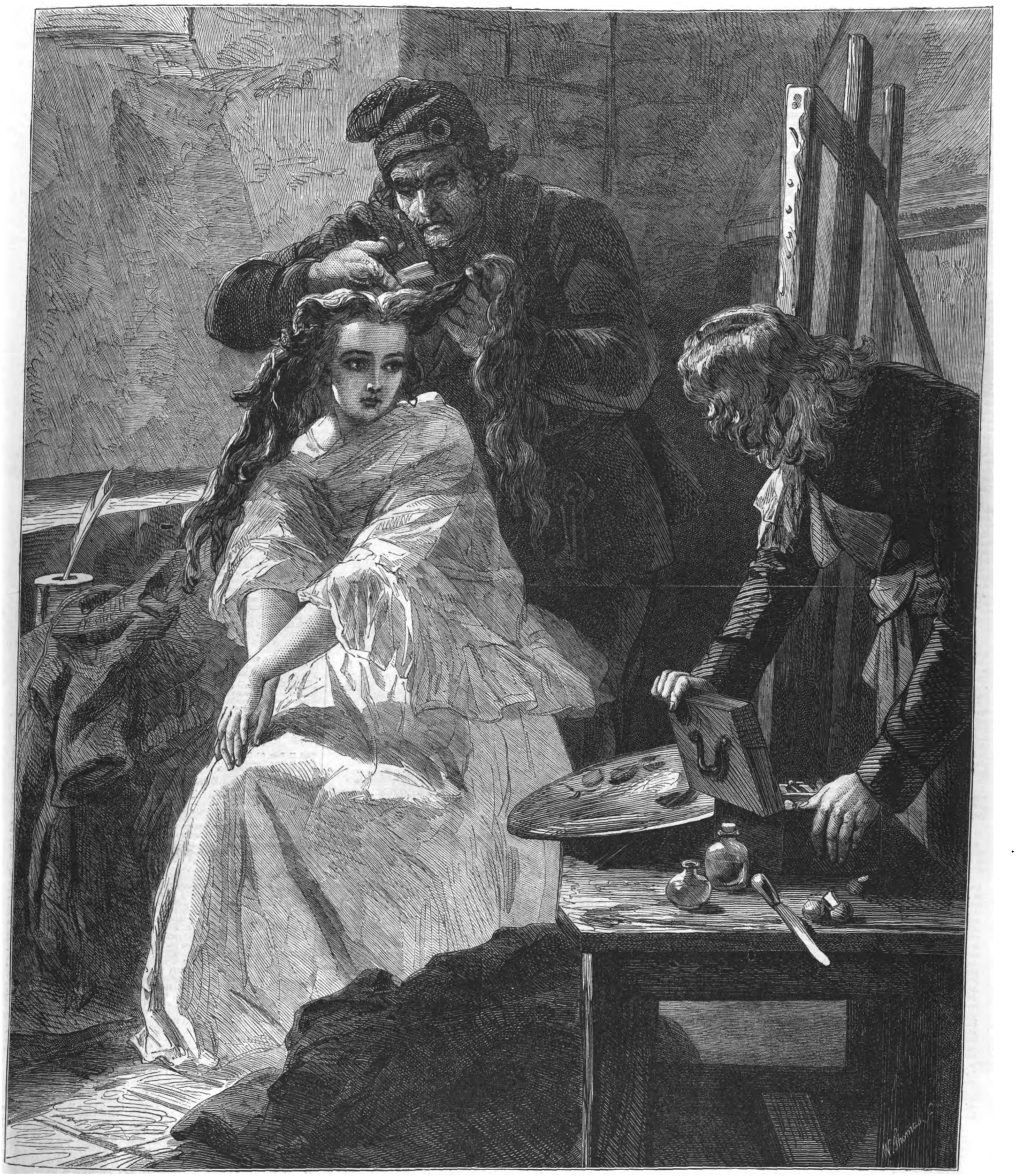
The picture by Miss Osborne (engraved on page 100) is perhaps the most pleasing and carefully painted of the four contributed by this distinguished paintress to this year's Academy exhibition. Is not the unselfishness of filial devotion pleasantly exemplified in the comely German girl, who (apparently regardless of the young lover that assuredly would fain have her to himself) patiently and cheerfully supports her slow and tottering old mother or grandmother to church? The time-bowed, wrinkled old dame is the very pattern of rigid neatness and propriety in dress and demeanour; but the fussiness of age is amusingly indicated by her pink umbrella, and, as we presume from its emptiness, her early arrival at church. Very likely she has set the example of being one of the first of the congregation for many a year. As for the third person in the picture, we can hardly have made a mistake in setting him down at once as the lover of the girl, though not perhaps yet recognised as such by the elder and more self-absorbed of the two whose coming he has anticipated. His being already waiting must be set down as a decidedly suspicious circumstance, for which, we fear, the pretty liebchen is not quite unprepared, judging from the gratification that lurks in her blushing cheek and smothered smile and peeps through her placid assumption of unconsciousness. We are, in short, driven by this picture to the conclusion that, even among German villagers, at least one motive for church-going is "to see and be seen," an imputation cast by some upon people much nearer home. The censoriously disposed may find other materials for comparison in the quaint costumes which this picture shows us are to be seen on *Sunday Morning at Betzingen* (not "Betyingen," as printed in the Academy catalogue. It appears that the inhabitants of this out-of-the-way little village of Würtemburg (on the road from Stuttgart to Tübingen) not only put on their choicest finery on Sunday, but actually reserve portions of their costume exclusively for wearing in church. The portions we allude to are the caps with the veil worn by women, and the blue coats and three-cornered hats of the men and boys. The costume is similar to that seen at Steinbach, in Hesse Cassel, which is considered the most picturesque in Germany.

"A SICK CALL," BY M. J. LAWLESS, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

We have already given a tribute of well-deserved admiration to the touching and excellently painted picture *The Sick Call*, by Mr. Lawless (engraved above). Rarely have we seen an artist make so great an advance as we find here when comparing this with last year's picture. Every figure in the barge is most appropriately conceived; and exactly suited to the age, character, and circumstance of each are the several expressions—of the good priest, with eyes closed, absorbed in silent prayer; of the poor messenger-woman, hiding her bitter grief for the peril of, probably, some near relative; of the thin sinewy boatman, straining every nerve that the priest may not be too late; of the reverent acolytes, and the boy sobered into unwonted thoughtfulness. How poetically suggestive, too, and how perfectly in keeping with the pathos of the subject, are those emblems of departing life—the hushed decline of day, the gliding boat, the flowing river! Who can, whatever his creed, witness such a scene as this unmoved? The artist has evidently painted his very picturesque background from some town of the Low Countries. The woman kneeling at the margin of the river reminds us of the extreme reverence and veneration everywhere paid on the Continent to this sacrament. A light similar to that seen in the picture always accompanies the sacrament in procession to denote (i.e., to a Catholic) the "Real Presence."

Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., has added, in the picture engraved on the next page, another to the long list of illustrations his works have supplied of that greatest of historical tragedies, the first French Revolution. And of the series — though less elaborate than several others — this is not the least welcome, because few, we think, have been so admirable for truthful realisation of character and dramatic propriety, or for manly vigour of painting and rich intensity of colour, yet so free from heaviness or garishness. The title of this picture is borrowed from words used by Charlotte Corday herself when undergoing in the cell of the Conciergerie the preparations for the guillotine. The executioner cut off her long and beautiful dark-brown tresses, tied her hands together, and then covered her white dress with the blood-red *chemise des suppliciés*, now at her side. "See," she then said with a smile and with the same heroic fortitude which hardly once forsook her from the moment she buried the dagger deep in the heart of Marat until she laid her head on the block—"the toilette of death ('*La toilette de la mort*,') made by hands a little rude, but it will conduct to immortality." The same marvellous calm in the contemplation of approaching death characterised her in her interview with the artist Hauer, an episode of which forms the subject of Mr. Ward's picture. During the time that she was being interrogated before the tribunal of the Convention she perceived among the listeners a painter sketching her portrait. Without allowing her attention to be drawn for a moment from the questions put to her, she turned with a smile towards the artist, to afford him a better view of her face. On her return to her cell she begged that the painter might be permitted to enter to finish his work. Permission was given, and while he was engaged painting she conversed with him on his art, the events of the day, and the companions of her childhood at Caen; and when he had finished she asked him to paint a miniature copy of the portrait and send it to her family. The sidelong, half timid, half sad, and pitiful look at her own image—the unconscious, half-expressed inclination to wring her hands—

Digitized by Google



"LA TOILETTE DES MORTS," BY E. M. WARD, R.A., IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

is very finely conceived in Mr. Ward's picture.] Mr. Hauer, the artist, was, as we here see, an officer of the Garde Nationale; but, as a painter, is only remembered in connection with Charlotte Corday. Mr. Ward did well, therefore, in not drawing off the attention from the principal figure; and in representing him taking a last look at his model, with his face from the spectators. The portrait is still in the family of M. Hauer. The head only was painted; but the artist, in watching the preparations for the execution, was so struck with the effect of the "sinister splendour," as Lamartine terms it, which the red chemise added to her beauty, that he subsequently painted her in this dress. Mr. Ward has very judiciously given Charlotte Corday a more refined and elevated type of head, and a finer and more fully-developed figure than in his large picture, of the heroine passing, on her way to the scaffold, Robespierre, Danton, and Camille Desmoulins. If Lamartine's eloquent description in his "Histoire des Girondins" is to be trusted, the French Judith—*l'ange de l'assassinat* he calls her—was in every way a grand and noble creature. The last thing to which we would call attention in this picture is the inkstand—intended, no doubt, to suggest the letter Charlotte had just written to Doulcet de Pontécoulant, charging him with cowardice, under the mistaken impression that he had refused to come at her request to defend her at the trial. We understand this picture is intended as a companion to one painted some four years ago, the subject of which was Fouquier Tinville reading to Marie Antoinette the acte d'accusation.

Mr. Lane Duncan, the painter of the water-colour drawing engraved on page 100, is a son of Mr. Edward Duncan, the well-known painter of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, whose "Ship in Distress" we engraved a fortnight since. As far as our memory serves, *The Young Shipwright* is the first work Mr. Duncan jun. has exhibited. As a début it is a remarkable drawing, and deserves the prominent situation it occupies on the walls of the Academy among the few works representing this popular branch of art in our principal general exhibition. It has few signs of immaturity in draughtsmanship, colour, or execution, and it would not discredit some of our most favourite painters in water colours. The subject is, of course, unpretending, and does not require the highest qualities of art, but it is treated in a way that suggests no want; the work may claim, therefore, to be good in its kind. We beg the reader to note how humorous and true in character is this weather-beaten and time-worn old salt. There is the true sea relish about him and all his belongings; and very properly he supports the social and jovial character of the British tar. We are, and probably many of our readers will be, reminded by this pleasing little drawing of carving boats in boyhood; but not all of us have had such sage superintendence. How scientifically the old sailor shuts one eye, in order with the other to scan with greater nicety the "lines" of the boy's keel. We will not part from Mr. Duncan's drawing without expressing our conviction that he will be found to redeem worthily the promise of this early work.

The Royal Commission appointed to consider the best means of improving the Royal Academy has presented its report. It recommends that the forty academicians should be raised to sixty, among whom should be eight architects and ten laymen; that the associates should be increased by thirty, and have a vote in the governing body; that the president should be elected by the governing body, and be assisted by a council of eleven; that an honorary class should be added of artists from all countries; and that another should be formed of art-workmen of distinguished eminence. The academicians, moreover, are to exhibit only four pictures instead of eight. If it be decided to rebuild the National Gallery, then the Academy might migrate, as was proposed, to Burlington-gardens. If, on the contrary, the national collection should be transferred to Burlington House, or some new edifice to be built elsewhere, then the whole of that in Trafalgar-square would be available for the Academy.

Digitized by Google

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"VOLUNTEERS' weather" stands, in a suppositious almanack, in sad contradistinction to "Queen's weather;" and heavy bets were freely laid towards the end of last week that the volunteer review at Wimbledon would take place in the midst of torrents of rain. It was the critical moment—the turning-point in the summer, which has been cold and gloomy ever since; but the elements on Saturday seemed to have relented for a few hours, and, although there was a sharp shower in the morning, the storm changed its mind in the afternoon, and, leaving Wimbledon to genial sunshine and balmy breezes, thundered down its darkness and its desolation somewhere else.

We journeyed to Wimbledon in a Hansom, and are enabled to record that the road thither was an accurate representation of what the road to Epsom should (and would, but for unpropitious skyey influences) have resembled on the last Derby Day. We were also glad to perceive that the British public are no longer in the slightest degree either terrified with or indignant at the idea of "the trail of a six-pounder," with which Mr. G. Dundas, M.P., *apropos* of the beer bill riots, once threatened them; nay, that they can stand any number of six, twelve, or eighteen pounders trailing or lumbering along the quietest suburban roads, so long as the batteries are horsed, manned, and escorted by British volunteers. Captain Jay and his valiant troop of horse artillery are, indeed, very martial, not to say ferocious in appearance; but they inspire no alarm, even in the breasts of the timidest ladies; and although it is probable that, were war to menace our inviolate shores, they would rival the prowess of the Paladins of old, it is certain that, in time of peace, they will roar you as gently as any sucking dove.

It was, indeed, a strange sight—but one as pleasant as it was unusual—to see all the grim pomp and parade of war, cannon, gunners, ammunition tumbrils, bat horses, troops of Life Guards, mounted Staff officers, orderlies, and serried bands of riflemen, tramping and galloping, and plodding and floundering through the sweet green lanes of Surrey, mingled with broughams, and phaetons, and hansoms, with chaise-carts and Putney omnibuses and pedestrians of the nomadic order—the whole enwrapped by stifling clouds of dust. It was a vast stampedo; but a rout in the right direction. Everybody was in the highest spirits. Songs and choruses enlivened the march. The police, even, were infected with the general gaiety, and smiled benignantly from behind their glazed stocks. It was quite as delightful, coming home, to see the brave defenders of their country bestriding the cannon as though they had been rocking-horses, or reclining on the tumbrils, calm in the enjoyment of the Indian weed or vociferous in the intonation of "My Mary Anne" and "The Captain in the Whiskers." The English are a strange people. They are always doing what foreigners declare them utterly incapable to do. "*Grands penseurs, grands travailleurs, très durs, mais moult fols, et hommes et femmes;*" such was the summary of the Anglo-Saxon character given by the old mediæval tourist, Sire de Barbézieux.

The volunteer review is said, on competent authority, to have been a great success, and was undeniably a brilliant climax to the festival of the admirable National Rifle Association. We will not criticise the actual proceedings — first, because it is no business of ours so to do; and, next, because from our station in the Grand Stand (for which we were indebted to the courtesy of Captain E. St. John Mildmay, the urbane and indefatigable secretary of the National Rifle Association) we could see but little to justify us in giving an account of the manœuvres. You never do see anything definite at a review; and the warriors engaged see less than the public. We know that there was a great deal of noise and a great deal of smoke, and that, during the marching past of the brigades, the Duke of Cambridge, who took up his station under the shadow of the Royal standard, was enthusiastically cheered. Lords Elcho, Ranelagh, Bury, Grosvenor, and Radstock, also came in for a large share of popular applause; so did Colonel Brewster; so did the Inns of Court Volunteers, and the Victoria Rifles, and the gallant 3rd City of London (Working Men's Corps), who were commanded by Major Richards, and of whom Lord Cardigan (who was present in plain clothes) is Colonel elect.

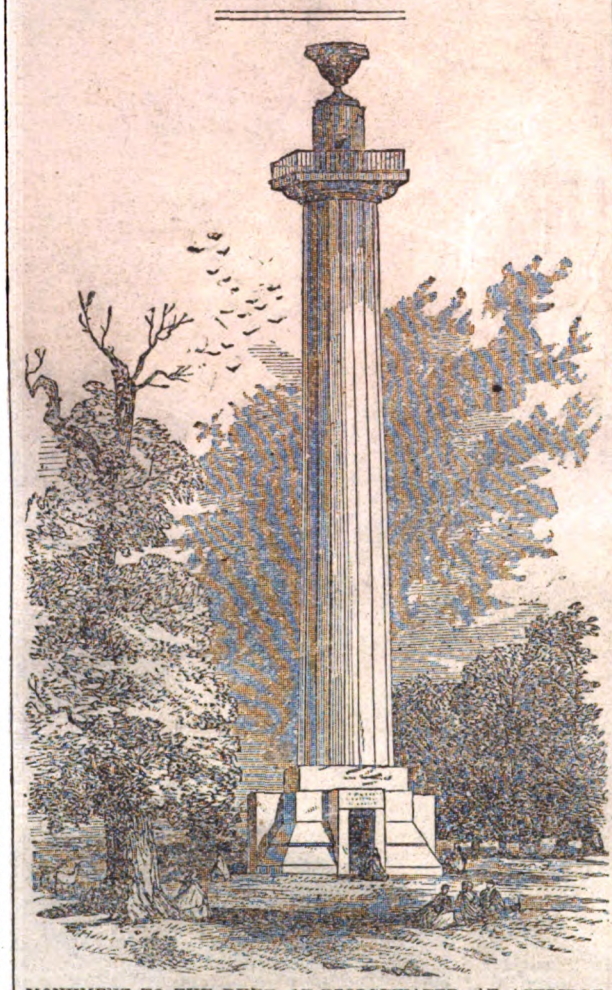
We have a little suggestion to make with regard to the Shakspeare memorial. The amalgamated committee have a grand future before them. In the names already published the public are entitled to repose every confidence; and if harmony only reigns in the executive, and they pull well together, the result can scarcely fail to be worthy of the intention. But what is the memorial to be? and where is it to be placed? We hope there is no idea of putting Shakspeare on the top of a column, or in the niche of a Gothic cross, or under the cupola of a Grecian temple. In our mind's eye we see a fitting memorial—a colossal effigy in statuary marble of the man in his habit as he lived; a noble pedestal of lofty elevation, with bas-reliefs, their subjects drawn from scenes in his plays, on the sides; at least four degrees of marble steps, and groups in bronze, figuring his attributes or the virtues he sought to inculcate—say Piety, Truth, Heroism, and Wisdom—at the corners of the base. And such a work, we take it, should not be cold and bare-looking, but enriched with coloured marbles—who would not send his biggest onyx for a medallion—after the manner of the famous Loggetta on the Piazzetta at Venice. A memorial of this character would cost a great many thousand pounds; and if all the money wanted is not readily forthcoming, all we can say is (reluctant as we are to speak disrespectfully of a lady), that Britannia is a humbug.

But where is the memorial to be? Who shall fix upon a site? You can't put Shakspeare in Trafalgar-square, with George IV., and Sir Charles Napier, and Admiral Lord Nelson, K.C.B. The parks are, one and all, inappropriate. He was no politician, and would be out of place at Westminster; and we don't think that any one has yet been bold enough to suggest his being domiciled at South Kensington. Yet it seems unanimously agreed that his monument should be an outdoor one. Might not a site for Shakspeare's monument be found at some central point of the Thames embankment? Those who have inspected the magnificent drawings prepared by Mr. Bazalgette, in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, will see that sculptural adornment on a grand scale forms a part, at least *in petto*, of his plan. To our mind a fitter place could not be found for our poet's monument than the shore of the Thames, close to Blackfriars. Close to the statue would be the house where Shakspeare's house and Shakspeare's theatre once stood; and over against it, on the opposite side of the river, would be the Bankside, the locality of another theatre indissolubly connected with Shakspeare's name. We very humbly place this suggestion at the disposal of the Shakspeare committee.

A contemporaneous sage, in criticising a burlesque at the Strand recently, enunciated the apothegm that "parody was the penalty of popularity." A good many more penalties, far unpleasanter than parody, are incurred by the ladies or gentlemen who achieve literary renown. Here is the authoress of "Aurora Floyd" and "Lady Audley's Secret" dragged through the scandal-magging columns of the country press, and exposed to every species of misrepresentation and detraction because she happened to awake one morning and find herself famous, and because London publishers find it their interest to pay her a great deal of money for her novels.

A printer and stationer at Mytongate, Hull, who was lately made bankrupt, had the assurance to attribute his failure to a heavy loss he had sustained by printing and publishing a book called "Three Times Dead; or, the Secret of the Heart," written for him in 1860 by Miss Braddon. He represented that "he had sustained a loss of £210, or thereabouts, in his production, the whole of the liabilities of which he took upon himself, having accepted from her the manuscript, and secured its copyright, both of which he now held." He also said that he had lost a considerable sum in having printed a poem of Miss Braddon's entitled "Garibaldi!" The lawyer who appeared to support the bankrupt said he understood that, for a recent work, Miss Braddon got from her publisher £8000, and that she could now very well afford to recognise an old confederate; and his Honour the County Court Judge coolly remarked to the bankrupt, "Well, perhaps the lady will give you some suitable present now that she has become so popular, and made so much by her performances." We may add that the bankrupt owed £276 18s. 7½d., that he had £12 12s. 3d. owing to him, and that his assets were "nearly nil." As regards Miss Braddon's "confederacy" with him, we believe the truth of the matter to be this. That the authoress of "Three Times Dead" received from her "printer and publisher" at Hull the magnificent sum, in all, of *two pounds ten shillings;* that the book (which was to have been issued in weekly numbers) was never brought to a conclusion in that form; that, so far from the copyright being the property of the Hull bookseller, Miss Braddon has since republished it herself in London, under the title of "The Trail of the Serpent;" and that the bankrupt first undertook the publication at his own risk and peril, and could not have lost fifty pounds by the six numbers he printed. Furthermore, we are assured that the poem of "Garibaldi" was not printed in Hull at all, but in London. After you have been struggling and striving for years—after you have drained the cup of poverty to the dregs, and become satiated with that hope deferred which maketh the heart sick—it sometimes happens (not always) that, if you have genius and opportunity, and your health holds up, you become a celebrity and reap a rich reward. And then you are at once fair game for the whole tribe of impecunious gentry. You had need, in good sooth, to get £8000, or £4000, or £2000 for a novel; everybody is "down on you," everybody begs, everybody borrows, everybody expects that you will make him a "suitable present." It is the old story of the physician and his fees. We grumble at having to hand a guinea to the gentleman who merely feels our pulse and looks at our tongue; but we don't consider the weeks, the months, the years the physician has spent in toilsome and exhaustive study—in poverty and obscurity, it may be—waiting for those guineas so slow to come. Miss Braddon is not, it appears, to be held exempt from the usual income tax levied upon popularity. What a comfortable thing it is not to be popular at all. Time was when we yearned for literary fame, and courted the patronage of publishers for our novels and our essays; but we have grown wiser since then, and we rejoice to say that the profits of a neat commission agency in Crutchedfriars and one of the sweetest and snuggest ready-money concerns in the chandlery line (a corner shop, too), to be found at the East-end, bid fair to compensate for our abandonment of literary ambition.

The public are anxiously waiting for Messrs. Day and Mr. W. H. Russell's "Wedding at Windsor," which will doubtless be as gorgeous as gold, colours, and a graphic style can make it; and for the engravings from the grand pictures of the nuptials of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales which Mr. Frith and Mr. Thomas have been commissioned to paint. But as Rome was not built in a day, so must many months elapse before engravings of these important works can be issued. Meanwhile we hear that Mr. Mayall, of Regent-street, has been graciously favoured by the Prince with sittings for his Royal Highness's portrait in his robes of the Order of the Garter, as worn at the wedding. The Princess has also given sittings in her bridal robes and train, as have likewise Princess Frederick William of Prussia, Princesses Alice, Helena, Louisa, and others of the distinguished party. This new and interesting series of photographs have been submitted to the inspection of her Majesty the Queen, and, having met with the Royal approbation, permission has been kindly accorded to Mr. Mayall for their publication, and they will be issued to the world on the 1st of August next.



MONUMENT TO THE DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER, AT ASHRIDGE, THE SEAT OF EARL BROWNLOW.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE racing of the last few days has not been remarkable. Liverpool never had a worse meeting, and no light was thrown on the St. Leger. Abingdon was in great force; Stamford held its ground well, and little Midnight Mass, who justified his owner's confidence and the 5 to 1 on him, bids fair to beat more horses than will beat him at Epsom. The Derby for 1865 has closed with 253 subscribers, being the largest entry, save two, on record; and the St. Leger, which is now looked upon as the "golden uncertainty of the year," has outdone itself, and is only in a minority of four. The Oaks shares in the universal prosperity, with 199—more by 8 than it ever had before.

At the Hamburg Show, Vortex took the head prize, beating Hobbie Noble, Mainstone, and several others.

The Free Foresters made free to beat Surrey by four wickets, and only sent in thirteen out of their fourteen for the first innings. Ratliff's and Buchanan's bowling was such a puzzler to the Surrey men that they only made 34 in their first innings, but learnt how to play it as if by magic at the second time of asking. Cambridge v. M.C.C. and Ground was a most fickle match. The latter were left 106 to the bad after the first innings; but Grundy and Willsher's bowling was so fatal, and Tom Hearne's 77 and Mr. E. T. Drake's 59 proved such rare rates in aid that they wiped off all arrears, and won by 44. Carpenter's 60 and Hayward's 44 were, as usual, very masterly, and the latter and Tarrant took every wicket, directly or indirectly. These three Cambridgeshire cracks deny that they ever refused to play for their county at the Oval. It is gratifying to hear such a disavowal from men whom we looked upon as about the last who would try to undermine common cricket interests; and we should now like to hear the secretary's reply and explanation as to why the match went off. Harrow v. Eton was again the most fashionable affair of the season; but it unfortunately ended in a draw, when Harrow had 204 to make. Yorkshire v. Notts was a glorious match, and the former, who lost Atkinson's services, were just beaten by six. Grundy was the Notts hero, and was chaired with the highest enthusiasm; and Anderson (82) and "Yorkshire Stephenson" did nobly for their county. Surrey v. Sussex was a remarkable match. Griffith contributed 89 to the Surrey 234; and then John Lillywhite shewed in his old form for Sussex, and his 90 and Ellis's 83 swelled the score to 369. Ellis's bowling in the second, as well as in the first innings, was pretty nearly all in all to Surrey; but Griffith (142) and Mr. Burbidge (101) were regular stickers, and Sussex had their 249 staring them in the face. Their luck then deserted them, and six were out for 76, when this remarkable match, in which four innings averaged 104, was left drawn. Mortlock and the slows (which had been hit freely at Brighton) were supreme in the Kent v. Surrey match. For the former county Mr. Kelson made 122, leaving Surrey with 191 to get to win. This task they accomplished in splendid style. The third day's play took place last Saturday. Mortlock and Jupp went first to the wickets, and they began the batting in earnest against the bowling of Mr. W. S. Norton and Willsher. Mortlock played in his usual excellent style, and marked 20. When he retired the score stood at 42. H. H. Stephenson took his place, and the spectators were delighted with the batting that ensued between him and Jupp—twos, threes, and fours being very common, with now and then a five. The change of bowling was various, but without effect; and such was their masterly play that they rubbed off the runs and won the match, Jupp giving the winning hit for two amidst vociferous applause. 192 for the loss of one wicket! The following is the score:—Kent, 418; Surrey, 419.

The Durham county show of hounds and hunters will be held at Redcar on Friday next, with Mr. Tom Parrington as M.C. once more in the former department. Four well-known masters of hounds have accepted office as judges, and the entries are from nine English and four Scottish kennels. Lord Wemyss intends to defend his champion cup of 1862 against all comers, some of whom show six couples, or two lots.

CLOSE OF THE WIMBLEDON PRIZE-MEETING.

THE annual prize-meeting of the National Rifle Association for this year was brought to a close yesterday week. Among other features, indeed the chief feature, of attraction was the conclusion of the match between the English and the Scotch marksmen, which had been partly contested on the previous day. Every shot was watched by a host of excited partisans; every hit called forth rounds of applause, while the few misses or indifferent shots produced nearly as much dismay as though they had hit the lookers-on. At last, after a gallantly-contested struggle, fortune declared in favour of the English, who won the match by 83 points. Last year the Scottish eight were defeated by 166 points.

The regulations for the contest, framed by Lord Bury and Captain Horatio Ross, and sanctioned by the Council of the Association, provided that every competitor should fire fifteen shots at each of three ranges—800, 900, and 1000 yards. In nearly every case the Whitworth rifle was used, and the recumbent position in firing was chosen by the competitors. There were, however, some exceptions. Lord Elcho and Major Halford preferred the sitting posture, and Mr. Farquharson fired in the peculiar attitude in which he is so much at home that while in the act of assuming it he seems to be dropping off to sleep and forgetting all about the match.

On Thursday night the close of the 900 yards left the numbers—for England, 782; Scotland, 751; a majority of 31 for the English Eight. At the 1000 yards England made 302 points and Scotland 248, bringing up the total at the three distances to 1082 against 999. The total number of points which could possibly be made with bull's-eyes by the eight competitors at the three ranges, fifteen shots at each range, was 1440. The English shooting gave an average of centres all round and two shots to spare. The elect of Scotland were 81 below the average of centres. At the 1000-yards range, Lieutenant-Colonel Halford made a total score of 43 marks, which comprised three bull's-eyes, nine centres, two outers, and one miss. Although Sergeant Smith, in his total score at this range, was two behind Colonel Halford, he made six bull's-eyes, five centres, one outer, and unfortunately missed three times. Captains Heaton and Rowland each made 40 marks. At the same range, 1000 yards, Scotland's representatives did not make collectively or individually such high total scores as the England men did. Capt. H. Ross headed the list with 41 marks. His first shot was a ricochet, the next a bull's-eye, followed by two centres, an outer, then another bull's eye, five centres, two bull's-eyes, one outer, and a miss.

The following is the complete score of the shooting:—

ENGLAND.

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1000 Yards.	Total at the 3 distances.
Lord Bury, Capt. 8th Civil Service.. ..	51	50	36 ..	137
Lieut.-Col. Halford, Leicester	49	52	43 ..	144
Captain Heaton, 3rd Manchester	54	56	40 ..	150
Lord Ducie	51	39	35 ..	125
Sergt.-Major Smith, Victorias	49	55	41 ..	145
Lieut. Hawker, South Middlesex	48	47	37 ..	132
Private Ashton, Liverpool, R. B.	47	50	30 ..	127
Capt. Rowland, 55th Foot	37	45	40 ..	122
	386	394	302	1082

SCOTLAND.

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1000 Yards.	Total at the 3 distances.
Capt. H. Ross, 6th Kincardine	55	51	41 ..	147
Capt. E. Ross, Cambridge	52	53	28 ..	133
Lord Elcho, London Scottish	42	38	26 ..	106
Lieut. Colin Ross, Cheshire	45	43	28 ..	116
Hercules Ross, Bengal Civil Service ..	50	50	32 ..	132
Master of Lovat, Inverness	46	37	33 ..	116
Corp. W. Fergusson, Inverness	52	43	32 ..	127
J. Farquharson	47	47	28 ..	122
	389	362	248	999

On Friday night there was no small amount of fun and joviality in camp. A huge bonfire blazed, and unbounded hospitality was shown to all dwellers or lingerers in camp. The police band (G division) performed a selection of popular airs, and Mr. Harris, of the Victorias, told in song "the affecting story of Jack and the Mermaid, as related by an eyewitness." The proceedings were kept up until a late hour.

This, the fourth grand meeting of the National Rifle Association, has certainly been the most successful in every point of view that the association has held. The number of entries greatly exceeded that of any former year. For the House of Lords there were 1334 entries; for the Queen's, 1171. For the *Saturday Review* and Lord Vernon's prizes there were 1400 entries, the shooting being on the Swiss Canton system. For the All Comers', small bore, at 200 yards, the entries were 177; at 300 yards, 258; and at 600 yards, 235. The 'Enfield All Comers,' at the 200 yards, numbered 859; at the 500 yards range, 993. For the Rifle Derby there were 38 entries; and for the Oaks, 121. The Duke of Cambridge's prize brought 65 entries; the Duke of Wellington's, 124. For the extra prizes the numbers were—first series, 131; second, 488; third, 285; fourth, 388; and fifth, 145. The running man and running deer also yielded a handsome sum to the association out of the per centage of receipts which they receive. On the 8th the entries for the running man were 647, and 4 bull's-eyes were made; on the 10th, 632 entries, 12 bull's-eyes; on the 13th, 274 entries, 5 bull's-eyes; on the 15th, there were 532 entries and 13 bull's-eyes—making a total of 2085 entries, who made 35 bull's-eyes, the average of which was 52s. At the running deer the entries were, on the 7th, 416, bull's-eyes 13; 9th, 1106, 24 bull's-eyes; 11th, 576, with 33 bull's-eyes; 13th, 353, and 13 bull's-eyes; 14th, 406, and 27 bull's-eyes; on the 16th, 519, and 26 bull's-eyes—the total number of entries being 3376, the total of bull's-eyes made, 136; and the average value, 19s. 6d. The following is the total result of the pool-shooting:—

	Entries.	Bull's-eyes.	Average value.
Enfield	200	9-10 .. 599 ..	13s. 0d.
Enfield	500	8380 .. 254 ..	30s. 6d.
Members' pool ..	200	813 .. 144 ..	4s. 0d.
Small bore ..	200	4039 .. 304 ..	10s. 6d.
Small bore ..	500	4141 .. 214 ..	14s. 6d.

It is gratifying to state that the commissariat department, last year so open to reproach, has been in the present instance a decided success. The following statistics of the refreshments consumed at the Wimbledon rifle contest will be interesting to many:—Six tons of cooked meat, 200 hams, 2000 quartern loaves (baked here), two tons of potatoes, 2000 quarts of shelled green peas, 1250 lb. of salmon, 12 chests of tea (400 lb.), 200 lb. of coffee, one ton of loaf sugar, 1000 fruit tarts in dishes, 600 dozen of Bass's bottled ale, 300 dozen of stout in bottle, 1000 dozen of ginger beer, 40 barrels of Guinness's stout, 50 barrels of ale (Mr. Jennison's home-brewed), 300 lb. of cheese, 1800 lb. of fresh butter, 5000 2d. Eccles' cakes, 5000 1d. buns, 2000 3d. veal pies, 2000 dozen of lemonade, soda, and Seltzer water, with proportionate quantities of claret and other wines, spirits, &c. Six tons of ice were also used during the meeting. The whole of the meat, hams, bread, pastry, &c., were cooked ovens specially constructed of iron by the purveyor, Mr. Jennison.

REVIEW AND SHAM FIGHT.

On Saturday there was a review and sham fight of some of the principal volunteer corps of London and the neighbourhood, in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge. His Royal Highness was accompanied by a brilliant Staff and escorted by a company of the Life Guards. The attack was commanded by Major-General Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, and the defending party was under the command of Major-General Lord Frederick Paulet. The following officers commanded brigades:—Lieut.-Colonel Lord Colville, Viscount Ranelagh, Lord Elcho, Earl Grosvenor, Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Brewster, Lord Radstock, Marquis of Donegal, T. E. Bigge.

Although the whole force of volunteers present did not probably exceed 7000 men, the demonstration was in every respect a great success. The hour fixed for the commencement of the manœuvres was five o'clock, but by delays in the railway transit some of the corps did not arrive till nearly six, when the attack commenced.

The attacking force had formed its line of battle, with the 1st Middlesex Artillery on its right flank, in a direct line, in the rear of the long-range butts extending from Cæsar's Camp across the common in front of Coomb-wood, its left resting on the Rochampton-road. The defenders had their advanced line in the rear of the first range of butts, and between them and the long range, and were supported by the 18-pounder guns of the 3rd Middlesex Artillery posted between their advanced line and their reserves on the brow of the ravine between the shooting-points and the

Digitized by Google

short-range targets. The defending force began the engagement with the apparent object of turning the left flank of the attacking force, and for this purpose the 29th North Middlesex Rifles were sent out as skirmishers, with other regiments in support, and, with a view to check the movement, the artillery opened fire from the right, and the guns of the Honourable Artillery Company from the left. The Queen's (Westminster), on the right of the attacking force, then threw out skirmishers to engage the defender's left flank, and some splendid skirmishing took place among the fern and furze bushes, which afforded excellent cover. Ultimately the right flank of the defenders was turned, but the engagement was renewed on their changing front and retiring to the second line of defence. While the Queen's and the artillery, taking ground to the right, crossed the common with other attacking battalions in the direction of Wimbledon to intercept the enemy taking up any strong position in that quarter, the London Brigade was engaged with the South Middlesex and the reserve of the enemy, who were driven in upon the main body. By this time Lord Radstock's brigade, which had previously borne the brunt of the engagement on the left, returned in the direction of the grand stand, whilst the main defending army advanced to meet the enemy, who had by this time completely changed front, and formed a formidable line of battle facing to the north and the grand stand, extending right across the common from east to west. Here it was evident the grand climax to the mimic battle was to take place. The artillery guns blazed away from both flanks of the attack with astounding rapidity and still greater noise, whilst they were replied to by the guns of a portion of the 3rd Middlesex, which had also changed their front on the edge of the ravine. Both armies kept up a continuous rattling file-firing, when the volleys of the besiegers were brought into play with such tremendous effect that the defenders were seen to be rapidly retreating, and, in order to prevent such a retreat being converted into a rout, the brigade under Lord Radstock deployed from columns into line, and prepared to take a position in support of their comrades. At this moment, however, the defenders appeared to rally, and poured a general volley into the attacking army, who, nothing daunted, continued to advance, and, having halted and fired a splendid volley of the whole line, the signal was given, and the grand charge took place, thus bringing these most interesting proceedings, as far as the evolutions were concerned, to a close. The firing ceased soon after eight o'clock, and, the Duke of Cambridge having stationed himself by the flagstaff in front of the stand, the troops wheeled round in column on the eastern side of the inclosure, and marched past.

The marching past was a brilliant affair, the Victorias and other distinguished corps receiving the loud applause of the spectators as they were recognised. Lord Elcho, at the head of the London Scottish, was most enthusiastically cheered. The assemblage of spectators was exceedingly numerous, taxing to the uttermost the resources of the South-Western Railway, and blocking up the various roads giving access to the common.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

At the Crystal Palace, on Monday, the successful competitors at the Wimbledon meeting were presented with the prizes which they had won by their skill in the use of the rifle. There was a very large attendance of volunteers and their friends, the ladies being largely in the ascendant. The ceremony took place in the central transept, which, with the galleries around it and the nave on each side for some distance, was crowded. The front of the grand orchestra was arranged as a dais, in the centre of which was placed a chair of state for the Duke of Cambridge, by whom the prizes were presented. In front and to the right and left of this chair long tables extended, upon which the rewards—consisting of silver shields, vases, and cups of all sizes and in various designs, in frosted and burnished silver, rifles, medals, and purses artistically grouped, or conspicuous in their individual grandeur, according to their value and importance, were displayed. The orchestral seats and the space immediately behind the chair of state were set apart as reserved seats for the members of the council and the more distinguished of the company. Suspended from the fronts of the galleries and draped down the sides of the orchestra were numerous flags bearing devices emblematic of the occasion; and waving prominently in the foreground on each side of the Duke were two long scarlet streamers, bearing in white letters the names of the nine successful champions in the international match between England and Scotland. A company of the London Rifle Brigade did duty as a guard of honour and received his Royal Highness with presented arms, their band playing at the same time the National Anthem. The Duke having taken his seat, Lord Elcho in a few words explained the object of the meeting, and then called up in their order those who had distinguished themselves in the competition, beginning with the winner of the bronze medal of the association, proceeding onwards to the more important association cup, the Ashburton and Elcho challenge shields, the St. George's vase, the Parliamentary, the Prince of Wales's, and her Majesty's prizes, and winding up with the Consolation, which last-named, Lord Elcho explained, was given by the ladies, to be competed for by those only who had been unfortunate in the struggle for the other prizes in the programme, and appealing to the vast assemblage of ladies present, and through them to the fairer portion of the population throughout the kingdom, for such an augmentation of the funds applicable to this prize in future years as should extend the consolation to a greater number of the defeated. The prizemen present (of whom there was scarcely more than a moiety) then received their rewards from the hands of his Royal Highness, accompanied in conspicuous instances—as that of the Ross family, three of whom, the father and two sons, took nine of the principal prizes, and that of the Eton scholars who had won the public schools prize—with some appropriate compliments.

Mr. Ross, sen., as the captain of the unsuccessful Scotch nine in the international match, moved a vote of thanks to his Royal Highness for presiding, and acknowledging in grateful terms the valuable aid and encouragement the Duke had given to the rifle volunteer movement. This was seconded by Viscount Bury, the captain of the nine successful English champions.

The Duke of Cambridge, in reply, said that he had really had a remarkably easy task to perform, and one that was very gratifying to his feelings. It was a great pleasure to him to have the opportunity of presenting to the successful competitors at the late Wimbledon meeting the prizes they had so well won and so richly deserved. The mover and seconder of the resolution had been pleased to speak of the assistance and encouragement he (the Duke) had given to the volunteer movement. All he could say was that if he had been able in any way to promote the efficiency of the volunteer force he was more than paid by what he had witnessed at the present meeting. Last year the question of the annual meeting of the Rifle Association at Wimbledon was brought under notice by his noble friend the Prime Minister, who did the association the honour of coming down to the Crystal Palace to distribute the prizes; and, after what had fallen from his noble friend on that and on other occasions, it was unnecessary for him to speak of the value of such an association. And with regard to the prizemen of the present year, their respective merits had been so admirably described by his noble friend Lord Elcho that he had nothing more to say in regard to those gentlemen than to congratulate them on their success. He observed among them many who had repeatedly passed before him. He rejoiced to find that those gentlemen were as keen and as anxious in the cause of rifle-shooting as they had shown themselves in previous years; but it struck him that most of them were such admirable shots that they literally carried away all the valuable prizes as they pleased. The consequence of this was that the area of competition was considerably reduced; and he could not help thinking that these unerring shots would themselves like to see more prizemen coming in from the general body; and that although they, as the best marksmen, would tell, and were entitled, no doubt, to carry off the highest prizes, they would agree with him in the desirability of multiplying the lesser prizes so as to extend them over a larger area of competitors. In this respect he thought there was still a little fault in the arrangements which it would be well to meet. He knew this was a difficult point to arrange; but he believed it was capable of a happy solution, and he believed the most distinguished prizemen who had presented themselves that day would be the first to agree in, or to propose, the change he suggested. He was delighted to see the young gentlemen of Eton who had distinguished themselves, and to whom he had had the pleasure of handing the Ashburton challenge shield. Having lived a long time at Windsor, he had a great affection for Eton, and he rejoiced to see Eton successful on this occasion for the public schools prize. At the same time he hoped every large school would endeavour in another year to send up as good a set of young men to compete with them. In a national point of view, he considered it an advantage that our great public schools evinced an interest in this rifle volunteer movement, and that competition in the use of the rifle was becoming a national amusement; and it was a source of great satisfaction to him to see that in our great educational establishments the love of this useful, athletic, and healthful sport was inculcated in early youth. He was told by Lord Elcho that the recent meeting at Wimbledon had been a great success as regarded the competition and the excellence of the shooting, and, he believed, equally so in regard to all the arrangements; but that, financially, it had not been so prosperous as he could have wished. This was an awkward subject to bring under the notice of such a meeting as the present; but it was only right that, when they were informed of the agreeable side of the question, they should be reminded that it was impossible to keep up these great and useful gatherings unless the funds flowed in a little more liberally. He trusted that the public interest in the movement would be kept up and increased, and that when they again met next year there would be no doubt or question as to the usefulness, the permanency, and the extended influence of the National Rifle Association. He concluded by thanking Lord Elcho and the council for their care and attention in carrying out the objects of the association.

Later in the evening the volunteers mustered in considerable force on the lawn, in the lower portion of the grounds, for competition in athletic sports and pastimes—Lord Elcho, Earl Grosvenor, and Sir Joseph Paxton acting as umpires. The contests included—Flat race, 100 yards; hurdle race, 300 yards; throwing the hammer; high jump; flat race, 300 yards, putting the stone, 28 lb.; running broad jump, sack race, and other sports and pastimes of a similar character.

Horatio James Huggins, Esq., has been appointed Queen's Advocate for the colony of Sierra Leone.

We have received from Messrs. Bacon and Co., Paternoster-row, a copy of their new map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, showing the strategical points in connection with the movements of the contending armies in the last State.

A gentleman, under the initials of "A. B.," residing in Chatham, has presented £50 to the National Life-boat Institution to enable it to establish a life-boat on the coast, in memory of his deceased wife, after whom the boat is to be named. The late William Currie, Esq., banker, of Cornhill, has left the National Life-boat Institution a legacy of £200.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE NEW CHESS MAGAZINE.—The proprietors of this new candidate for public favour request us to notice that their engagement with Mr. Harrwitz has terminated, and they intend to intrust the editorship of their periodical to an Englishman in future.

W. T. P.—They shall be examined.

F. R. S. and A SUBSCRIBER.—We have not heard that the *Régence* is defunct, but it is some time since a number has reached this country.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1011 by Perkus, I. O. G., Wilfred, Sigma, T. V. S., Wee Pawn, W. I. S., Iota, Box and Cox, T. R. D., F. R. S., M. P., T. W. B., X. Y. Z., Percy, W. W. M., Gorilla, Sam, C. H. S., H. S., Peon, D. D., F. A. S., Gregory, T. M. B., Larry, Peterkin, Old Joe, Punch, B. S. K., Peregrine, Stanley, G. A. C., W. S. E., F. L., Caroline, Pip, R. R. K., T. F. B., Victoria, I. W. I., S. H. J., W., Vernon, Benjamin, Nogo, G. W. R., Felix, T. D. H., Vincent, S. M., R. C. S. are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1011.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 7th	R at Q B 2nd takes Kt, or (*a*)	2. B to Q sq	R takes B (best)
		3. B to K 7th	Kt takes B
(*a*) 1.	R at Q sq takes Kt		
(Any other move than taking the Kt accelerates the mate)		(If any other move, then, 4. Q to K Kt 4th (ch), and, 5. B takes P. Mate.)	
2. B to K 7th	R takes B		
3. B to Q sq.		4. R to Kt 4th (ch), and Q mates	
And mates in two more moves.			

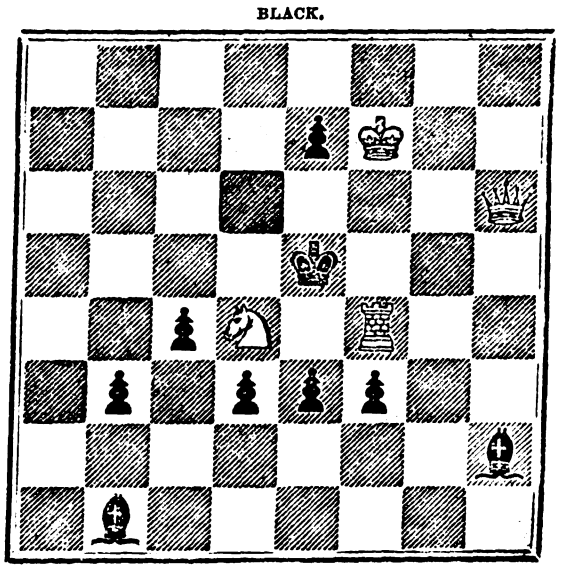
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1012.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K B 2nd	R to Q Kt 2nd (*a*)	2. Q takes B	Q to Q 5th (best)
		3. Q takes Q P	
(*a*) 1.	B to Q 2nd	(If White play Q takes Q, Black will play R to Q Kt 7th.)	
(If Black play 1. Q to K R 4th, then follows 2. R takes Q, &c.		3.	Q to K B 8th (best)
2. Q takes B	Q to Q 5 h (best)	4. Kt to K B 2nd (ch)	Q takes Kt
3. Q takes Q	It to K B 8th	5. Q to K R 2nd.	Mate.
4. Q to K Kt sq (ch)	R takes Q		
5. Kt to K B 2nd.	Mate.		

PROBLEM NO. 1013.

By Mr. CONRAD BAYER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in three moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

A lively Specimen of the Evans' Gambit, played lately by correspondence between Mr. A. KEMPE and Mr. JONES, the hon. secretary of the Dublin Chess Club.

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. Castles	P to Q 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	12. Kt to Q B 3rd	Castles
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	13. Kt to Q 4th	K to R sq
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	14. P to K B 4th	P to K B 4th
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th	15. P to K 5th	P takes P
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	16. P takes P	P to Q B 4th
7. P takes P	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	17. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K Kt 3rd
8. B to Q 2nd		18. P to Q 6th	P to Q R 3rd
(The first player obtains a fine game by moving his King to B sq at this point.)		19. P to K 6th	P to Q Kt 4th
8.	B takes B (ch)	20. Q R to Q sq	R to K B 3rd
9. Q takes B	Kt to K R 3rd	21. P to K 7th	Q to K sq
10. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 2nd	22. Kt to Q 5th	And Black resigns.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Mr. STAUNTON gave the odds of the Pawn and Two Moves to an Amateur.

(*Remove White's K B Pawn from the Board.*)

BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th		23. K Kt to K 2nd	R to K B 6th
2. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	24. Q to K Kt sq	Kt to K B 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K 4th	25. P to Q R 6th	R to Q 2nd
4. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 2nd	26. R to Q R 4th	Q to K B 2nd
5. B to K Kt 5th	P to Q 3rd	27. R to Q Kt 4th	R to Q sq
6. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd	28. R to Q Kt 7th	Q to Q B 5th
7. B to K 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	29. Q takes Q R P	R to Q 8th (ch)
8. B to K 2nd	P to Q B 3rd		
9. P takes P	P takes P	(White's position is so critical that he thought it well to draw the game; we believe, however, he might have won it by taking the Q Kt; for, suppose—	
10. P to K B 4th	Q to Q B 2nd		
11. P takes K P	P takes P	29.	R takes Kt
12. P to K R 5th		30. Kt takes R	
(To shut in the adverse K Kt.)		If, 30. R to K 7th (ch), 31. R to K B 7th (ch), White takes the Rook with his Queen, and must win.	
12.	B to K 3rd		
13. B to Q B 5th	Q R to Q sq	30.	R to Q 8th (ch)
14. B to Q 3rd	Kt to Q B sq	31. K to B 2nd (best) (next move)	Q to R 8th (ch), and mates
15. B takes B	K R takes B		
16. Q to K 2nd	B to K Kt 5th	30. Kt takes R	R to K B 8th (ch)
17. Q to K 3rd	Kt takes K R P	31. K takes R	Q takes Kt (ch)
18. R to K R 4th	Q to Q 2nd	32. K to Kt sq	Q takes Kt (ch),
19. P to K Kt 3rd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd	and the game is drawn by perpetual check.	
20. P to Q R 4th	Q to K 3rd		
21. P to Q R 5th	Kt to Q B 5th		
22. B takes Kt	Q takes B		

CHESS IN AUSTRIA.

An amusing little Game between Mr. C. BAYER, the celebrated Problem Composer, and Professor S. (*Cunningham Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	15. B takes Kt	P takes B
3. B to Q B 4th	B to K 2nd	16. Q to K sq	R to K 5th
4. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K R 5th (ch)	17. Q to K Kt 3rd (ch)	K to R sq
5. P to K Kt 3rd	P takes P	18. Kt to Q B 3rd	R takes Q P
6. Castles	P takes P (ch)	19. Q to K B 2nd	R to Q 7th
7. K to R sq	B to K B 3rd	20. Q to K R 4th	P to K B 4th
8. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	21. Q to K R 6th	R takes B P
9. P takes B	Kt takes P	22. R to K Kt sq	P takes R becoming a Queen (ch)
10. B to K 2nd	Castles		
11. P to Q 4th	P to Q B 3rd	23. R takes Q, and wins.	
12. B to K Kt 5th	Q Kt to Q 2nd		
13. Kt to K 5th	R to K sq		

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1339.—By Mr. BEHRENDS.

(One of the competing problems in the late tourney.)

White: K at Q R 3rd, Q at K Kt 7th, Rs at Q 5th and Q Kt sq, B at K B 5th, Kt at K B 3rd and K 2nd, P at Q B 3rd.

Black: K at Q B 3rd, R at Q Kt sq, B at Q sq, Kt at Q B 4th; Ps at K B 3rd, K 5th, Q Kt 2nd, and Q R 3rd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1340.—By F. C., Brasenose College, Oxford.

White: K at Kt 2nd, Rs at K Kt 8th and K B 3rd, Bs at K 2nd and Q Kt 6th, Kts at K 4th and Q R 7th, Ps at K 5th and Q 5th.

Black: K at Q 2nd, R at Q R sq, Bs at K sq and Q Kt 5th, Ps at K Kt 2nd and K B 2nd. White to play, and mate in three moves.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

CLEVEDON, July 18, 1862.

SIR,—With reference to a notice to "A Subscriber," which appears in your Impression of to-day, permit me to inform your correspondent that an account of the meeting of the British Chess Association at Bristol in 1861, together with a selection of the games played during the congress, will be incorporated with the Book of the Proceedings of the Association in London last year, which is now, I believe, on the eve of publication.—I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,

H. A. KENNEDY, Chairman of the Committee of the B.C.A. for 1861.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE INUNDATION OF THE NILE.—The source of the Nile and the cause of its annual inundation have remained unknown even to the present time. In a paper on the subject by Mr. Wm. Ferrel in the American *Journal of Science*, he states his conviction that it is by no means certain that Lake Nyanza, discovered by Captain Speke, having its southern limit in latitude 2 deg. 30 min. S., and longitude 33 deg. 30 min. E., and said by the natives to extend three hundred miles in a northern direction, is the source of the Nile. Mr. Ferrel also dissents from Sir Roderick Murchison's theory, that the annual inundation is due to the abundant discharge of water from this lake in the rainy season. After alluding to the great water-shed of the Orinoco and Amazon, due to a great rainy belt in South America, which is not stationary but vibrates with the seasons over nearly 1000 miles in latitude, he expresses his opinion that the inundation of the Nile may be caused in a similar manner. He considers that there is good ground to suppose the existence of a vibrating rainy belt in Africa, which would be between the parallels of 5 deg. and 7 deg. north latitude from May to November. The great water-shed drained by the Blue Nile and its tributaries, embracing nearly all Abyssinia and also several important tributaries of the White Nile, is situated between these latitudes. Hence (he says) the immense amount of rain falling in this region during the rainy season must cause an inundation of the Nile, as it does of the Orinoco and Amazon. "The rainy belt, from November to May, is, perhaps, mostly south of the equator; and the source of the Nile or some of its tributaries must enter into this belt during this season, or the Nile, flowing more than 1000 miles through a rainless region, from which it does not receive a single tributary, however small, could not be supplied with water." This is an argument in favour of the hypothesis that the Nile has its source in Lake Nyanza. But Mr. Ferrel thinks "that the water-shed of the lake would not be more than sufficient to supply the Nile at low water, and that, if ever the geography and meteorology of this region be well understood, the cause of the inundation of the Nile will be found in latitudes further north."

THE ANCIENT SHELL-MOUNDS OF SCOTLAND have been visited by Mr. John Lubbock, F.R.S., who records his experience in the *Natural History Review*. The remains explored by him are in Elgin, and he derived much assistance from the Rev. George Gordon, of Birnie, who drew attention to the subject in April last. The first shell-mound examined was at Bannat Hill, near Burghead, near the railway. It was a small, nearly circular heap, about six yards in diameter, resting on a nucleus of sand. Periwinkles are most abundant. It also contained limpets, mussels, fragments of crabs' claws, and numerous pieces of bones, only those of oxen, sheep, and pigs being determined. There were numerous traces of fire. No pottery or stone implements were found; but three small bone implements were discovered: an engraving of one resembling an awl is given. At a large shell-mound between Burghead and Findhorn Mr. Lubbock picked up a small fragment of a bronze ring. He also gives an engraving of a bronze pin found by a labourer while carting away for manure some of the shell-mound at Brigzes. It is 4½ in. in length, and rather thick in proportion. From its similarity to pins found in Irish crannoges, it has been considered by a competent judge (Mr. Franks) to have been in use probably about 800 or 900 A.D. If this pin really belonged to the shell-mound, says Mr. Lubbock, we get an approximate date for the accumulation; and the presence of bronze establishes a great distinction between this mound and the much more ancient kjökkenmöddings of Denmark. That these shell-mounds (actually called "shelly-meddings" by the fishermen in the Moray Firth, as Mr. Lubbock states) were not unknown to Hugh Miller, is proved by an extract from the "Sketchbook and Popular Geologist" of that accurate observer. For many other interesting details we must refer our readers to Mr. Lubbock's paper.

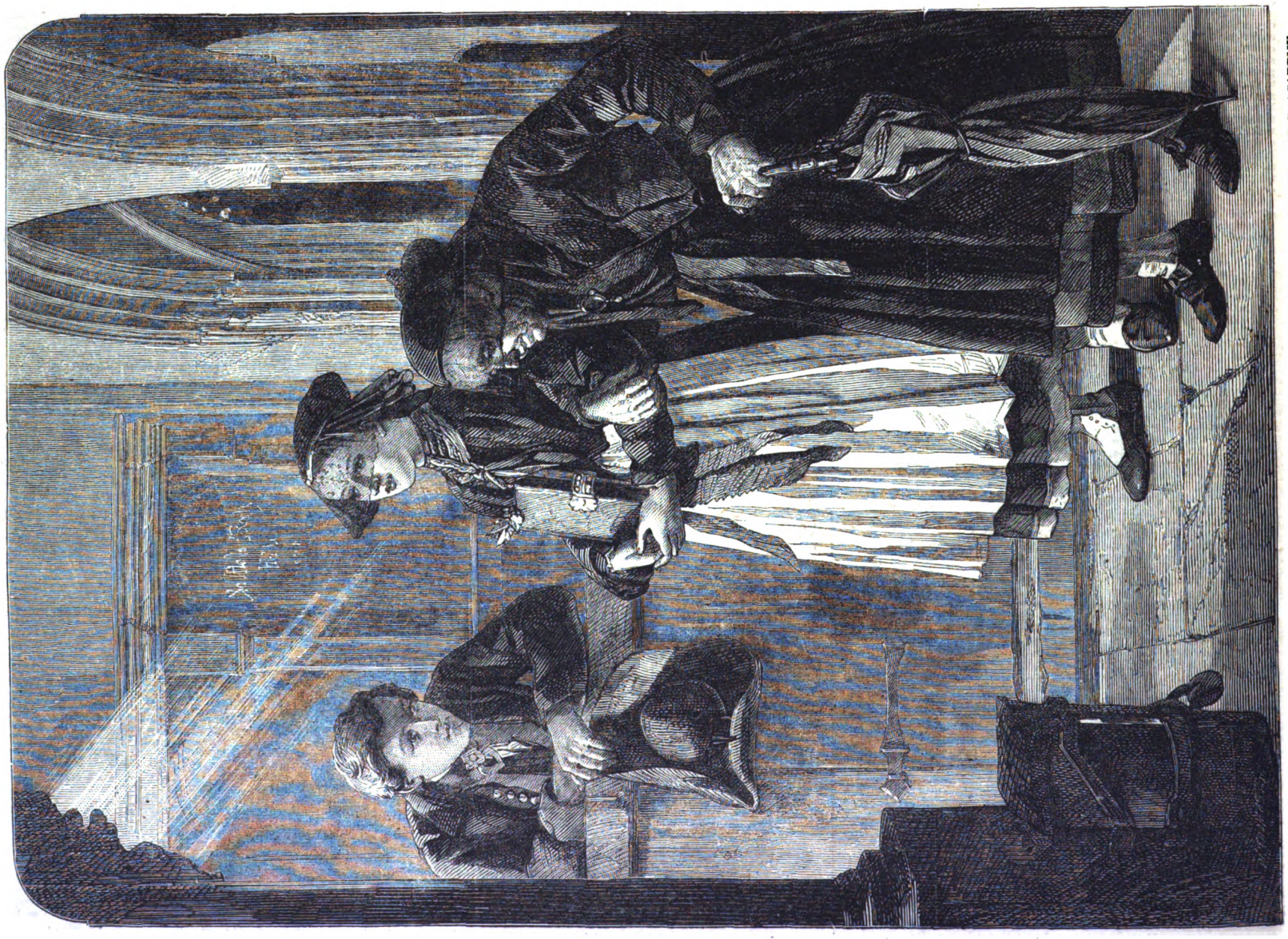
SINGULAR ELECTROLYTIC ACTION IN PROJECTILES.—A singular instance of this is reported by Mr. F. A. Abel, of the Chemical Department, Woolwich Arsenal, in the *Journal of the Chemical Society*, which has come to light through the inspection of a number of the lead-coated projectiles employed with the Armstrong guns. The different manner in which the iron and the lead alloy are affected by considerable changes of temperature has led, in a few instances of a very special character, to a distortion of the coatings which have been attached by the mechanical method (i.e., by means of grooves) in consequence of their partial separation from the body of the projectiles. The alterations in form presented by some shells of this class, which have been exposed for a time to the effects of considerable changes of temperature, differ, however, altogether from those exhibited, by a small proportion, among a number inspected, of shells, the lead coatings of which were attached by means of zinc. On various parts of these shells the soft metal was found to have become raised in the form of blisters, varying in size from a ½ in. to 1 in. in diameter. A large shell which had been preserved officially as a standard pattern since November, 1861 (having been kept in a glass case), exhibited upon its coated surface, in addition to numerous smaller blisters, one measuring 1·1 in. in diameter, and projecting a ½ in. beyond the surface of the shell. These projections, or blisters, were not confined to any particular position upon the different shells; neither had those projectiles which exhibited them been exposed to any considerable changes of temperature. The only inference deducible from the appearance of these projectiles was that the blisters had been produced in consequence of the generation of gas at those parts of the shells between the iron surface and the coating of soft metal, which gas had gradually accumulated to such an extent as to be placed under very considerable pressure, and, consequently, to exert eventually an amount of force sufficiently great to tear asunder the two surfaces of metal which had been joined by means of the zinc, and to raise up and expand the comparatively plastic alloy of lead. This influence was fully borne out by the following results of examination of the blisters:—When these were punctured under water a quantity of gas, existing evidently under considerable pressure, made its escape. The gas was separately collected from blisters upon different shells, and was found, in all instances, to consist of pure hydrogen. On a close inspection of the inner surfaces, they were all found to resemble each other closely—those of the blisters as well as those of the iron body of the shell immediately beneath them. They presented a frosted, metallic appearance—small dark patches of spots, indicative of corrosion, being visible here and there.

THE PHENOMENA OF PUTREFACTION.—M. Pasteur, in beginning his latest memoir on his researches on this subject, says:—Whenever animal or vegetable matters change spontaneously and develop fetid gases, it is called putrefaction. This definition has two opposing defects: it is too general, since it brings together phenomena essentially distinct; it is too restricted, since it separates others which have the same nature and origin." M. Pasteur has been led to investigate these phenomena in connection with his researches on fermentation, especially in relation to the putrid diseases so painful to humanity. The most general consequence of his experience is very simple—that putrefaction is determined by organised ferments—the animalcules of the genus Vibrionia, which, as has been before shown, can exist without free oxygen gas. We have no space for the details of the interesting experiments, which have led M. Pasteur to say that "the putrescible liquid becomes the seat of two kinds of very distinct chemical action which have correlation with the physiological functions of the two kinds of beings which are nourished by them. The vibriones, on the one hand, which live without the co-operation of the oxygen of the air, determine in the interior of the liquid acts of fermentation; that is to say, they transform nitrogenous matters into products more simple, yet still complex. The bacteria, on the other hand, consume these latter products, bringing them back to the state of the most simple binary compound—water, ammonia, and carbonic acid. When the body of an animal is abandoned after death, whether in contact with the air or sheltered from it, all the surface is covered with dust—that is to say, with the germs of inferior organisms. Its intestinal canal, where fecal matters are formed, is filled, not only with germs, but with fully-developed vibriones, as was seen by Loewenbroeck. These vibriones are much more advanced than the germs on the surface of the body. They are in the state of individual adults deprived of air, immersed in liquids, and possessing the means of multiplication and function. They begin the work of putrefaction in bodies which have not been preserved by life and the nutrition of the parts. M. Pasteur does not consider gangrene to be putrefaction, but rather an organ, or part of an organ preserved from putrefaction, in spite of death, by the liquids and solids reacting chemically and physically, independent of nutrition. He compares gangrene to the ripening of fruit after it has been taken from the tree which bore it.

"THE NUMEROUS VARIETIES IN FRUIT-TREES AND VEGETABLES, now nearly illimitable and still daily increasing," says M. Decaisne, in a recent contribution to the French Academy of Sciences, "is a phenomenon to which science has hitherto given too little attention. Theophrastus, Pliny, Columella, and some other ancient writers, like others who have succeeded them in an epoch near our own times, such as the Bauhins, Estienne, Dalechamps, &c., have not only pointed out a great number of varieties but have thrown much light on their origin. None of the authors have explained how these varieties have been multiplied and continued from age to age, or stated whether they are distinct from each other or have arisen from culture. Botanists are now divided into two schools in regard to this subject. The oldest, the Linnean school, admits the variability of species, but in limits not always very easily marked. Hence has arisen large species of many forms, sometimes vaguely defined but in general easily characterised by a short descriptive phrase. The other school, of our own day, which may be termed the 'school of immutability,' denies, in the most formal manner, the variability of the vegetable kingdom. Specific forms, it says, are never modified to any degree; and whenever two congeneric plants present perceptible differences, however slight they may be, these two plants are two species radically distinct from their original stock. All the varieties admitted by the other school are really so many species. In regard to this question, M. Decaisne, a great authority, has performed since 1853 a number of experiments, more especially upon pear-trees, which he refers to in his "Memoir." In conclusion, he says that species in the vegetable kingdom are endowed with great flexibility; and that it is not a vain hypothesis to connect with the same specific type races and varieties sometimes very different in aspect, having the same morphological organisation and capable of allying themselves with each other, like members of the same family. If we transport any one of our races of pear-trees into all the regions of the globe, we shall find that wherever it can live it will endeavour to put itself in harmony with its position, and, after several generations, will assuredly give birth to new and numerous varities. This fact, which has been realised under the eyes of man (for all the economical plants spread over the surface of the world) gives the key of those polymorphous species so embarrassing to classifying botanists, and which have become so because Nature herself has disseminated them over vast tracts of country.

Digitized by Google

"THE YOUNG SHIPWRIGHT," BY L. DUNCAN, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE PAGE 96.



"SUNDAY MORNING, BETZINGEN, KNETENSBURG," BY MISS E. OSBORN, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Digitized by Google

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1215.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

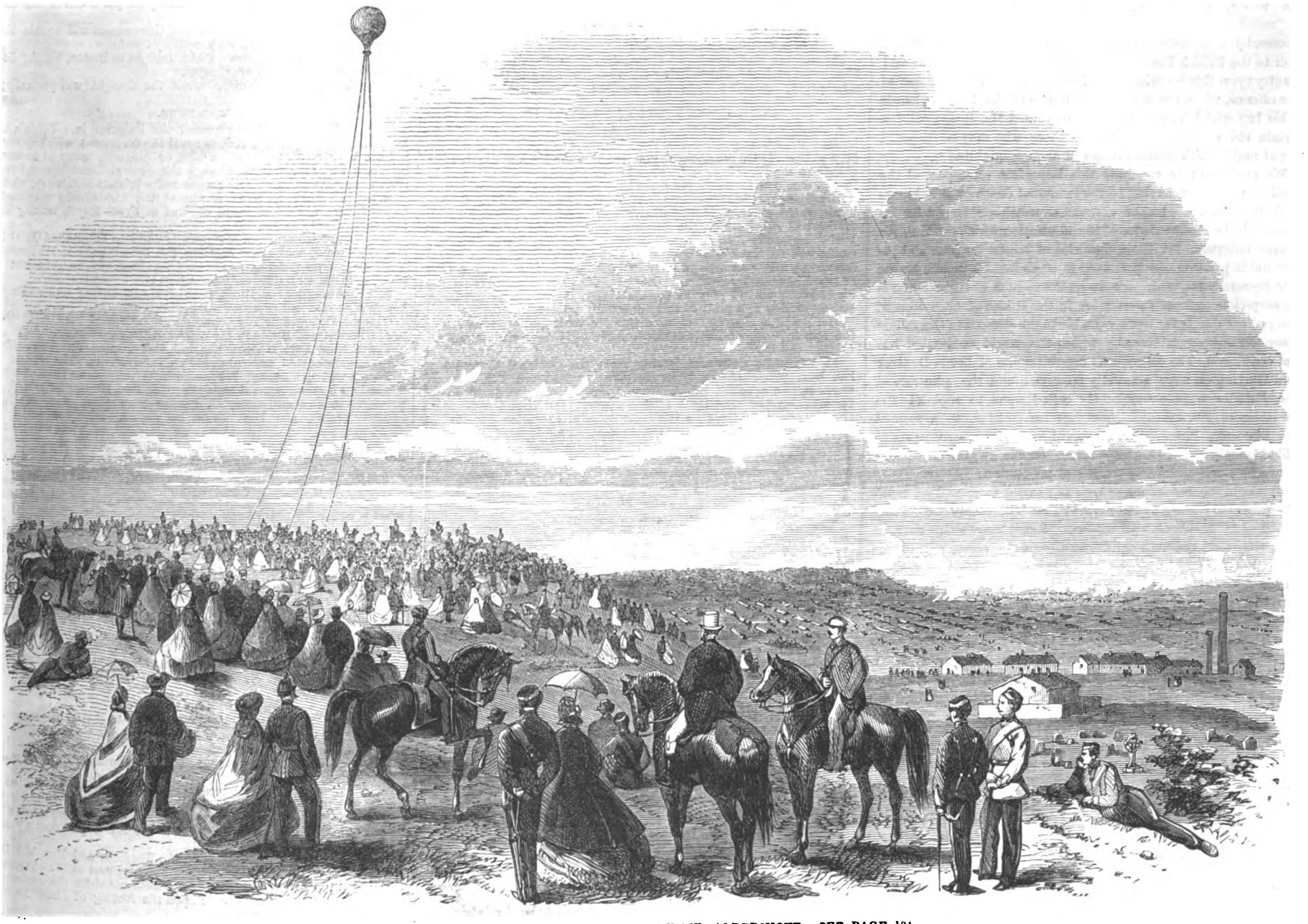
THE SESSION OF 1863.

BARRENNESS of legislation and tameness of debate have been very generally charged upon the Parliamentary Session which has just terminated. Certainly they have not arisen from lack of incident generally. There must have been busy and exciting work going on somewhere to account for the totally opposite tones of the Speech with which her Majesty opened Parliament in February last and the Message with which she has just dismissed it to its repose. The former, it will be remembered, offered no cause of uneasiness; while from the latter Lords and Commons may find subjects enough of anxious thought to carry away with them to the banks of the Nile, the capitals and watering-places of the Continent, the shooting-boxes of Scotland, the yacht stations of the coast, and the pleasant country houses at home where, upon the authority of each recurring Message, we are bid believe the legislators of the country are labouring busily as ever to promote our welfare and happiness.

From the Message of Tuesday last we miss the welcome stereotyped assurance that her Majesty's relations with foreign Powers continue to be friendly and satisfactory. It could not, indeed, be used. As yet, it is true, we have no positive information that an English gun has been fired in anger anywhere; but at any moment we may expect to have news that hostilities have commenced in Japan; it is pretty certain that we are engaged upon a somewhat serious contest with the Maories of New Zealand; our diplomatic relations with Brazil are interrupted; and we are so far committed with France and Austria on behalf of Poland that it will be found hard to abstain from active participation in any war which the obstinacy of the Emperor of Russia or the exigencies of his position may give rise to. But, as the country agrees to see in the above entanglements, not so much causes of criticism or quarrel with the Government, as crises arising from circumstances over which no Government should be expected to possess control, so it is satisfied to intrust their management during the coming vacation to the political experience of the popular Premier and the watchful supervision of its tried and trusted fourth estate, the Press.

From the above facts it will be seen that the cause of the Session just concluded possessing no stirring history of its own arises from the fortunate absence of disastrous incident and political conflict at home. No party division of importance has excited the House, no national crisis or great social loss has occurred to call the leaders of public opinion prominently forward from their silence and comparative seclusion. But, withal, the House has shown on more than one occasion, and unmistakably, that it possessed vitality that was easily roused to question a mischievous or reject an unpopular measure. The plain fashion in which it rebuked Mr. Somes's most injudicious proposal to transplant to English soil restrictions which are found so vexatious north of the Tweed may be cited as one instance of this, to which may be appended the significant increase of the majorities on the Maynooth and Ballot questions, the unexpected defeat administered to the church-rate abolitionists, and the pressure brought to bear against Mr. Bouverie's bill for the admission of Nonconformists into the governing bodies of the Universities.

Of actual legislative results there is little for the historian of the Session to record. Towards the mitigation of the distress in Lancashire Mr. Gladstone carried a very useful measure known as the Union Relief Aid Acts Continuance Bill, by which money may be advanced to the local authorities upon the security of the rates for the purpose of employing the distressed operatives in the construction of public works. Sir George Grey, not without keen opposition, succeeded in passing the Prison Ministers Bill, by which Roman Catholic prisoners are ensured the attention of ministers of their creed. And in the Upper House the Lord Chancellor, with a spirit of self-denial



BALLOON RECONNAISSANCE AT THE ROYAL REVIEW, ALDERSHOTT.—SEE PAGE 104.

Digitized by Google

as to one of the most envied fruits of office, patronage, which deserves the most honourable mention, introduced and passed a bill for the sale of 320 advowsons in his gift, the proceeds of which should be devoted to the augmentation of the stipends of the remaining Government livings. To Lord Westbury also belongs the credit of grappling energetically with the difficulties that beset the revision of the statute law. Among the minor measures, the credit of which belongs to private members, may be mentioned those for the amendment of partnership law, for the preservation of passengers from infection in private carriages, for the flogging of persons convicted of aggravated assault, and Mr. M'Mahon's Salmon Fisheries Bill.

The Session has not, of course, been without its mistakes and failures. Mr. Gladstone unfortunately weakened the effect of his most satisfactory financial statement by the introduction of several minor proposals of taxation which the House had no choice but to reject. The present immunity of the revenues of the great charitable associations of the country from taxation may with reason be referred again to the judgment of Parliament; but not a word can be said in justification of proposals so unimportant in their results and so impolitic and irritative in their nature as Mr. Gladstone's scheme for imposing a license duty on clubs. In addition to rebuffs of the above kind, the Government has suffered defeat in the failure of its proposals to amalgamate the Metropolitan and City Police, and to purchase the International Exhibition building for the country. In the former case the Corporation of London proved its ability, as well as its inclination, to cherish and perpetuate the municipal abuses with which its history has been so long and intimately connected; in the latter, the country may be congratulated upon its representatives having decreed the doom of a building whose singular ugliness had already provoked the sarcasm of Europe.

Under the same heading of failures and mistakes of the Session it is almost impossible not to reckon the conversations rather than debates which have been heard in the house upon foreign affairs. The cause of Poland has been as little helped by the denunciations which have been levelled at its powerful foe as by the diplomatic intercession of the Government in its behalf, weakened as it has been by the assurance of the Foreign Secretary that the Cabinet had no intention of forcing upon the Emperor of Russia the counsels which were offered him. Under such circumstances, however unpalatable it might be to the generous feeling of the country, roused on behalf of a gallant people struggling for national existence against so many odds, the colder, calmer judgment of Lord Grey upon the question can scarcely fail to be approved. The opinion of the country is assuredly against war for Poland; it should be content, therefore, to deny itself the indulgence of that outspoken sympathy which can scarcely fail to be accepted by the Poles as the guarantee of more material aid. The discussions upon American affairs have not been much more satisfactory. Upon the last occasion Mr. Roebuck did his best to injure a reputation which, owing to sundry previous eccentricities of the member for Sheffield, could ill bear the weakening process, by proclaiming himself the mouthpiece of a foreign ruler to the British Parliament. The temper of the House and country upon this occasion should secure us from a repetition of this offence, while the rebuke which he sustained at the hands of his Imperial friend should have reminded Mr. Roebuck of a certain old warning addressed to those who may be disposed to put undue faith in the Princes of their acquaintance.

We ought not to conclude this imperfect retrospect of the Session without referring to the lamented death of Sir George Cornewall Lewis. In the general expression of regret for his loss might be seen evidence of the admiration which the English people entertain for those qualities of honest purpose and indomitable perseverance possessed in so eminent a degree by the late Secretary for War. About qualities such as these there is no suspicion, and their possession in the House of Commons of the present day is far more valuable to the statesman than those more attractive attributes by which the world is dazzled but not convinced. The consequent appointments of Lords De Grey and Hartington were generally approved, and the admirers of the Premier were subsequently called upon to applaud the elevation of Mr. Stansfeld, member for Halifax, to a seat at the Admiralty Board. Mr. Stansfeld has, since his accession to office, amply justified the wisdom of his appointment, and proved himself eminently worthy of promotion.

It would be hazardous as well as puerile to speculate upon the probable history of the months that will elapse before the doors of St. Stephen's will reopen. But it may with safety be predicted that the political difficulties of the recess will have a foreign origin. At home the sky is unclouded. The distress in the manufacturing districts has sensibly diminished; there are content and plenty in our streets, and our fields are white with an abundant harvest. It is little likely that such of us as see 1864 will be fortunate enough to experience another humdrum Session; but, in the meanwhile, we are as glad as Lords or Commons can be to be done, for a time, with the consideration of politics, and to turn our minds to subjects better fitted to the August sunshine.

Henry Pendock St. George Tucker, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, has been made a Judge of the High Court at Bombay.

George Hugh Wyndham, Esq., Second Paid Attaché to her Majesty's Legation in China, has been appointed a Second Secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service.

A letter from Switzerland of the 20th ult. says that Professor Studer and three companions, accompanied by a number of guides, has recently again ascended the Finsteraarhorn Mountain. The same letter also states that two priests from Pontresina had made the first ascent of the Piz Zupo, the second highest peak of the Bernina group in the canton of Grisons.

An ingenious improvement has been made in the polished steel scabbards used by the battalion of Light Infantry of the Imperial Guard. When the sword is withdrawn the upper part of the scabbard contracts to one half its length, and consequently is much more convenient during the period of action. When the sword is sheathed the scabbard resumes its usual form.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Empress went to Vichy at the close of last week, whether for any political reason is matter of speculation. She returned to St. Cloud on Monday.

Poland is still the great question of the day in Paris, and the newspapers are eagerly discussing the chances of peace or war. The Bourse has been violently agitated.

The *Siècle* has received a second warning for an article recommending a *plebiscite* of the whole French people to vote for or against a war for Poland. The motives of the warning are stated to be that this article is derogatory to the authority of the Emperor and the essential bases of the Constitution, and that such suggestions can only compromise the interests of the great cause they pretend to serve, and give a pretext for agitation which the Government could not tolerate.

The late Census, which is taken at the end of every five years, shows that the population of the eighty-nine French departments amounts to 37,382,225 inhabitants, to which are to be added 90,000 troops employed in foreign countries. The previous Census set down the population for the eighty-six departments of which France was then composed at 36,039,364 inhabitants. Deducting 669,052 inhabitants for the provinces annexed to the empire, the increase of the population since the previous Census is 673,802 inhabitants, or 1·86 per cent. The increase from 1846 to 1851 was only 382,684, or 1·8 per cent. This may be accounted for by the revolution of 1848, which produced an unfavourable effect on the general prosperity of the country. The deficient harvests likewise during that period were unfavourable to the increase of population. The greatest increase in the population is remarked in the departments of the Seine, the Nord, the Rhone, the Bouches du Rhone, the Seine-et-Oise, the Gironde, the Loire Inférieure, the Finisterre, the Seine Inférieure, the Haut-Rhin, the Marne, and Corsica.

New wheat has made its appearance in several of the country markets; the samples are in general of good quality.

The gifted young actress, Mdlle. Emma Livry, who was burnt so terribly on the stage several months ago, died on Sunday night at Neuilly.

Advices from Mexico, received at New York by way of Havannah, assert that "the Mexican people were to be called to decide upon their form of government on the 29th of June." Meanwhile General Forey had appointed "a Triumvirate and Council of State" to aid him in the administration of Mexico. If we may believe the Paris *France*, President Juarez has been deserted by his troops, has relinquished his intention of occupying San Luis de Potosi, and is making his way to some port on the Pacific coast where he will embark for New York.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor was to leave Vienna on Tuesday for Ratisbon in order to escort the Empress home. Their Majesties were to return on Friday (yesterday).

The committee of the Reichsrath have reported in favour of granting Langiewicz's petition to be allowed to remove into Switzerland, and the Chamber agreed to the recommendation by a large majority.

Disturbances have broken out in Lemberg, in the form of an attack by the populace on the Jews, several of whom had been severely injured. The military patrols had succeeded in restoring order. There have been domiciliary visits and arrests. Among those arrested are Count Stephen Zamoyski and Deputy Zimialkowski.

SWITZERLAND.

The National Council has ratified the convention concluded with the Italian Government relative to the diocese of Tessin.

The Council has also adopted a resolution which, in effect, acknowledges the equality of the rights of Jews in the canton of Argovie.

PRUSSIA.

The King arrived at Gastein on the 22nd ult.

Prince Frederick William, cousin to the King, is seriously ill. The last bulletin published states that the Prince has not slept so tranquilly as on the preceding night; but otherwise there is no change in the situation. The Prince still possesses all his faculties, but does not speak. His sons, Princes George and Alexander, have arrived at Berlin.

The Liberal deputies returning home from their abruptly-closed Parliamentary labours have been received everywhere with great honour. The people of the Rhenish provinces have especially distinguished themselves in these demonstrations.

The number of "warnings" given already in Prussia amounts to fifty-seven, eight of which, being the second warning addressed to the same paper, expose it to instant suppression.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

A despatch from Lord Napier, our Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to Earl Russell respecting the Russian reply to the six points has been published. On becoming acquainted with the tenor of the Russian answer to the English note, he stated to Prince Gortschakoff that, in his opinion, "no form of reply could have contained fewer elements for a friendly or pacific adjustment." Lord Napier also found the French Minister, the Duke of Montebello, "under a very decided impression of the bad effect which the Russian communication would have at Paris," especially that passage in which it is declared that the only conference on the Polish question which Russia will accept is a conference with Prussia and Austria. "Such an overture, in the opinion of my French colleague," says Lord Napier, "would be regarded by his Government not only as unsatisfactory, but as almost insulting, and as tending to a positive and immediate rupture."

The National Government have issued a proclamation announcing the appointment of Ladislas Czartoriski as its diplomatic agent at London and Paris.

An important document issuing from the National Government has been published—a letter announcing that the Poles would, under certain specified conditions and guarantees, consent to accept the armistice proposed by the three Powers, and that the National Government would pledge itself for faithful execution on its side. This document bears date early in June, and it was, no doubt, submitted to the three Powers before the dispatch of their notes.

It is said that Colonel Leichte, the notorious inquisitor during the reign of the Emperor Nicholas, and who had lately resumed his functions, was stabbed by an unknown hand on the very day on which the revolutionary tribunal of Warsaw published a decree condemning him to death.

The National Government has published a decree respecting the estates confiscated by the Emperors Nicholas and Alexander II. in the Polish provinces, and given to Russian Generals and functionaries. These estates are declared national property; the peasants who cultivate them are exonerated from the payment of all dues; and the farmers and manufacturers who occupy any of these estates are charged to pay the rents into the national treasury of Poland.

The Cracow telegrams report a great arrival of insurrectionary strength in the palatinate of Lublin. The Polish bands there are scouring the province in all directions. They have seized several Russian couriers who were bearing official despatches; among the rest, a reply to an application for reinforcements, which the Commander-in-Chief declared himself unable to grant. Some rather serious conflicts with the Russian troops are also announced, the Poles having had the advantage in every instance. Fresh engagements have taken place in Lithuania, especially at Bobolsniki and Petryszki. The Russians stationed in the town of Raizano, in the palatinate of Plock, were attacked and dispersed by a Polish detachment on the 18th ult.

All the companies of artillery in the fortresses of Poland have been placed on a war footing. According to the *Invalide Russe* the effective force of the army charged with the suppression of the revolt in the kingdom of Poland amounts to 120,000 men. General Mouravieff has in addition an army of 100,000 men under his command, with which he has undertaken to pacify Lithuania, Samogitia, and White Russia. General Annenkoff, who commands at Kieff, disposes of 40,000 men, to maintain order in the provinces of the Ukraine, Podolia, and Volhynia.

The *Invalide Russe* states that the Czar has ordered reinforcements to be sent to the companies of artillery stationed at Kertch, Nicolaieff, Dunamunde, Wiborg, and Sweaborg.

AMERICA.

SERIOUS RIOTS AT NEW YORK.

The attempt to enforce the conscription in New York has either provoked, or been made the excuse for, formidable riots. That city was for three days in the hands of a mob, which commenced with stopping the draughting, destroying the building in which it was going on, and assaulting the officers. This was but the prelude. Houses were assailed, plundered, and fired; shops sacked; the streets filled with the denizens of the back slums; and the outbreak at last took the shape of an anti-abolitionist crusade, and a hunt for unarmed negroes, and the burning down of the Coloured Orphan Asylum. The outbreak ended with a thieves' carnival.

Balloting began on Saturday, the 11th ult., and during that day the names of more than 2000 conscripts were drawn. On the morning of the 13th a mob assembled in front of the Provost Marshal's office, broke into it, destroyed the ballot-boxes, and fired the building, which, with the adjoining houses, was completely destroyed, as the firemen refused to attempt to extinguish the flames. The mob, which is said to have consisted of about 15000, persons, composed mostly of the labouring population, infuriated women, and lads of seventeen downwards, and to have been headed by a Virginian named Andrews and some three hundred other leaders, afterwards dispersed in strong bodies throughout the city, and committed atrocious outrages. The rioters burned the Armoury, the Coloured Orphan Asylum, and many houses inhabited by obnoxious persons or by negroes. They sacked the office of the *New York Tribune* and fired the building, which was, however, saved from destruction by the firemen. They assailed all the negroes whom they found in the streets, and murdered some fifty unhappy blacks—one of whom they hanged and burned by a fire kindled beneath him. A party of the Provost's Guard fired on the mob, but were overpowered and horribly used; and many policemen were slain or maltreated—Superintendent Kennedy saving his life with difficulty. On the following day the riots were renewed, and all the shops were closed—business being completely suspended, cabs and omnibuses having ceased to ply, and the city telegraphs having been destroyed by the mob. More houses, including the Postmaster's, were burned, and the Mayor's dwelling was assailed. There were several encounters between the soldiery or militia and the rioters, and many lives were lost. The mob seized Colonel O'Brien and hanged him on a lamp-post. The disturbances spread to Staten Island, and some negroes' houses were burned in Brooklyn; but few or no further murders of blacks were committed, as the negroes had fled from the city. On the 15th the riots continued, business was again suspended, and there were several fresh collisions between the troops and mob in the upper part of New York.

During these riots the authorities had not been idle; for they had summoned a special police, had called out the militia, and had brought a considerable body of troops from Baltimore, while Governor Seymour had declared the city and county of New York to be in a state of insurrection. But the diminution of the rioting on the 15th ult. seems to have been mainly due to a proclamation and speech of the Governor of the State of New York. In his proclamation, Governor Seymour declared that the only opposition to the conscription that would be allowed was an appeal to the Courts, and that he would suppress rioting by every means in his power. In his speech, however, he said that he had applied to the Federal Cabinet at Washington, and had urged the postponement of the draught. He added that the decision of the courts on the question of the legality of the draught must be obeyed if the draught were declared legal, but that he would use his influence to prevent inequality between rich and poor.

New York papers of the 18th state that the riots had almost entirely subsided on the previous day. The wards where the greatest excitement had prevailed were filled with large forces of military, who patrolled the streets entirely unmolested by the populace. Business went on almost as generally as before the unfortunate disturbances took place, and all the cars and stages performed their trips as usual. A number of regiments had arrived from different quarters, and the authorities did not apprehend any further disturbance.

The Republican press argue that the riots in New York are really part and parcel of the Southern rebellion, while the Democratic press assert the obnoxious conditions of the draught to be the sole cause. But Americans would gladly escape the principal blame of this disgraceful riot, and lay it on the Irish.

It is officially announced that the Government will sustain the enforcement of the draught with military force.

There has been resistance to the draught in Boston, but the disturbances were promptly suppressed.

In Philadelphia and Massachusetts the draught was proceeding quietly.

WAR NEWS.

General Lee's army has repassed the Potomac into Virginia at Williamsport and Falling Waters; and the movement, which appears to have been completed on the 13th or 14th ult., was said to have been effected in good order, though the Federal forces captured two guns and 2000 prisoners, including an entire brigade of infantry, which may be presumed to have composed the Confederate rearguard. General Lee, when last heard of, was at Front Royal, making his way towards Richmond.

The Confederate General Morgan's "raid" into Indiana and Ohio had not terminated, and, after crossing the Indianopolis and Cincinnati Railway at a point thirty-five miles from Cincinnati, he had reached a place called Miamisville, only seventeen miles from that city.

In Tennessee General Rosencranz was still driving General Bragg before him, and had captured 4000 prisoners.

General Dodge officially reports that he routed the Confederates under Forrest and Biffles in the neighbourhood of Corinth.

The fall of Port Hudson has followed that of Vicksburg. The fortress surrendered unconditionally on the 8th ult. The number of prisoners will not exceed 7000—one informant places them at 6000. There had been no general engagement at Port Hudson for some days previous to the surrender, all having been quiet, excepting that artillery practice was kept up on both sides. Provisions had been short with the Confederates for some time, and, their communications having been cut off, they could not obtain more supplies. There were no hopes of succour from the forces known to be in the vicinity: hence there was no alternative but surrender or starvation.

Immediately after the surrender of Vicksburg General Sherman marched against General Johnston, and is said to have defeated him after a very sanguinary engagement.

A fresh attack on the defences of Charleston commenced on the 10th ult., and a landing having been effected on Morris Island, all the Confederate works on that island, with the single exception of Fort Wagner, were captured by the Federals. According to accounts of the 12th ult., the siege of Fort Wagner was progressing; and five ironclads and fifteen gunboats were engaged in battering and bombarding the Confederate defences.

A vessel that has arrived at Falmouth reports the capture and destruction of two fine North American vessels by Captain Semmes, of the Confederate cruiser Florida. One of the vessels is said to have had bar silver on board to the value of £20,000. The crews of the two vessels were put on board the ship that brought the news to Falmouth.

GENERAL NEWS.

President Lincoln has ordered the 2nd of August to be set apart as a day of thanksgiving for victories so effective and signal as to furnish reasonable ground for augmented confidence that the Union and the Constitution will be preserved, and that peace and prosperity will be permanently maintained.

It is semi-officially announced that the question of peace has not come before the Washington Cabinet, no condition of affairs having yet existed rendering it necessary to entertain so important a proposition. The Cabinet is agreed that the best way to obtain peace is to prosecute the war vigorously.

Official correspondence between Mr. Stephens and President Davis shows that the proposed mission of Mr. Stephens to Washington had for its objects the establishment of a fresh cartel for the exchange of prisoners, and to place the war upon the footing of hostilities waged by modern civilised nations.

The United States' Circuit Court has reversed the decision of the Lower Court, condemning the barque Express, the Judge deciding

Digitized by Google

that a vessel may approach a blockaded port to ascertain the state of the blockade, provided that she does so in good faith.

CANADA.

The Canadian journals complain that the Federals have established a regular system of recruiting close to the frontier line. It is charged that they have a recruiting establishment at Whitehall, with active agents in Montreal and other Canadian cities, who delude young men by promises and misrepresentations and ship them off ostensibly for other purposes, but in reality for the Northern army.

The Toronto *Globe* again asserts that the seat of Government will shortly be removed to Toronto, the four years of residence in Quebec having terminated, and the Ottawa buildings not being yet ready.

The Governor-General has issued a proclamation for the new Parliament to assemble on the 13th inst.

A large number of divers, with appropriate apparatus, had left Quebec for the wreck of the Norwegian, for the purpose of saving goods from the sunken ship.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Schools of St. Thomas, Salisbury, just completed at a cost of £2800, were opened by the Bishop of the diocese on Thursday week.

The Bishop of Winchester consecrated the new military church at the permanent barracks at Aldershott on Thursday. The church is named All Saints.

On Thursday week was reopened the parish church of Combe St. Nicholas, Somerset, after complete and satisfactory renovation. The works have been carried out by local builders under the direction of Mr. W. White.

The nave of York Cathedral has been lighted with gas. With 740 gaslights burning in the nave, in addition to 400 in the chancel, the effect is most brilliant and effective, not only within the building but also without.

The children—about 800—belonging to the schools of St. James, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, and more than a hundred poor elderly men and women, were taken on an excursion to the Rye House, Hertfordshire, on Wednesday week. They were well entertained, and spent a happy day.

The Rev. Edward Hill, late Curate of Charlton Chapelry, in Donhead St. Mary, Wiltshire, has had presented to him, from school-teachers and children, a case, containing framed photographs of the chapel, the churchyard, and the schoolroom; from other parishioners a purse of £50 for library furniture; also a richly-bound copy of "Wordsworth's Greek Testament."

The foundation-stone of a new church was laid by Lady Rolle, on Tuesday week, at Withycombe Raleigh, Devon. It is to supersede the present building, which is inadequate to the wants of the place, and the estimated cost is £5000, of which £1300 are still wanting. The architect is Mr. Ashworth, and the site and £1000 are the gift of Mr. Joseph Wood. Lady Rolle contributes £500.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. W. Bree to Allesley, Warwick; Rev. C. Hopkins to Polebrook, Northamptonshire; Rev. H. Thomas to *Lower* Halstow, and not *High* Halstow, as stated last week; Rev. C. Wolston to Torbrian, Devonshire. The notice of the appointment of the Rev. C. W. Foster to the Rectory of Wickersley is incorrect. *Incumbency:* The Rev. A. M. Sugden to Mollington, Oxon. *Perpetual Curacy:* The Rev. J. Marriott to Hythe, Southampton. *Curacy:* The Rev. M. Finch to Donhead St. Mary, Wilts.—*Guardian.*

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Election Saturday went off as gloomily at Eton College as the 5th of June did, the weather being most unpropitious. On the return of the boats from Surley there was a dinner at the college hall, which was limited to about forty persons and the seventy-five collegers, including the Provost of Eton (in the chair), the Vice-Provost, the Provost of King's; the two Posers, Messrs. Whiting and Tremlet; Lord Chelsea, General Browning, M. Woodham, and the Fellows and Masters of the College, grace being chanted by the choir of the chapel with the collegers. The walls of the hall were decorated with some interesting portraits of eminent men educated at Eton, and on a buffet was displayed a collection of ancient plate, together with the beautiful silver model of the college chapel, presented by William IV. The table was graced with a fine buck from Windsor Great Park.

Founder's Day was observed at Epsom College on Wednesday week—Lord Chelmsford presiding in the place of the Bishop of Winchester, who was prevented from being present. Lady Chelmsford, Sir G. Pollock, and Mr. Cubitt, M.P., were also among the visitors.

The first public distribution of prizes at Clifton College took place in the large schoolroom on Thursday week, in the presence of about 300 friends of the institution. The college was opened at the end of September last year, and consists at present of 120 boys on the classical side, 15 on the modern, and 34 in the junior school: making a total of 169.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor attended at the City of London School, and distributed the prizes gained by the more advanced of the pupils in the different departments during the past year. The ceremony took place in the theatre in the presence of the Committee of the Common Council for the management of the school. The Rev. Dr. Mortimer, who has been the Head Master for nearly a quarter of a century, stated, in a short preliminary address, that in the past year the school had been kept continually filled, 630 being the average number of pupils in attendance. He described the condition of the school as exceedingly satisfactory, and read a list of honours and distinctions gained by pupils of it (twenty in number) in the Universities of Cambridge, Oxford, and London, since the last annual distribution of prizes.

The Bishop of Worcester laid the foundation-stone of Malvern Proprietary School on Wednesday week.

Thomas Heare, Esq., M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge (Seventeenth Wrangler, 1861), and Gordon Sedgwick, Esq., B.A., late Scholar of Caius College, Cambridge, have been elected respectively second and third masters of St. John's Foundation School, Clapton.

The prize day at Forest School came off on Thursday week. The Bishops of London and Colombo, a great number of former pupils, and most of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood were present.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion began the sittings of their annual Conference on Tuesday week at Sheffield. The preliminary business of the Conference is usually transacted in committee, composed of ministers and laymen—the latter being appointees of the previous Conference, and is often of quite as much consequence, in an ecumenical point of view, as is the business of the Conference proper. It consists of the stationing of the ministers to the various circuits in both the home and foreign departments of the Connexion, and the review for confirmation of the operations of the Missionary Society, Home Mission, and Contingent or Necessitous Circuits Aid Fund, Chapel-building Fund, Aged Ministers' and Ministers' Widows Fund, Book and Tract Dépôt, Theological Institutions, Normal Training College and Day School movement, and other agencies forming the details of the general work. Important debates usually occur in these committees of review.

The reports to be submitted are, on the whole, very satisfactory, and it is stated that the Connexion has never, malgré the recent reform disruptions, been known to be in so healthy a state, whether numerically or spiritually considered, as it is at present. A large increase in membership is this year to be reported as occurring in all the home districts as well as in the mission-fields, and special measures are proposed to be adopted by the Conference to promote a still wider extension of Wesleyan principles.

From the meetings of the stationing committee, held on Tuesday, under the chairmanship of the Rev. Charles Prest, President, laymen were excluded; but the wishes of circuits as to the appointment of ministers thereto were submitted in numerous memorials, some of them urgent, and showing the great favour in which some of the ministers are held throughout the Connexion. Upwards of forty circuits are desirous of having the "emperor of preachers," as the Premier once designated the Rev. W. Morley Punshon, as their pastor. Nearly an equal number aspire to enjoy the pastorate of the Rev. Gervase Smith; whilst the committee have great difficulty in deciding the location of the Rev. Charles Garrett, a great favourite in temperance circles, the Rev. Richard Roberts, the eloquent Welsh preacher, and some others.

In the home, or London, district not many alterations are proposed. The list of stations, however, will undergo two revisions before confirmation by the Conference proper. The Rev. Charles Prest, president, is again set down for London, as being essential to the secretariat of the home-mission work, which he has ably sustained for a succession of years. The Revs. Dr. Elijah Hoole, Dr. George Osborn, and W. Arthur, M.A., will remain at Centenary Hall, Bishopsgate, as general secretaries of the foreign missions. The Rev. John Mason will still act as steward of the connectional book-room. The Normal Institute, Horseferry-road, Westminster, will be under the principalship of the Rev. John Scott, with the Rev. M. C. Taylor as secretary. Dr. W. H. Rule, formerly a missionary in Spain, and who has acquired much note by his usefulness in the Sabbath and Protestant movements, and as the author of "Savonarola" and other well-known publications, will still minister among the soldiers at Aldershott, and maintain a communication with the missions at the military stations at home and abroad, for the special religious benefit of the Army, many of whose members, it is found, are born of Wesleyan parentage, and cognisant, though neglectful, of Methodist usages. There is to be no change in the editorship of the Connexional periodicals or the supervision of the two theological institutions at Didsbury and Richmond (Surrey).

The election of the President for the next year absorbs a good deal of attention. Speculation is busy as to who shall be elevated to the dignity. Several names have been mentioned; amongst others the Rev. Dr. George Osborn, general secretary of the missions; Revs. W. L. Thornton, John Scott, Richard Ray, and John H. James. The general opinion, so far as it is expressed "in ministerial circles," is that the contest will lie between Dr. Osborn and Mr. Thornton, but that the former gentleman, who last year acquired the next highest number of votes to the President elect, will this year be raised to the high dignity of the office.

There are this year 130 candidates for admission into the Wesleyan ministry, and seventy-eight ministers who have been "on probation" four years will be received into "full connection," and undergo ordination by the laying on of hands—viz., fifty-eight in England, thirteen from the foreign missions, and seven from Ireland.

A meeting was held on Saturday to consider the question of the approaching jubilee of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. After full consideration, it was unanimously concluded to recommend that 1864 should be selected as the jubilee year, and that the celebration should be opened at the Leeds anniversary in October next, as it was in that town that the present missionary organisation of the Methodist body was commenced.

At the Education Committee the Rev. M. C. Taylor read the minutes of the year's proceedings in committee and the report of educational affairs. Among other statistics presented were the following:—Existing day-schools in Great Britain, 556—decrease, 3; Sunday-schools, 4822—increase 92; Sunday scholars, 526,313—increase, 29,484; teachers, 91,922—increase, 1813. Among the resolutions passed was the following:—"The meeting is highly grateful to hear of the increase of 29,484 Sabbath-scholars during the year, and, considering the large number of 526,313 children assembled weekly in our Sabbath-schools, it concurs in the judgment of the committee, that, in order to render them productive of a much larger amount of good, it is most desirable that a minister should be designated to the work of a systematic and special visitation of these important institutions."

On Tuesday an interesting and influential meeting was held of the committee and friends of the Theological Institutions.

The Committee of Review of Foreign Missions is always one of the most important of the committees, for it embraces one of the most extended branches of Methodist labour and finance. But probably no meeting yet held has equalled that of Wednesday for interest and results. The body of Conversitreet Chapel was crowded with ministers and laymen from all parts of the country, and a considerable number of ladies accepted an invitation to occupy the gallery. The session opened at nine o'clock—the President being in the chair. The business was commenced by the Rev. Dr. Osborn, who read the minutes of the proceedings of the committee during the year. Dr. Hoole read minutes of Saturday's jubilee meeting. This report gave the theme for the day, which will probably take its place in the history of Methodism as one of the most remarkable days of its calendar. The general opinion was that no meeting as yet held in Methodism surpassed in interest and enthusiasm that held on Wednesday. Among the speakers were the Revs. William Arthur, M.A., Dr. Waddy, Thomas Jackson, Dr. Dixon, Dr. Hannah, and James Heald.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The thirty-third anniversary of the institution of the Star Club was celebrated on Saturday, the 25th ult., at the Castle Hotel, Richmond, when the members gave a grand dejeûner and ball.

The Old Water-Colour Society closed their gallery last Saturday, after a most prosperous season. The Institute of Water-Colour Painters and the Society of British Artists in Suffolk-street kept open their galleries a week longer.

A Parliamentary return gives 980 of all ranks as the number of the metropolitan police employed within the City to assist the police of London in maintaining order on the recent occasion of the entertainment at Guildhall to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Right Hon. Sir Cresswell Cresswell, the Judge Ordinary of the Court of Probate, Divorce, and Matrimonial Causes, died on Wednesday evening at his residence, Prince's-gate. A memoir of Sir Cresswell will be given in our next Number.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained the Masters and Wardens of the principal City companies at a banquet on Wednesday evening, at the Mansion House, which was served in the Egyptian Hall. The company was about 870 in number.

The annual fête and fancy fair in aid of the funds of the Royal Dramatic College took place at the Crystal Palace last Saturday, and was continued on Monday. It passed off very pleasantly for the visitors, and, it is to be hoped, profitably for the charity.

An Act of Parliament was printed last Saturday to authorise the Metropolitan Board of Works to borrow a further sum of £1,200,000 to complete the main drainage of the metropolis; and the Treasury is empowered to guarantee the repayment. The completion of the works is extended to the 31st of December, 1866.

The members for Marylebone, Lord Fermoy and Mr. Harvey Lewis, met their constituents on Wednesday. Lord Fermoy, in the course of his speech, deprecated any interference in the American war, and expressed a strong hope that diplomacy would be able to effect all that the Poles desired. Mr. Lewis referred more particularly to metropolitan measures. A vote of confidence in the members was passed.

The annual accounts of the Chamberlain of the city of London have been printed by order of the House of Commons. Amongst other matters, it states that the amount of duty on coals brought into the port by the various conveyances, for the year 1862, was £180,245 1s. 3d.; and that on wine, for a like period, £3722 2s. 10d. The credit side of the Police Act shows an expenditure of £48,777 13s. 5d. for the year.

A bazaar and fancy fair in aid of the funds of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum was opened on Wednesday in the institution at Snaresbrook. The attendance was good and the sales encouraging. The bazaar was open on Thursday and Friday, and it is to be hoped that a good sum has been gained for the institution. The Duchess Dowager of Northumberland sent a handsome contribution to the bazaar, and Lady Morrison and Mr. Green, the treasurer, gave each £500 towards the building fund.

At a recent meeting of the Court of Common Council, the Lord Mayor presiding, a petition was presented by Mr. Alderman Waterlow, signed by Francis Giles, civil engineer, for the assent of the Corporation to a railway projected by him from Walbrook to the Regent-circus, Oxford-street, to run under Newgate-market, across Farringdon-street, under Chancery-lane, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and Covent-garden, and near Trafalgar-square, capable of extension towards the east to the Fenchurch-street station of the Blackwall Railway, and towards the west to the Marble Arch, Hyde Park. After some discussion the petition, together with the plans and sections, was referred to the Improvement Committee.

The first report of the rag-collecting brigade of the London ragged schools, recently issued, is conclusive as to the success of the project. There are seven trucks belonging to the brigade, each managed by three boys from the ragged schools, who perambulate assigned districts, and collect paper, rags, bones, and old metal. By this means a great quantity of very useful material of a heterogeneous character, which would otherwise be lost, is brought into the market and utilised in various manufactures. The report shows that since the establishment of the brigade a gross profit of £140 has been made; but, as a matter of course, the expenses for the first outlay have been heavy, and additional funds are required to complete the organisation.

At a meeting of the Conservative Land Society, held in June, 1862, it was resolved to present a testimonial to Mr. C. L. Gruneisen, the secretary, in recognition of the zeal and ability with which he had conducted the business of the society. As this gentleman has many personal friends in literary and musical circles, the subscription-list was thrown open, that they might have an opportunity of expressing the esteem they entertained towards him. The presentation of the testimonial took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, on Wednesday evening. It consisted of a silver salver and some plate value 200 guineas, and a purse containing 300 sovereigns. The subscription-list numbered 700 names, including noblemen, members of Parliament, and men eminent as journalists and musical composers.

Last week the births of 1892 children—994 boys and 898 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1818.——With the progress of the summer months the mortality continues to rise, in consequence of the increase of the diarrhœa or cholera, fatal chiefly to infants, that is peculiar to the season. The deaths in the three weeks ending July 18 were successively 1187, 1287, and 1364. In the week that ended last Saturday a further increase occurred, and 1452 is the result. The average number of deaths derived from ten corresponding weeks (viz., the 30th in each of the years 1853-62) is, after correction for increase of population, 1253. The deaths from diarrhœa, which had been in the two previous weeks 91 and 148, rose to 233 last week, of which 178 were amongst infants less than a twelvemonth old. Besides the number reckoned under "diarrhœa," there were 20 from cholera, two of which cases were returned as "Asiatic." There is reason to hope that the further spread of smallpox in the metropolis has been checked. The deaths by it, returned last week, declined to 34, which is lower than any previous weekly number since the end of March. A seventh part of the mortality from this disease in the week occurred to persons who are stated to have been vaccinated.—There were 110 deaths from scarlatina.

The President of the Royal College of Physicians, Dr. Mayo, gave a soirée at the College, in Pall-mall East, to the fellows of that learned and scientific body on Saturday last. In the large library a collection of interesting scientific objects was exhibited to the numerous company; among others, Mr. Lumley's patent rudder; Mr. J. André's model of "house-top airing ground;" specimens of aluminium and aluminium bronze, by Messrs. Mappin; model of a steamer, showing a new propeller, by Dr. Croft; alphabetical and pointing telegraph, by Professor Wheatstone; microscopes, stereoscopes, photographs, &c., by Messrs. Murray and Heath; specimens of metallic thallium, by Mr. W. Crookes; binocular microscopes, showing circulation in the vallifneria and volvox globato, by Messrs. Powell and Lealand; elephant harpoon, hunting horns of ivory, weapons, &c., from Central Africa, by Mr. Frank Buckland; electro motive engine and binocular microscopes, by Mr. Ladd; experiments on freezing water, by Mr. Appold; specimens of magnesium, by Mr. Sonstadt; large cells of the grey water of the cerebral convol. tions of man, the dog, cat, and sheep, by Dr. Beale; small aneroid barometer, size of a watch, aneroid barometer for measuring heights, and a newly invented barometer, without cistern (Mr. Whiting's), were furnished by Messrs. Elliott Brothers. Above 300 of the leading scientific and medical professors and their friends were present at the réunion, together with several eminent foreigners.

THE ROUPELL FORGERIES.

WILLIAM ROUPELL'S forgeries have given rise to another trial, which was opened at Chelmsford on Thursday, the 16th ult., and brought to a close yesterday week. After eight days of elaborate investigation, in which innumerable pieces of evidence were piled one upon another with the most elaborate care, in which the ingenuity and perseverance of the lawyers and the patience of the Judge and jury were displayed to an extent scarcely to be surpassed, the attempt to prove William Roupell not a forger, but a perjurer, ended in the discharge of the jury. Thus the claims of the contending parties are left as open as they were before Baron Channell entered upon this painfully-prolonged trial. In a few weeks we believe we shall have the whole story over again in another Assize Court; and, in all likelihood, the records of Westminster Hall and the Home Circuit will long be marked by fresh reminiscences of the crimes of the once popular member for Lambeth. Except to the most inveterate of newspaper readers, a perusal of a report of this trial is a formidable task. Even a clear summary of its points becomes voluminous. The essence of the case may, however, be shortly expressed.

The news that came last year suddenly upon the world that Mr. Roupell, M.P., had resigned his seat, that the resignation was caused by enormous money difficulties, that he had acknowledged himself to have been guilty of forgeries upon a wholesale scale, his trial and plea of guilty, and his sentence of imprisonment for life, are too fresh in the public mind to need recapitulation.

It will be enough to say that the action just tried at Chelmsford arose, in substance, out of a deed the genuine character of which formed the point to be determined. William Roupell mortgaged an estate in Essex to the defendants. The title upon which he was apparently enabled to do so was a deed of gift from his father. That title was now attacked by his younger and legitimate brother, Richard Roupell, who sought to deprive the defendants of the estate of which they were substantially possessed. Of course, if the deed of gift were a genuine document, William Roupell had a right to mortgage the property, and, as there was no dispute as to the validity of the transaction between himself and the defendants, the latter must be left in possession of their rights. If, on the other hand, the deed were a forgery, William Roupell never had the right to deal with the estate, and the mortgagees must give way to the heir, Richard Roupell. It therefore became the interest of the defendants to show that William Roupell was innocent of this forgery, whilst his relative, the plaintiff, sought to prove that he was guilty. The strangeness of this issue, as may have been expected, brought about strange evidence. The principal witness was William Roupell himself, who swore positively that he forged his father's signature to the deed. Although a deed of gift—unlike a will and most other legal instruments—need not be witnessed, this particular one bore the signatures of two attesting witnesses, the genuine character of which was not disputed. Roupell's evidence was, that he got these two men to witness the deed, leading them to believe that he wanted them to witness a deed about to be executed by himself, and that he concealed from them the attestation as well as the name signed to the deed, both of which would have shown them by whom it was nominally executed. But the attesting witnesses themselves swore that they did not see Roupell sign the deed, and there was thus, to some extent, a contradiction between him and them. To sustain the theory of forgery, however, a Mr. Whitaker swore that he saw William Roupell sign the deed and the witnesses attest it immediately afterwards. In the face of these inconsistencies the vital question of the genuineness of the signature was endeavoured to be cleared up by the kind of evidence ordinarily brought forward upon such questions in the absence of direct testimony. Bankers' clerks, and experts, and those well acquainted with old Roupell's mode of signing his name, were brought into court in numbers on both sides. From all this the only conclusion that could be positively come to was that the writing was very like, and might be, the real signature; but this established no more than the ingenuity of the forger. One point in favour of the defendants was, that old Roupell had expressed his intention of leaving this very estate to his son William, and circumstances were sworn to which sustained this, and of course tended to show the improbability of his having forged that which he was likely to have become possessed of safely and legitimately. But, on the other hand, the habits of old Roupell, and the relations between himself and his family, were of a character that threw a great shadow of improbability over the hypothesis that he really executed this deed. He was very sordid, and slow to part with his money. His allowance to William was of the most penurious character. Beyond all doubt, William was, about the time at which this deed purported to be executed, forging similar documents on an immense scale. Putting his testimony out of the question as worthless, unless where it was corroborated, it was perhaps less difficult to believe that he had committed this one forgery among many, than that he had falsely confessed having done so with the object of making reparation to his family, or of robbing the defendants, as it might be variously put. But it can be no matter of surprise that, in the face of such conflicting theories and conflicting testimony, the jury were unable to answer the main question put to them—namely, whether or not the deed of gift before them was a genuine document.

The Assize Court at Chelmsford presented a strange spectacle on Friday night while the jury were engaged in their bootless efforts to agree upon a verdict. The court was crowded by persons interested, directly or indirectly, in the result of the suit. The convict, William Roupell, also had remained in court during all these long and weary hours of waiting, and had now sat for nearly eight hours awaiting the verdict. While a long discussion was going on between the Judge and the jury, he came forward to the part of the barrier separating the back part of the court, where he had sat, and seemed to watch all that was going on with the most intense anxiety. The parties whose money had been invested on the security of the estate, and the representatives of those who had a similar interest in other of his transactions, evinced, as may be supposed, an anxiety equally keen, and the aspect of the court during this interval of suspense was somewhat exciting, and such as is not often witnessed in a merely civil suit. About half-past ten o'clock the learned Judge, having conferred with counsel on both sides, who were satisfied that the jury would never agree, directed them to be sent for, and they were discharged.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Yesterday week a party of fishermen took from the Ribble, near Preston, about 900lb. of salmon.

The Ramsey and Holme Railway has been opened for traffic. It will be worked by the Great Northern.

The remains of the late Duke of Hamilton were interred, on Thursday week, in the splendid mausoleum built by his father within the palace grounds at Hamilton.

The opening of the Blackpool Pier—of which we gave an Illustration in our Number for May 30—is to be celebrated on Saturday (to-day), when a great regatta is to take place.

The trustees of the Stoke-on-Trent markets have just converted a piece of waste ground at the rear of the Townhall into a commodious cattle and sheep market.

The new Corn Exchange in Call-lane, Leeds, was opened on Tuesday for the transaction of business. The building is not quite complete, and it has been opened in its present state for the convenience of factors.

The Grand Jury of the county of Cork have agreed to a proposal from Mr. Reuter to erect and maintain a line of telegraphic communication from Cork to Crookhaven and Cape Clear, in order to meet the steamers and obtain the American mails some hours earlier than at present.

Mr. Alexander Elder, traveller for a firm of Staffordshire china manufacturers, obtained £1500 damages and £300 solatium at a jury trial before the Lord Justice Clerk, against the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company for injuries sustained by him at the Winchburgh accident.

A seizure of 213 baskets of Dutch yeast has been made by the Nuisance Inspector of the Local Board of Health at Hull. The yeast has been analysed by Dr. Letheby, and found by him to be so highly adulterated with pipeclay as to be unfit for human consumption. The Board of Health has ordered it to be destroyed.

At the Lewes Assizes Silas Thomas and Stephen Willett were found guilty of concealing treasure-trove—namely, a gold necklace of Saxon workmanship, weighing eleven pounds, discovered in January, in a field near Mountfield, Sussex. The value of the article was £530. Their counsel objected to the wording of the indictment, and sentence was deferred.

The magnitude of the dock and harbour works at Liverpool may be estimated from a report given on Thursday week at the meeting of the Dock Board. In the year ending June, 1863, more than £600,000 had been spent on both sides of the Mersey in harbour and dock works, and the estate is said to be in a flourishing condition. The board have granted facilities for running new ferries from one side of the river to the other.

Much enthusiasm prevailed in Newcastle on Friday and Saturday (last week) in consequence of M. W. Ridley, Esq., son of Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., M.P., attaining his majority. All the workpeople employed on the extensive estates of the worthy Baronet, together with the school-children, were supplied with dinner, tea, supper, &c., at Blagdon, Stannington, and Blyth. The numerous tenantry dined together at Newcastle and Morpeth.

The first turf of the Methley branch of the West Yorkshire Railway (late Bradford, Wakefield, and Leeds) was turned yesterday week, by Mr. William Firth, the chairman of the company. The Methley branch will commence at a short distance from the Lofthouse station of the West Yorkshire Railway, and will pass through Lofthouse Gate, Stanley, Lake Lock, Bottom boat, and Foxholes, to Methley, where it will terminate in a junction with the Lancashire and Yorkshire and the North-Eastern lines.

A Masonic demonstration took place in Manchester on Saturday in celebration of the laying of the first stone of the Manchester Masonic Hall. The site of the projected building, which it is intended shall be one worthy in extent and decoration of the metropolis of the East Lancashire province, is in Cross-street. The building will be of a composite character, five stories in height, and having a frontage to the main street 69 ft. in length.

Digitized by Google

THE HERBERT STATUE
AT SALISBURY.

THE statue erected in front of the Council-house, Salisbury, to perpetuate the memory of Lord Herbert of Lea, who, when Sidney Herbert, for many years represented the southern division of Wiltshire in Parliament, was inaugurated a short time ago, in the presence of a large and distinguished company, by Earl De Grey and Ripon, acting on behalf of Lord Palmerston. An Illustration of the inaugural ceremony appeared in this Journal on July 11. Lord Herbert died on the 2nd of August, 1861, at the age of fifty-one, and the movement which has resulted in the erection of this statue was at once set on foot, with the view of handing down to posterity a memorial of the respect and esteem in which, irrespective of all party or political considerations, he was held by those amongst whom he lived. The statue, which is by Baron Marochetti, is in bronze, 9 ft. high: it stands on a grey granite pedestal nearly 10 ft. high, from the works of Mr. Freeman, of Penrhyn, Cornwall. Lord Herbert is represented in the act of delivering a speech. His left hand rests, as was usual, on his side; whilst in his right he holds a plan of the Herbert Hospital—his favourite scheme for the well-being of the soldier. The coat, the waistcoat, the tie, the very boots his Lordship wore were all before Baron Marochetti whilst the model was being prepared. A more excellent likeness could not be desired. His Lordship is represented in the simple dress of an English gentleman. "Sidney Herbert" is the only inscription on the pedestal.

ATTACK ON A PIRATICAL SQUADRON
BY THE BOATS OF H.M.S. FLAMER.
(From a Correspondent.)

THE pirates in the neighbourhood of Ning-Po having become so much bolder since the reduction of the naval forces that English lorchas and small craft were constantly being attacked on their passage to and from Shanghai, H.M. gun-boat Flamer, Lieutenant-Commander Bosanquet, proceeded in search of them, and when rounding a headland off one end of the small Bay of Cho-Kee, the pirates, consisting of about ten junks, were discovered. Six of these vessels immediately weighed their anchors, and, running up to the head of the bay, took up position in a small bight or inlet where the gun-boat could not follow. One of the small brass howitzers of the Flamer was transferred to a small junk, and was towed in to attack by the two boats, manned and armed, of that vessel; and on coming in sight they found the pirate squadron prepared, with a large Canton junk swung broadside on to dispute the entrance. A smart fire was kept up by the junk while the boats were approaching, and, the tide being ebb, the extempore gun-boat, with the howitzer, grounded 800 yards off in the mud, not, however, too far to prevent the fire being returned with effect. After a few rounds the two boats pushed in, and were immediately assailed with grape and case, which, however, did not check the advance, and on closing the pirates evacuated their vessels and blew up the Cantonese lorcha. Only one officer and two men were wounded in this affair.

STATUE OF THE LATE LORD HERBERT OF LEA, AT SALISBURY.

THE BALLOON RECONNAISSANCE
AT ALDERSHOTT.

FOR some time past the services of Mr. Coxwell have been engaged by Government for a series of experiments with his small balloon to demonstrate the practicability of aerial observations for reconnoitring purposes.

For many years Mr. Coxwell has written frequently on this subject, and has proposed the employment of balloons for military observations. Napoleon I. used balloons during the revolutionary war. They were again brought into requisition by the French during the late Italian campaign. The Federals, too, have used them repeatedly in America. At the beginning of the present year two English officers directed some attention to this interesting branch of science. Capt. F. Beaumont, R.G., had ascended in one of the American balloons, and Lieut. George Grover had written a pamphlet in favour of their appliance. These gentlemen having urged a few experiments at Aldershott, Mr. Coxwell was applied to, and on Monday, July 14, he visited the camp; but, as the Royal review was to take place on the following day, it was decided by the Ordnance Select Committee that the balloon was to ascend during the sham fight, and that a report of what was seen should be given by engineer officers. At nine a.m. Mr. Coxwell's balloon, the "Evening Star," was fully inflated at the Government gasworks, and was moved up to Thorn Hill, which overlooks the south and north camps. Here it was let up by three ropes to an elevation of 800 ft. Mr. Coxwell was accompanied by Captain Beaumont, who directed a party of Sappers in the management of the cords. The first trial having proved that the balloon was under perfect control, Captain Beaumont and Lieutenant Grover ascended alone, whilst Mr. Coxwell, with Lieutenant Buckle, superintended the work below.

About midday the Ordnance Select Committee arrived from Woolwich, comprising the president, Brigadier-General St. George, C.B., vice-president; Captain Heath, R.N.; Lieutenant-Colonel Baynes; Lieutenant-Colonel Gallwey, R.E.; and Captain Heyman, R.A., the assistant-secretary. The troops, to the number of 12,000 strong, had now formed on Cæsar's Camp, which is some hundred feet above the position occupied by the balloon. Captain Beaumont and Captain Twynham, both of the Engineers, then ascended, and remained aloft for one hour and a quarter, taking notes and sketches of what they observed. Captain Heyman, of the Royal Artillery, and Colonel Gallwey next ascended. The sham fight had now commenced, and, although the atmosphere was hazy, the movement of the troops and the attack and defence could be distinctly seen.

Of course, an official report will be made on the day's proceedings; but, from what transpired on Thorn Hill, it is presumed that the experiments were satisfactory. At 3.30 Mr. Coxwell and Captain Beaumont made a final ascent, and, after rising 8000 feet, the intrepid voyagers descended near the residence of the Rev. W. Grey, of Milford, Godalming, by whom they were hospitably entertained.

BOATS OF H.M. GUN-BOAT FLAMER DESTROYING CHINESE PIRATICAL JUNKS IN CHO-KEE BAY.

Digitized by Google

ENCAMPMENT OF SPAHIS ON THE PLAIN OF ST. MAUR.—FROM A DRAWING BY M. LIX.—SEE PAGE 124.

Digitized by Google

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 8.

SUNDAY, August 2.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity. Hannibal's victory over the Romans at Cannæ, 216 B.C. Marlborough's great victory over the French at Blenheim, 1704. Mr. John Palmer sets up mail-coaches for the conveyance of letters, 1784.

MONDAY, 3.—Columbus embarked to discover a western continent, 1492. Augereau's victory over the Austrians at Castiglione, Aug. 3-5, 1796.

TUESDAY, 4.—Prince Edward (afterwards King Edward I.) defeated the Barons at Evesham, 1265. Calais surrendered to King Edward III., 1347.

WEDNESDAY, 5.—First column of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, raised by Mr. S. Laing, 1852. Thames Embankment Bill passed, 1862.

THURSDAY, 6.—Transfiguration of our Lord. Attempt of Prince Louis Bonaparte (now Napoleon III.) to raise an insurrection at Boulogne, 1840. Prince Alfred born, 1844. Moon's last quarter, 10h. 5m. a.m.

FRIDAY, 7.—Name of Jesus. Heroic defence of Thermopylæ, 480 B.C. Louis Philippe became King of the French, 1830.

SATURDAY, 8.—The Parliamentary army, under Colonel M. Jones, totally defeated the Irish Catholics at Dungan Hill, 1647. Death of George Canning while Premier, 1827.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 8.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 4	7 24	7 59	8 20	8 50	9 12	9 34	9 51	10 14	10 35	10 57	11 17	11 39	12 1

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours. Read at 10A.M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum Read at 10 A.M.	Maximum Read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°	Miles	Miles	inches
July 22	29·559	57·1	50·7	·80	10	56·6	66·7	S. W. WNW.	353	·403
23	29·861	58·5	45·5	·64	7	48·4	66·7	W. WNW.	193	·160
24	30·065	57·6	42·1	·59	9	43·4	65·6	WSW. W.	182	·000
25	29·924	57·1	51·8	·84	10	50·4	64·6	W. NW.	203	·030
26	..	..	..	..	..	46·6	67·5	..	151	·181
27	30·158	61·2	52·1	·67	6	46·0	72·3	WSW. SSW.	78	·000
28	30·021	66·3	50·9	·59	6	45·6	75·4	W. S.	76	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·435	29·562	30·107	29·921	30·134	30·188	30·079
Temperature of Air	63·9°	60·6°	50·9°	60·1°	56·1°	64·3°	66·2°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	58·2°	55·9°	51·2°	55·6°	49·9°	54·1°	59·1°
Direction of Wind	S.	W.	WSW.	W.	NNW.	CALM.	W.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—Last Week but One of the present Season.—MONDAY, and every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Messrs. Shore, Garden, Widdicomb; Miss Heath, and Mrs. Lee. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, a New Romantic Drama, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, by Paul Feval and John Brougham. The principal character will be sustained by Mr. Fechter, supported by Messrs. Shore, J. Brougham, H. Widdicomb, G. Jordan, F. Charles, Garden, Paymond, and Dawson; Misses Carlotta Leclercq, Kate Terry, E. Lavenue, and Ellsworth. Doors open at Half-past Six, performance to commence at Seven.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY and during the Week, THE IRISH TIGER; after which, at Eight, a new Drama, entitled THE HAUNTED MAN (in which will be exhibited Professor Pepper's adaptation of the great Spectral Illusion)—Messrs. J. L. Toole and B. Phillips, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, and Miss H. Sleaman; and ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE—Messrs. J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, and B. Phillips, the Nelson Sisters and Miss E. Kelly. Commence at Seven.

MELLON'S CONCERTS.—ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Mr. Alfred Mellon has the honour to announce that, in consequence of some extensive alterations being about to be made in the Floral Hall, he has made arrangements for his SERIES of CONCERTS to be given in the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE, COVENT GARDEN. The Concerts will commence on MONDAY, AUG. 10, and will continue for One Month only. Full particulars will be duly announced.

PROFESSOR GLOVER'S NEW PIANOFORTE CONCERTO, introducing the National Melodies of Ireland, will be performed by the Author THIS DAY, at Two o'Clock, at the POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

PROFESSOR GLOVER, Editor of "Moore's Irish Melodies," will LECTURE, at the POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, Regent-street, THIS DAY (Saturday), on the NATIONAL MUSIC OF IRELAND.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, in their CHARMING COTTAGE, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at 8; Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at 3. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Unreserved Seats, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Stall Chairs, 5s.

LAST FEW DAYS.—INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS, founded 1831 as the New Society of Painters in Water Colours. The ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Admission 1s. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, opposite Marlborough House. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, "THE ICEBERGS," painted from Studies made in the Northern Seas in the Summer of 1859.—German Gallery, 168 New Bond-street, W. Admission, 1s.

THE CELEBRATED MECHANICAL HORSE, invented by Colonel DE HAMEL, of the Wurtemberg Cavalry, EXHIBITED DAILY at MASON'S COMMISSION STABLES, 129, PICCADILLY. Admission, 1s. 6d.; from Ten to One, and from Two to Eight p.m. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to visit it, and expressed his approbation of its general usefulness.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE COMING WEEK.—Open Monday at Nine; Tuesday at Eight; other days at Ten. Admission, Wednesday, Five Shillings; Saturday, Half-a-Crown; other days, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Half-price.

Tuesday, Aug. 4.—Great Annual Excursion of the Society of Odd Fellows. Grand Procession, Extra Bands, Great Fountains, Balloon Ascent, Athletic Games, and general amusements from morning till night.

Wednesday, Aug. 5.—Recital Performance of Gounod's "Faust," by the principal Artistes and Chorus of Her Majesty's Theatre. Five Shillings; or by ticket bought before-hand, Half-a-Crown.

Orchestral Band, Great Organ Performances, and Display of Fountains Daily.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GRAND ANNUAL FETE of the ODD FELLOWS (Manchester Unity), TUESDAY, AUG. 4, 1863.

Grand Procession of the Order, headed by the Band of the London Irish Volunteers, Eaton's Band, Coy's Brass Band, and the Band of the London Artillery Brigade.

Performances on the Great Festival Organ. The Crystal Palace Orchestral Band. Full Display of the whole Series of Great Fountains and Waterworks. By special permission, a selected Company of the 2nd Life Guards will go through the Broad-sword Exercise. Boat-Racing and Aquatic Sports on the Lake. Mr. Nelson Lee's Entertainments on the Sports Ground. The renowned Mackney, Sam Collins, and Mr. W. Randall. The talented Elliott Family. The Brothers Stonett. M. Chapino's Ballet Troupe. Dancing on the Lawn.

Foot Racing and Athletic Sports by men of the Household Brigade. Archery, Boating, Bowls, Cricket, Fishing, Gymnasium, Quoits, Rifle-shooting, Roundabouts, Swings, and other Out-door Amusements.

Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve Half-price. Open for Admission from Eight till Eight.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Directors have the gratification to announce that they have made arrangements with the Lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre for a RECITAL PERFORMANCE on the Great Orchestra, in the Centre Transept, of the Music of M. Gounod's FAUST, by the same eminent Artistes who have performed at that theatre with so much success, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, AUG. 5:—

Margherita	Mdlle. Titiens.
Marta	Mdlle Tagliani.
Siebel	Mdlle. Trebelli.
Mephistophiles	Signor Gassier.
Valentin	Mr. Sautley.
Wagner	Signor Bossi.
And	
Faust	Signor Giuglini.

Chorus of Soldiers, Citizens, Students, Women, &c.

Conductor, Signor Arditi.

Performance to commence at Three o'Clock.

The terms of admission will remain as at previous concerts—viz., Guinea Season Ticket Holders, free; Non-Season Ticket Holders, Five Shillings; or by Tickets purchased before the day, Half-a-Crown. Numbered Reserved Stalls, Half-a-Crown extra, arranged in blocks, as at the Handel Festival.

Note.—The demand for reserved stalls has already been so great that the directors can only reiterate that those visitors who desire stalls for this specially attractive and pleasing performance should purchase them without delay.

WET or DRY, the CRYSTAL PALACE equally enjoyable. All Approaches under cover.

The Excursion Season now commencing; Benefit Societies, Clubs, Public Companies, large Works, Workpeople, Schools, and Excursions from the country which have not fixed their days should do so at once.

The great excursion of the Odd Fellows is appointed for Tuesday next, Aug. 4, that of the Foresters for Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Full particulars as to Terms, &c., may be had on application to GEORGE GROVE, Secretary, Crystal Palace, Sydenham, S.E.

COLLIERY ROYALTIES for SALE; ½d. per Ton on all Coal raised from the Earbra Colliery. Price £300.—Apply to L. M. SMITH, 38, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

GEOLOGIST'S ASSOCIATION.—The members and friends will visit DOVER on MONDAY, AUG. 10, and be conducted to places of Geological interest by S. J. Mackie, F.G.S., and the President, Professor Tennant. Excursion Trains leave Victoria Station and the Elephant and Castle Station at 8 a.m., returning from Dover at 6.30 p.m. Return Tickets—First Class, 7s. 6d.; Second, 5s. 6d.; Third, 3s. 6d.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—A LADY and GENTLEMAN, occupying a spacious and elegantly-furnished country residence replete with comforts, OFFER the advantages of a pleasant HOME to ONE OR TWO LADIES or a MARRIED COUPLE without family. The terms will include wine and the use of a carriage, if desired. References exchanged.—Address Leander, 6, Glasshouse-street, Regent-street, London.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS, Lordship-lane, Wood-green, distant half a mile from the Wood-green Station, on the Great Northern Railway.

Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

President—The Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, K.T., M.W.G.M.

PROJECTED NEW BUILDING FOR ONE HUNDRED BOYS.

The FOUNDATION-STONE will be LAID, with full Masonic Ceremonial, on SATURDAY, the 8th of AUGUST, 1863, a Special Grand Lodge having been convened for that day by the Most Worshipful Grand Master.

Grand Fête and Festival under the auspices of Ladies entirely, and the direct patronage of

The Countess of Zetland,	The Viscountess Holmesdale,
The Countess De Grey and Ripon,	The Lady Evelyn Bruce,
The Countess of Carnarvon,	The Lady Mayoress,
The Countess of Mount-Edgcumbe,	Mrs. Smart, Aldenham Abbey, Herts;
The Lady Leigh,	Mrs. W. W. Beach, Oakley Park, Hants;
The Lady Skelmersdale,	Mrs. G. C. Legh, High Legh, Cheshire.

Athletic sports for the boys. Various attractive amusements for the visitors. Procession, comprising the presiding officer and officers of Grand Lodge, with members of the order, children, and committees of both Masonic Schools.

Bands of the 1st Life Guards (by permission of Colonel De Ros); the 1st City Volunteers (Engineers); the 40th (Hackney) Middlesex; Central London Rifle Rangers (by permission of the respective commanding officers.

Banquet at Four o'Clock, in a commodious tent, specially provided. Grand display of fireworks at Nine o'Clock.

Admission to the grounds only .. .. 2s. 6d.
Admission to the grounds and banquet .. .. 10s. 6d.

Reserved seats to witness the Masonic ceremonials, 5s., if taken on or before the 1st of August. After that date the prices will be:—

Grounds and Banquet.. .. .. 15s. 0d.
Reserved seats .. .. 7s. 6d.

Tickets to be obtained of the members of the House Committee; of the Secretary, at the Office of the Institution; at the Freemasons' Tavern; and at the School, Lordship-lane, Wood-green.

Every lady contributing or presenting a purse of five guineas will have the rank and privileges of a life governor. Every lady contributing or presenting a purse of twenty-five guineas will have the rank and privileges of a vice-president. Collecting cards and bidding purses will be forwarded on application. Donations are most earnestly solicited. Brethren intending to join the procession must appear in full Masonic craft clothing.

Trains from King's-cross to Wood-green 12.25, 11.10 (special), a.m., 12.25, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.10, 6.5, 7.0 p.m. Returning from Wood-green to King's-cross 5.10, 6.50, 8.48, 10.0 (special), and 11.0 p.m.

The Grounds will be open at Eleven o'Clock.

The Masonic Ceremony will commence at one o'clock.

FREDERICK BINCKES, Secretary.

Office, 16A, Great Queen-street, London, W.C., July 20, 1863.

Now ready,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, VOLUME XLII. (January to June, 1863.) Price 18s., cloth, gilt edges; 13s., sewed.

Also, now ready,

Covers for binding the above .. .. 2s. 6d.
Reading-cases for One Number .. .. 2s. 0d.
Portfolios for Preserving Six Months' Numbers .. 4s. 0d.

Office, 198, Strand.

TO CONTINENTAL SUBSCRIBERS.—Mr. Ludwig Denicke, Leipsic, has been appointed our Special Agent for Germany. Terms of Subscription at Leipsic—including four Double Numbers and the Christmas Number—One Year, 8 Thalers 20 Sgr.; Half-Year, 4 Thalers 10 Sgr.; per Quarter, 2 Thalers 5 Sgr.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1863.

RECORD, not comment, and far less prediction, seems the only philosophic treatment of the great Transatlantic struggle. For every prophecy has in its turn been falsified, and the sagest arguments are made ridiculous by the latest telegram. A very short time ago, and no colour could be too roseate for depicting the condition of the South. Its fortresses were impregnable, while its gallant armies were advancing to hoist the secession flag upon the steeples of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. Again all changed, for the tenth time. A new Federal General (in his childhood known to the Duke of Wellington, it is said, though dates smile scornfully at the statement) has confronted the Southern victor, prevented his advance, and made his retreat an act of probable wisdom. Two of the great fortresses have fallen, and the third is menaced by a more powerful force than has yet assailed it. The resources of the North are telling fearfully upon the Confederates.

Yet the next mail, or its successor, may have a new story to tell. Meade may have followed his foe, been led into a trap, and been discomfited; or some new and brilliant stroke of Southern tactics may have thrown some hitherto unattacked territory into the alarm which shook Philadelphia and almost roused New York. The dread game is being played on so large a board, and with such utter absence of rules, that none of its chances should surprise us. In the meantime, and at the very moment when Meade's skill and valour had excited the enthusiasm of his countrymen, New York was suddenly delivered over to a worse enemy than the Confederate. Riot was rampant, the negro was hunted down by the light of a score of conflagrations kindled in various quarters, the authorities were defied and outraged, and some of them murdered, and violence and plunder were the order—or disorder—of the hour. The rabble had broken loose. We hear since that the military have used shot and steel freely, that large numbers of the rioters have been slaughtered, and that the law is once more master, and will enforce the conscription. But the scenes, which are presented to us with a general exaggeration, corrected by the elaborate detail which the American reader loves, will scarcely pass from the memory of the New Yorker. He had previously only heard of slaughter: he has now seen it, and in its most repulsive form.

No Englishman can read of such work without regret. Upon the war itself there may be two opinions, and there can be no doubt that there are many British partisans of the South as of the North, though the majority of us cordially approve the policy of our Government and agree with the sentiment expressed in the Royal Speech; but all of us deplore the New York outrages. We never tolerate at home the interference of rioters or the mob in settling a question; and, where there are two sides actively espoused, and a rabble thrusts itself into the struggle, both sides coalesce and put down the rioters. We have the Anglo-Saxon liking for seeing any dispute settled by legitimate means. Hence the people of New York, who have been exposed to the brutalities of a fractional portion of its dangerous classes, have our sympathy, and we shall all be glad to know that the strong hand has restored order. It is a libel upon Englishmen to allege that they have the slightest toleration for the perpetrators of atrocities like those which are described by the American correspondents. It is possible that there may have been some in the riots who hate or fear the conscription, but it is obvious that the majority of the rioters are scoundrels whose ferocity and greediness have been roused, and who took advantage of the absence of troops to commit these outrages. We hope to hear that the castigation has been ample and effectual; and we have a right to expect our relatives in New York to believe that we feel towards them in the matter as they would feel towards us if they heard that a St. Giles's mob had broken loose, had ravaged certain districts of the metropolis, and had been met by a cavalry regiment and dealt with according to desert. We are almost ashamed to have to insist upon this, but certain writers have made it necessary that such an assurance should go forth to the West.

We may add another, and we do so in all heartiness and sincerity. The London season is over, a portion of our population has already escaped from town, and those who remain are but devising plans for recreation and amusement. Another fortnight and our notables will either be in their country houses, regaining their own health and ministering to the pleasures of their friends, or they will be hastening away over Europe, many with their faces set for other continents. The middle class, after a prosperous season, will be imitating their leaders, but in a modified degree. A noble harvest is all but ready. We are assured, on the highest authority, that European complications and American war have not materially injured our commerce. Care has been taken for the class most affected by the latter casualty, and there will not be much "complaining in our streets." We are at peace with the world, and we have no epidemic among our people or among our flocks. We have every reason to be thankful; and most of us are about to endeavour to enjoy ourselves. It would be unworthy of us did we, in our own hour of comfort, forget our kinsmen whose fortune is now so different. We speak of the whole of the States of America; we speak not of Federals and Confederates, but of our brethren who talk our language and who think of England as the mother country. At this moment how opposite is their condition. Their best men, their citizens, fathers, husbands, brothers are in arms, and engaged in a war which offers no promise of conclusion. Their commerce is hindered, their produce belongs to the armies, and they are struggling with a taxation which must grind them cruelly. A conscription calls Northern and Southern alike into the field. And they have to deplore the loss of thousands and thousands who have fallen in the field, or by a less enviable fate, and who, if this weary war continues, will be followed to the grave by other thousands. Such is the autumn to which our American brethren are looking. Let them, throughout the length and breadth of their noble country, accept the assurance that, though they turn a cold and scornful eye towards those who will take neither one side nor the other, the sympathy of Englishmen and Englishwomen goes forth to them, and that those who seek to persuade them otherwise utter cowardly and wicked untruth. Without, we dare assert, any mingling of a selfish motive in the feeling, the news that the quarrel had been somehow adjusted, and that the sword was sheathed, would cause a shout of joy over the island, and as warm thanksgiving would ascend as on the day which President Lincoln has set apart for a religious service. These are not idle words, and, inasmuch as we know that they will be read in most parts of the States, we call upon American readers to note them, and to remember them when the time of slaughter shall have passed away.

We desire briefly to call the attention of our readers to a letter which will be found in another part of our columns, written, in the Queen's name, by Sir Charles Phipps to the Mayor of Birmingham. It is with shame we confess that her Majesty's rebuke might with justice have been addressed to the English people generally. The tragical accident which so recently disgraced Birmingham might as well have occurred in London. Indeed, it is not many months since another wretched woman, whose ghastly toying with death formed the chief attraction of a suburban place of amusement, crippled herself for the rest of her days; and but a few weeks have elapsed since an Italian gave his life for the amusement of the visitors at Cremorne. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the first lady in the realm, scandalised at the tastes of her people, horrified at the heartless unconcern which these demoralising habits have already wrought in them, should raise her voice in touching yet severe rebuke, and request, in terms that must be accepted as a command, that a spot which was inaugurated by herself and the Prince Consort for healthy exercise and rational recreation should not be used for exhibitions which are disgraceful to the age and detrimental to the morals of the people. The Mayor of Birmingham, in whose humiliation, so to speak, it is only right that we all should share, expresses a hope that exhibitions of this character may be interdicted by Parliament. We have already more than once given expression to the same hope, but, in the meanwhile, it is perfectly open to the people of England to pass and obey an unwritten law. The fashionable crowds who thronged the Crystal Palace to help an adventurous Frenchman to make a fortune at the risk of his neck are just as guilty of the blood of the poor female Blondin who died at Birmingham as the sightseers there who turned so callously from witnessing her death agonies to the other amusements of the night. Had not Blondin been made fashionable, no less skillful performer would have been tempted to ape his tricks. Let us generally turn away from entertainments in which the strength and beauty of that form which has been made in God's image are so miserably abused, and there will be no need of the interference of Parliament to prevent national scandals like that which has provoked the Queen's severe yet merited rebuke.

Digitized by Google

THE COURT.

THE Queen continues at Osborne, in good health. On Saturday morning last, at a quarter-past three o'clock, the Princess of Leiningen gave birth to a Princess. The Queen was with her niece at the time and during the greater part of the night. Her Grand Ducal Highness progresses satisfactorily, and the infant Princess is perfectly well. On the same day Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce and Lieut.-General the Hon. C. Grey, drove to Freshwater.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. Dr. Stanley.

On Monday the Queen held a Council, which was attended by Earl Granville, Viscount Palmerston, and Sir George Grey. The Ministers returned to London in the afternoon. Subsequently, her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Beatrice, and attended by the Countess Dowager of Mount-Edgcumbe and Lord Alfred Paget, drove out.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess of Wales cruised in Lord Alfred Paget's yacht, and sailed to the Needles.

The Queen and the Royal family and Prince Leiningen have during the week taken daily walks and drives in the vicinity of Osborne.

Viscountess Jocelyn has succeeded the Countess Dowager of Mount-Edgcumbe as Lady in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess have remained on a visit to the Queen at Osborne this week.

Their Royal Highnesses, attended by their suite, will take their departure on Monday next, and proceed to Halifax, where they are expected to arrive about three o'clock in the afternoon. The Prince and Princess will be received at the station by the Mayor and Corporation and detachments of the 4th West York Rifle Volunteers and the 2nd West York Yeomanry Cavalry. They will immediately proceed to Manor Heath (the Mayor's residence), and remain there for the night. On Tuesday, at eleven o'clock, their Royal Highnesses will leave Manor Heath, attended by a procession of the magistracy, the Town Council, the Deputy Lieutenants, &c., and proceed to the Townhall, a distance of from four to five miles. On the line of route are the People's Park and All Souls' Church, and those places of interest their Royal Highnesses will inspect. They will also pass through the "Piece Hall," where will be assembled 16,000 Sunday-school scholars, a band of 300 performers, and 10,000 spectators. The Mayor will receive the Prince and Princess at the Townhall, and the ceremony of opening will include prayers by the Bishop of Ripon, the performance of the English and Danish national airs, and the presentation of addresses. After this his Royal Highness will declare the hall duly opened.

After partaking of luncheon, their Royal Highnesses will leave the town and proceed to Studley Park, near Ripon, on a visit to the Earl and Countess De Grey and Ripon.

On Thursday the Prince and Princess will resume their journey northwards, arriving at the palace of Holyrood on that evening. Their Royal Highnesses will gratify their northern subjects by remaining in Edinburgh during Friday; and on Saturday the Prince and Princess will continue their journey to the Highlands.

PRINCE ALFRED.

During last week Prince Alfred arrived in the Hebrides on board her Majesty's ship Racoon, from the Orkneys. His Royal Highness, attended by Major Cowell and accompanied by the officers of his ship, made numerous excursions in the islands, visiting Staffa and Iona and other places of interest. At the various places of landing the Prince was welcomed most heartily, and every demonstration of loyal affection was shown to him.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone and the Rev. Mr. Jolly, has during the past week been making a tour in North Wales and in Monmouthshire. Among the places of interest which his Royal Highness visited were the noble ruins of Raglan Castle, the ruins of the once noble castle of Monmouth, the church of St. Mary, and Tintern Abbey. In North Wales his Royal Highness ascended Cader Idris, and also visited the Cambrian and Clogan gold-mines, where he was shown the process of crushing and amalgamating, and some beautiful specimens of gold in quartz were presented to him.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Duchess of Inverness entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening, at her apartments in Kensington Palace, the Princess of Servia, Prince Ysenberg, the Duke and Duchess of Saldanha, and Donna Emily, &c.

Viscountess Palmerston had an assembly yesterday (Friday) evening at Cambridge House. The réunion was attended by most of the aristocracy at present in London.

Lady Howard gave an evening party yesterday (Friday) evening at her residence in Belgrave-square.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess George of Saxony, accompanied by Baron Gersdorff, have left the Grosvenor Hotel for Scarborough.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Chartres have arrived at their villa at Ham, which their Royal Highnesses have taken for a term, and where they intend principally to reside.

The Duke of Buccleuch left Belgrave-square on Tuesday for Boughton House, Northamptonshire.

The Duke of Hamilton and Lord Charles Hamilton, who arrived in Town on Saturday from attending the funeral of their father in Scotland, left on Wednesday to join the Duchess, who has returned to Baden Baden from Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll and family left their villa at Campden-hill on Tuesday for Inverary Castle.

The Duke of Newcastle has returned to the Clarendon Hotel from Clumber Park, Notts.

The Duke of Grafton left town a few days since to join the Duchess, who is on a Continental tour.

The Duchess of St. Albans and Lady Diana Beauclerk and Viscount Falkland left Prince's-gate on Wednesday for Skutterskelfe, Yorkshire.

Earl and Countess Russell and family have left Chesham-place for Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park. Viscount Amberley is on a tour in Scotland.

The Countess of Desart and Lady Alice Cuffe have left town on a visit to Mr. and Lady Caroline Duncombe, at Waresley Park, Cambridgeshire.

Countess Apponyi, accompanied by her eldest daughter, Countess Mavy, and Countess Maria Baumgarten, left Chandos House on Saturday last on a tour in Italy.

The Countess of Listowel has left Belgrave-square for Connamore, in the county of Cork.

The Earl of Normanton left Seymour-place on Tuesday for his seat, Somerley, Hants.

The Earl and Countess of Abergavenny have left Portland-place for Birling Manor, near Maidstone.

Field Marshal Viscount Combermere and Viscountess Combermere have returned to Combermere Abbey from Buxton. We are glad to learn that the gallant Viscount's health is entirely restored.

Viscountess Jocelyn left town on Tuesday for Osborne. Her Ladyship and the Hon. Misses Jocelyn will shortly leave England on a Continental tour.

Viscount and Viscountess Doneraile have left Charles-street, Berkeley-square, for their seat, in the county of Cork.

Lord and Lady Lyndhurst have left town for Tunbridge-wells, where his Lordship has taken a residence for a few months.

Lord and Lady Chelmsford and the Hon. Miss Thesiger have left Eaton-square for Tunbridge-wells.

Lord and Lady Ebury and the Hon. Misses Grosvenor have left town for their seat, Moor Hark, Herts.

Lord and Lady Sondes left Grosvenor-square on Wednesday, for their seat, Elmham Hall, Norfolk.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THE Dramatic College fancy fair and general festival at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday and Monday last, brought each day something like twenty thousand visitors to Sydenham; and remembering that the admission was half-a-crown, but making allowance for the irruption of season-ticket holders, we are entitled to hope that the funds of a most estimable and philanthropic charity benefited largely by the event. Then there must have been a great many additional thousands of shillings taken for admission to Richardson's Show and Wombwell's Menagerie—to say nothing of Miss Agnes Burdett's gipsy's tent; the fairy post-office; the performing birds; the dogs and monkeys; the "Paul-y-Teole-y-technic Institution," presided over by Messrs. Toole and Paul Bedford; and the Aunt Sallies and knock-em-downs, under the auspices of Mr. Buckstone and Mr. Widdicombe. Add to all these sources of revenue the amount taken by the fair stall-keepers, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Miss Amy Sedgwick, Mrs. Howard Paul, Miss Elsworthy, Miss Lydia Thompson, &c., and the mind begins to be dazzled with visions of the plethoric state of the Dramatic College coffers.

The absence of Miss Herbert and Mrs. Frank Mathews, who are both away on provincial engagements, was bitterly deplored; but the visitors did their best to console themselves under the circumstances. The fair itself was a glorified representation of what old "Bartlemy" used to be; and, coupled with the wonderful tragedy of "Barbadazulo Vanagloroso" at Richardson's Show, and the pecuniary perils of the booths in the transepts, the whole festival might not be inaptly designated the "Massacre of St. Bartholomew."

We have one very serious complaint, however, to make against the managers of the fair, and we hold that the offenders deserve to be summoned before the Court of Pie Powder to answer for it. There *was no gingerbread*. Not only were the Dutch-metalled kings and queens and the gallinacea in knickerbockers absent, but not so much as a gingerbread-nut was to be seen. This was, indeed, indefensible. Without *pain d'épice* life at a fair is, indeed, a dreary waste; and we have the authority of Mr. Charles Dickens, in the "Sketches by Boz," for reminding all *habitués* of fairs that the first thing they are bound to do on passing the threshold of the gay scene is to purchase a pound and a half of the best gingerbread-nuts, which, for the sake of convenience, may be carried out securely tied up in a blue cotton handkerchief.

We are afraid that the profits of the lady stall-keepers must have been sensibly diminished this year by the churlish behaviour of the crowd, who persisted in blocking up the transept opposite the great organ, and staring at the youthful traders behind the counters as though they were wild animals only just escaped from the menagerie, but without buying anything, thus rendering access to this Bizesteen of Beauty all but impossible to those who really wished to make purchases. We might hint at the expediency on future occasions of hoisting placards on poles on the "eat-all-but-pocket-none" principle adopted at Sunday-school feasts, bearing such inscriptions as "Look, but do not linger!" "Stare, but spend your money!" "Curiosity is a bad customer!" "Pay first and peep afterwards!" and the like.

On Saturday morning last, and in the midst of a drenching rain, the great American steam fire-engine "Manhattan" was again tested in public. The place originally selected for the trial was the New River Head, Clerkenwell; but almost at the last moment the venue was changed to the pierhead of the London Docks at Shadwell. The Duke of Sutherland, Colonel Armitage, Captain Shaw, the superintendent of the London Fire Brigade, and a goodly number of engineers and scientific gentlemen, were present. Steam was got up in about ten minutes, and the hose threw eventually a jet of water to the distance of over a hundred and fifty feet; but it was acknowledged that the trial could not be considered as a definitive one, the repairs which the Manhattan had undergone since the late accident at the Crystal Palace having failed to place her in thoroughly working order. In fact, she was shaky, and gave some unmistakable symptoms of leakiness. Enough, however, was done to give an idea of the vast capabilities of the engine if properly and thoroughly in gear. In the evening the members of the American "Delegation," who at their own cost and charges brought the Manhattan to England, were most hospitably entertained by Captain Shaw at the London Fire Brigade station, Watling-street.

Parliament has absolutely passed, and at double quick time, too, a bill against lying. At the instance of sundry Exhibition medallists it has been made penal for any tradesman, manufacturer, or other person, to state falsely, either verbally, or in print, or in writing, that he is in possession of an Exhibition medal which has not been accorded to him. Properly carried out, this bill should prove a heavy blow and sore discouragement to the Major Longbows and Baron Munchausens of trade; but the measure is full of grave discrepancies, contradictions, and arbitrary assumptions, which cannot fail, we fear, to render it virtually inoperative; and Mr. Ayrton deserves at least the thanks of the country for having most pungently and vigorously inveighed against the inconsiderate and indecent haste with which the bill has been hurried through Parliament.

It is a good thing to discourage mendacity; but we are afraid that there are a great many possessors of Exhibition medals and honourable mentions who have no kind of moral right to such distinctions. Poor Lazarus Archimedes invents a machine; but Messrs. Dives and Co. buy it up, patent it, exhibit it, and get the medal. Quintin Matsys or Benvenuto Cellini toil hard in their garrets on wrought-iron work or carved shields; but Messrs. Cœsus, the eminent "art-manufacture" firm, reap all the reward and get all the *kudos*. In one flagrant instance we have heard of, an Exhibition medal formed part of a bankrupt's stock, and the trader who succeeded to the business duly furnished his plate-glass window with the complimentary bronze disc. All honour to the good old Painter-Stainers' Company, who award only medals to workmen—to the men who *make*, and not to those who *sell*.

By-the-way, while the "Medallists" have thus been vindicating the selfish power of capital alone, the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the Royal Academy have embodied in their report a recommendation to add a certain proportion of skilled artworkmen in metals, wood, &c., to the number of Associates. This excellent and catholic proposition emanated, we believe, from Mr Beresford Hope.

In the new number of the *Edinburgh Review* there is a well-written article on M. Louis Blanc's "History of the French Revolution," in which well-deserved praise is accorded to the author, not alone for his great talents and untiring research, but for the noble and dignified resignation with which he has borne his long exile. The reviewer, however, has striven hard to convict Louis Blanc of a grave error in stating that French assignats were ever forged in England under the auspices of Mr. Pitt, and that the attention of the House of Commons was ever drawn to this scandalous *ruse de guerre* by Richard Brinsley Sheridan. The first of these assertions the reviewer seeks to disprove by a simple denial. The second he endeavours to throw discredit upon by remarking that no report of the alleged remonstrance of Sheridan is to be found in the newspapers of the day; and that on the particular Wednesday when Sheridan is said to have protested against the forged assignats the House only transacted private business. The *Edinburgh* has, to our thinking, proved too much. In the good old days when any honourable gentleman who chose to see "strangers present," could at his solitary caprice clear the gallery, even of the reporters, there were many things done and said in Parliament that never found their way into the newspapers; and within our own recollection—not more than a dozen years since, if our memory be not treacherous—the reporters were turned out of the gallery. The *Times* took notice of the occurrence as unusual and exceptional, remarking at the time, "*This adds one more to the list of unreported debates.*"

When so delicate a matter as the complicity of a high-minded Tory Government in a disgraceful fraud was to be discussed, what could have been more likely than that some zealous supporter of the Government—say Mr. George Rose—should have seen "strangers present?" That the Wednesday in question was a day devoted to private business adds to the probability of its being selected by Sheridan to offer an incidental protest, on which he did not deem proper to found any regular motion. With respect to the forgery of French assignats in England, we are afraid the indictment must be regarded as a "true bill." If "Pitt and Cobourg" did not encourage the counterfactors, the Count of Provence and the *émigrés* certainly did so. There are numbers of old gentlemen in Paris who have a passion for collecting the paper money of the Reign of Terror; and on half a dozen occasions we have seen forged assignats, far too skilfully executed to admit of doubt of their being of English origin. Nor was Downing-street new to this wicked mode of annoying an enemy; for during the American War the Atlantic States were inundated with spurious Congress notes, confessedly manufactured in the mother country.

Another word regarding the Royal Academy report alluded to above. If the commissioners' scheme be carried out we shall have sixty R.A.s, in lieu of the traditional forty, and of these ten are to be "lay members," deriving no pecuniary emoluments from their position. But of whom is this supplementary "Council of Ten" to be composed? Shall we hazard a "pick?" Say Mr. Monckton Milnes (Lord Houghton elect), Lord Overstone, Sir Arthur Hallam Elton, Mr. Ruskin, Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Coningham, and Mr. Layard. There might, we think, be a worse selection. Time was when the Academy admitted lady members—notably Angelica Kaufmann and Mary Moser. If any ladies were to be made eligible in future as "lay" R.A.s, the accomplished Princess Frederick William of Prussia might gracefully condescend to such a membership. Was not Napoleon the Great proud to be one of the Institute; and is not his present Majesty Napoleon III. reported to be covetous of an academic fauteuil?

The death of Sir Hugh Halkett, the valiant commandor of the King's German Legion at Waterloo, has afforded his biographer, in the *Times*, an opportunity for reopening the much-vexed controversy as to the precise words uttered by General Cambronne when taken prisoner. It was Sir Hugh Halkett who had the honour to capture the *vieux de la vieille*; and, according to his evidence, Cambronne neither uttered the magniloquent, but perhaps mythical, "*La garde meurt, mais ne se rend pas*," nor the other most unseemly expression attributed to him by M. Victor Hugo, in "Les Misérables." Sir Hugh, however, was wont to admit that there was so much noise and shouting at the time as to make what really was said a matter of grave doubt. It is just probable that, in the *mêlée*, Cambronne may have given vent both to the axiom and the expletive. It is perilous to be dogmatical on these subjects. Only the other day the newspapers were full of accounts of a naval officer still living who is said, as a midshipman at Trafalgar, to have slain the "Tyrolese rifleman" who killed the heroic Nelson. But was it, after all, a "Tyrolese rifleman" who fired that fatal bullet? In a book, entitled "Memoirs of a French Sergeant," published in 1826, the author, Robert Guillemand, deliberately asserts that *he* was the sharpshooter who inflicted the mortal wound on Nelson, and this Robert Guillemand was living at Rochefort late in the reign of Louis Philippe. "*Tôt ou tard*," quoth Mdme. De Genlis, "*tout se sait*;" but it is oftener *tard* than *tôt*.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE first day's sport at Goodwood was not very remarkable. A Saunterer filly, the fourth winner by that expatriated black, beat two for the Ham; and the Gratwicke, which has also sunk down to three starters, all St. Leger colts, was an easy matter for Clarior. The popular victory of the Duke of Beaufort's Birdhill over twenty-eight (including Lady Clifden, who gave 27 lbs. for her year) in the Steward's Cup, rather redeemed the failure of these once great stakes, and Ace of Clubs, roarer as he may be, defeated six fourth-raters over the severe Queen's Plate course. Durham, Crytheia, Knight of Snowdon, &c., suffered defeat in the Lavant from the racing-like Stockwell-Alma colt, a blood which has not done much in two-year-old races either this season or last. Jarnicoton, the Epsom opponent of Lord Clifden (of whom his friends entertain some quiet St. Leger confidence, and prove it by accepting 14 to 1) had little trouble with War Horse on Wednesday. The "great Anfield certainty" for the Stakes was cleverly overthrown by Mr. Drewitt's Blackdown, which Fordham "rode as his hack-hunter during the past winter," and then valued at £25. Mr. Parr's Blondin, on whom Crouch, the man-boy, and now engaged to Scott's stable, rode 6 st. 6 lb., went very stilty; and the much-belauded Bellman, who made such a noise that he was promptly termed "The O'Donoghue," came to grief with a strained sinew. Macaroni, whose half-brother died lately in Mr. Naylor's stable, carried his 10 lb. extra most gallantly, in the Drawingroom Stakes, against Escape and The Gunner. It is a sad pity that he is not in the St. Leger; but the recent splendid entries for that race show that owners are not likely to make such oversights in future; and Mr. Naylor, for one, has got twelve nominations for 1865. This gentleman's stable was second and third to Mr. Ten Broeck's Paris in the Findon Stakes, for which Molly Carew, after her accident, was unable to start. The Goodwood Cup was won by Isoline, La Toucques and Fairwater coming in second and third.

Ripon opens the ball on Monday, and Brighton, Airdrie, Brighton Club, and Lewes carry it on till Saturday, ere which we trust that the three noble arbiters may have digested some Tomato award.

The North beat the South by 29 runs, Mr. E. M. Grace making a fine innings of 73 for the latter, and Anderson for the former. The gentlemen of the South had only 66 runs to get to beat Surrey, when they began their second innings, and did it after losing two wickets to Caffyn. Messrs. S. C. Voules's 78 and E. Dowson's 87 were well-got scores, and so were Mortlock's 71 and Lockyer's 62. Yorkshire v. Surrey has been a very exciting match. In the first innings Surrey led by 29. Humphrey contributed 31 and Caffyn 43. The excellent batting of these two (29 and 30) brought the Surrey score up to 144, leaving Yorkshire 174 to win. Caffyn's bowling was good, but Rowbotham's 65 and Iddison's 53 were not to be got over, and the tykes won by three wickets. On Monday it is Surrey v. North of England at The Oval; A. H. H. v. Tadcaster Twenty-two at Boston Spa; and on Thursday U. A. E. H. v. "The Family" at Southgate; A. E. E. v. Twenty-two at Ashton; and Gentlemen of Kent v. Gentlemen of Hants, at Tunbridge-wells.

Robert Chambers, the Champion of the Thames, has been unfortunate on his favourite Tyne, as Cooper, winning the toss for north side, beat him easily on Tuesday for a sculling match of £100 aside. "Bob's" friends consider that the course was not severe enough for him. The Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta takes place at West Cowes next week.

GOODWOOD RACES.—TUESDAY.

Craven Stakes.—The Gunner, 1. Waterwitch, 2. Bosh, 3.
Ham Stakes.—Mœstissima f., 1. Izaak Walton, 2. Mirage, 3.
Gratwicke Stakes.—Clarior, 1. Zapateado, 2. Curie, 3.
Stewards' Cup.—Birdhill, 1. Entremet, 2. Dolphin, 3.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Ace of Clubs, 1. Picador, 2. Hilangowan, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Etna, 1. Bradamante, 2. Salvioni, 3.
Lavant Stakes.—Almac, 1. Durham, 2. Crytheia, 3.
£50 added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Indolence, 1. The Principal, 2. Douche, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Goodwood Derby of 25 sovs.—Jarnicoton, 1. Warhorse, 2.
Handicap Plate of £50.—Liston, 1. Despair, 2. Zora, 3.
Sweepstakes of 300 sovs.—Casildia, 1. Gold Dust, 2.
Goodwood Stakes.—Blackdown, 1. Anfield, 2. Jack o' Hearts, 3.
Cowdray Stakes.—Spicebox, 1. Hedworth, 2. Salvioni, 3.
Findon Stakes.—Paris, 1. Linda, 2. Polonaise, 3.
Drawing-room Stakes.—Macaroni, 1. Escape, 2. The Gunner, 3.
Handicap Plate of 100 sovs.—The Principal, 1. Microscope, 2. Buckenham, 3.

THURSDAY.

GOODWOOD CUP.—Isoline, 1. La Toucques, 2. Fairwater, 3. Zetland, 4.
12th Bentinck Stakes.—Old Orange Girl, 1. Almack, 2.
13th Bentinck Stakes.—Lady Hilda, 1. Rigolboche, 2. La Belle Feronniere, 3.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Carnival, 1. Jarnicoton, 2.
Sussex Stakes.—La Belle Feronniere walked over.
11th Bentinck Stakes.—Buckenham walked over.
Chichester Stakes.—Bohemia, 1. Lady Clifden, 2. Crytheia, 3.
Molecomb Stakes.—Fille de l'Air, 1. Scottish Chief, 2. Idler, 3.

The picture of "The Young Shipwright," engraved in our last Number, is by Mr. Laurence Duncan.

The Turin journals publish intelligence to the effect that Garibaldi's health is almost completely restored.

The Circassians have captured, by boarding, a Russian man-of-war, bound for Soukoum-Kaleh, and have carried her into Schoubschik.

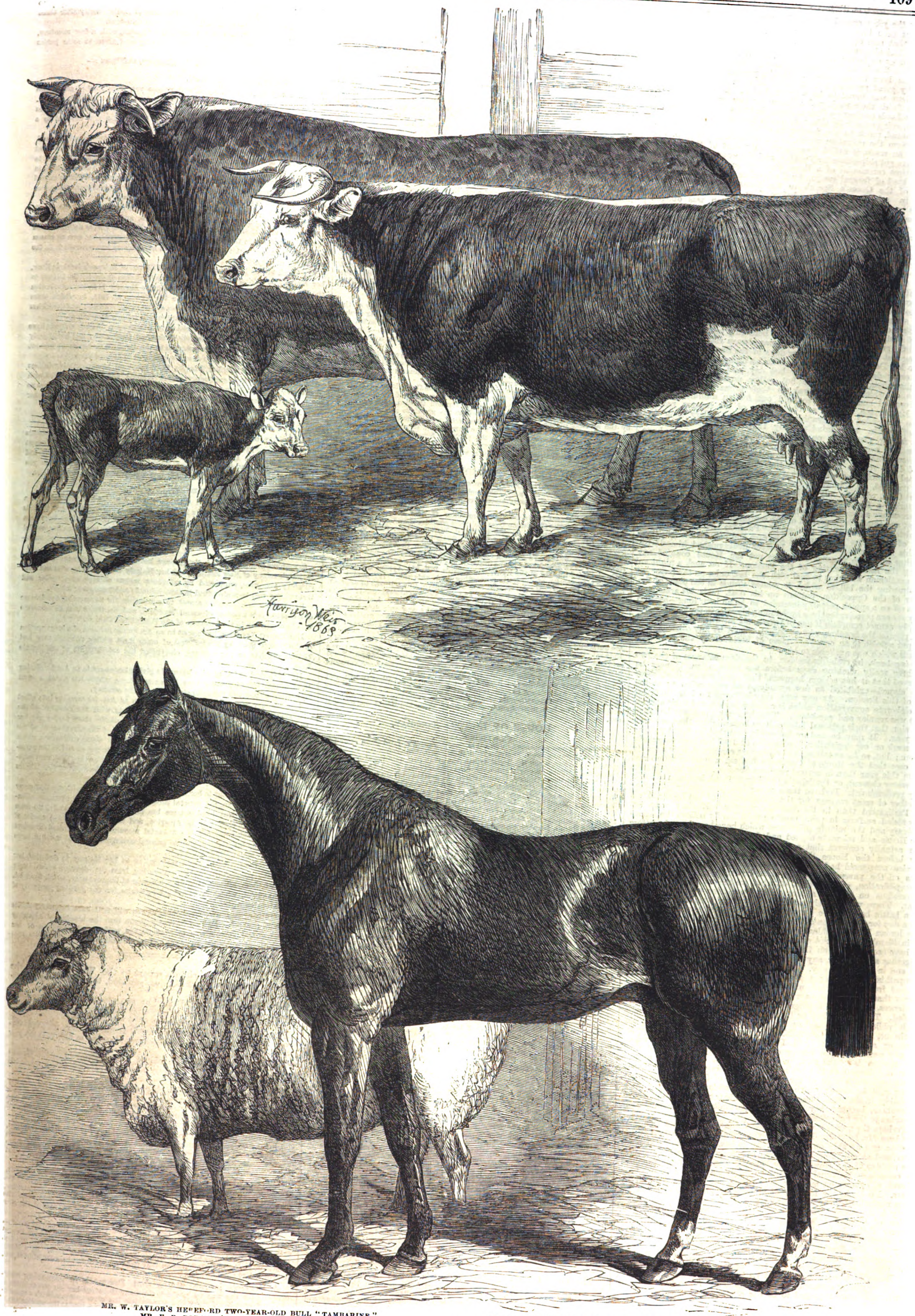
The Channel squadron under Admiral Dacres has arrived in the Firth of Forth, where it will remain about a week.

It has been decided to erect a statue to the memory of the late Lord Hatherton, in the square at Stafford, opposite the Shire Hall. It is also proposed to found an exhibition at Oxford or Cambridge for boys educated in Staffordshire.

Digitized by Google

MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT WORCESTER: GENERAL VIEW OF THE SHOW-YARDS.—SEE PAGE 122.

Digitized by Google



MR. W. TAYLOR'S HEREFORD TWO-YEAR-OLD BULL "TAMBARINE."
MR. F. B. DOWNING'S RYELAND RAM.
MR. W. PERRY'S HEREFORD COW "BEAUTY."
MR. J. BOOTH'S HUNTER "BEECHWOOD."

MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT WORCESTER: PRIZE ANIMALS.—SEE PAGE 122.

Digitized by Google

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

PERHAPS the most special feature of the Session of 1863 is the fact that it has been brought to a close in the month of July. Many a time has that sort of supernatural intimation of the day of prorogation, which always floats about the Parliamentary atmosphere for a fortnight or so before it takes place, given a date earlier than August; but this is the first time for some years that the consummation has been brought about. In the present instance it was effected by great pressure, for, at the close of a quasi do-nothing Session, there was found to be a great deal to do. Generally, the Commons finish their work and adjourn for two or three days to enable the Lords to clear up their arrears; but this time both Houses have been going on side by side, now one in front and then the other passing ahead, much in the fashion in which two opposition omnibuses perform the operation which, in the technical language of the metropolitan roads, is called "nursing." By dint of this rivalry things were got ship-shape for Tuesday, and then came the end, with its grotesque ceremonial of a Royal Commission in the one House, and the kind of funeral oration by the Speaker in the other, on the reading of the Queen's Speech to the lingering members, who gather in schoolboy fashion before him around the table. On this occasion the right honourable gentleman was obliged to request that members would assume that position, for, either by forgetfulness or intention, they all got into their usual seats, and were preparing to sit down to hear the Speech read. This would be contrary to etiquette, because Parliament having been prorogued, no one has a right to sit down in the house, which is supposed to have been swept clean by that Royal mandate—which same mandate, besides, directs gentlemen to behave themselves as such in their several counties. As this can only in strictness apply to county members, it is to be presumed that the representatives of the boroughs are left to their own unruly devices.

Up to the very last moment of this "humdrum" Session there was a strong development of the talking tendencies of the more talkative members. As may be supposed, the arena has been tolerably clear of obstruction, and advantage has been duly taken of that fact by certain gentlemen who at other times always rise with the fear of being put down. The last few days of the Session are harvest-time to Mr. Darby Griffith, who puts half a dozen questions on the paper every day and on the very last day, and, all uninterrupted, murmurs along like a gentle but rather unmusical brook, the springs of which, though weak in their primary gush, are yet well supplied and qualified to hold out for an unlimited period. Then Mr. Ayrton, careless of the paucity of his hearers, reckless of the suspended stenographic pens in the gallery over the Speaker's chair, and mindful only that his intoned sentences were falling pleasantly on his own ear, talked for an hour on the last evening of the sitting, a kind of diluted constitutionalism, which, so far as it could be understood, meant that people who did not receive medals from the commissioners of the International Exhibition might assert that they had got them without being gainsaid. He, however, had one appreciative listener in Lord Robert Cecil, who was only too happy to seize this last opportunity of uttering a few of those bitter sentences which characterise his Parliamentary eloquence, and which seem to be conceived after an earnest and sympathetic perusal of the sentiments and aspirations of Mephistophiles, or of those portions of "Paradise Lost" in which the chief of the fallen angels states his case and justifies his rebellion. On this last evening Sir George Bowyer distinguished himself by bringing about an unusual event—he got the House counted out during the last real sitting of the Session. If on such a night an hon. gentleman who rises to deal with the last order on the paper by withdrawing the bill to which it relates stands in the place of the leader of the Opposition, buttons up his coat, folds his arms, and starts off on a speech palpably intended to be an hour long—because every one can perceive that he is husbanding his voice in the beginning—why, he cannot complain if one of twenty-six members who remained took pity on the Speaker, who could not escape by any other means, and put a finish to an organised piece of boredom by the summary process which was available to him.

Going back, in crab-like fashion, to the circumstances of the two or three really working days before the prorogation, it may be observed that it has seldom happened that members—at least, those who stayed—exhibited so few symptoms of exhaustion as at the end of this Session. At any rate, they betrayed no inaptitude for the elaborate conversation which is called debating, and their attendance was regular and persistent. This, however, must not be taken as a sign that their personal labours have been slighter than ordinary this year. It may be, and we believe is, true that, so far as putting any mark on our legislation, the Session of 1863 has been singularly barren; but, so far as talking and sitting are concerned, it is actually the case that the House of Commons has sat a greater number of hours this year than in several previous Sessions. The truth is that the vestry element, or the debating-society element, has been *remarkably predominant*. Perhaps there never has been such a gathering together of small matters for the consideration of the Lower House of Parliament than in the last six months. If they were not chronicled as facts in print, people would hardly believe the extraordinary and the minute grievances which have been brought before the House and solemnly argued and debated. We do do not say it has actually occurred that a member has thought it necessary to lay before the House the complaint of a constituent that a careless nursemaid had suffered a perambulator to run between his legs on the pavement of Belgravia, but such a grievance is an exemplification, *ad absurdum*, of what we mean. Then, take the discussions on foreign affairs which have been so prevalent this year. There was scarcely a week that much time was not spent in a battle between the Government and some enthusiastic member for a day for a discussion on America, Poland, Brazil, Turkey, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Schleswig-Holstein, China, Japan, Triganri (that is *in* Siam); we are not quite sure about Madagascar, but it ought to have been brought on the carpet; and when, after a fortnight's fidgeting and fencing, any of these subjects were brought on, they all end in the same way. There is an elaborate speech from the sympathising member; a rush of wonderful information on the subject from Mr. Layard, unfortunately neutralised by the circumstance that he gets into a violent rage after his first two or three sentences, and seldom manages to get out of it before he has concluded. Then come two or three milky-watery declamations from such philo-cosmopolitans as Mr. Monckton Milnes, Mr. Baillie Cochrane, and Mr. Cavendish Bentinck; and, by-and-by, an oracular speech from Lord Palmerston, which may be taken in any sense that the hearer chooses to apply to it; and then the motion is withdrawn, in the hope that the world, having been enlightened as to what is exactly the thing to be done by the gratuitous interference of the British House of Commons, the right thing will be done; which, however, it seldom if ever is; and, probably, to the secret pleasure of the amateur redressers of national grievances, because they will have opportunity for repeating their speeches in the next Session.

Perhaps the member who has made the fewest speeches this year has been Mr. Disraeli. In most of the prominent discussions of the Session, and notably on those relating to foreign affairs, he has not interfered at all. Nor has he been so steady in his attendance on the sittings of the House as has been his wont. On most evenings he came in at his usual hour: but he rarely stayed, and he has been absent altogether on more occasions than one recollects for many years. No doubt the function of an active leader of Opposition has been neutralised down to nothing: and, so far as the Conservative party is concerned, Lord Palmerston has realised his famous quotation of Richard II.'s saying to Wat Tyler's rebels—he "has become their leader:" Mr. Disraeli—having nothing to watch, not even Mr. Gladstone's Budget, for he has resigned that duty to Sir Stafford Northcote—may well be excused for not keeping so constantly to his post as heretofore. Perhaps the report is true that he has practically taken leave of the House of Commons, and that he is practising the *aplomb*, and the grave, resting demeanour, and the fondness for early Legislative hours, which are supposed to be the attributes of members of the House of Peers.

There has been gathered from the events of this Session one remarkable fact, and that is the impossibility of Mr. Gladstone ever being able to lead the House of Commons. He has been several times placed in temporary command, and it is in vain to deny that he exhibited none of the qualities which are essential to so difficult and delicate a duty. As there has been no doubt up to the very last moment that Lord Palmerston perceives his extraordinary monopoly of the faculty of managing the House, and as Sir George Cornewall Lewis, who, it was predicated, would have been in a different way quite qualified for its future leader, has passed away, the question of succession to this office is in a state of indecision.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY.

The Commons' amendments to the following bills were agreed to—viz., Augmentation of Benefices Bill, the Clergymen (Colonies) Bill, the Statute Law Revision Bill, the Alteration in Judges' Circuits Bill, and the British Columbia Boundaries Bill.

The Indemnity, the Land Tax Commissioners' Names, the Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange, the Removal of Prisoners (Scotland), the Charitable Uses, the Poisoned Grain, &c., Prohibition, and the Companies Clauses Bills were read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

The consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Fisheries (Ireland) Bill occupied some time; and, eventually, all were agreed to.

The Lords' amendments to the following bills were also agreed to:—Petty Sessions (Ireland) Bill, Turnpike Trusts Arrangements Bill, Paupor Lunatic Asylums Bill, Waterworks Clauses Bill, Trustees (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill, Navy Prize Agents Bill, and Nuisances Removal Act (1855) Amendment Bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Commons' reasons for disagreeing to some amendments in the District Parochial Charities (Ireland) Bill, the British Columbia Boundaries Bill, the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Bill, and the Alkali Works Regulation Bill were considered and the amendments agreed to.

The Commons' amendments to the Telegraphs Bill were agreed to.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe called attention to the proposed guaranty of the Ionian Islands when transferred to Greece. He expressed very strong doubts of the wisdom and expediency of the transfer.—Earl Russell defended the proposed cession, and spoke very hopefully of the future of Greece.—The Earl of Derby expressed his disapproval of the proposed cession. After a few words from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the matter dropped.

Lord Stratheden moved for a commission to inquire into the principles which ought to guide further legislation on the subject of metropolitan railways. Lord Stanley of Alderley opposed the motion as being unnecessary, and, after some discussion, it was withdrawn.

Lord Redesdale called attention to the minute of the Committee of Council on Education of the 19th of May last and the memorandum of the Committee of the National Society to the Committee of Council thereon. He explained that the effect of the minute was to reduce the grant to endowed schools by the amount of the annual endowment such schools received.—The Earl of Derby believed that if the minute were carried out it would be impossible for many of the schools to receive the slightest benefit from these Parliamentary grants.—The Duke of Somerset defended the minute, and denied that it would have the prejudicial effect attributed to it. A brief conversation ensued.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Commons' amendments to the Lords' amendments on the Telegraphs Bill was taken, and, the House disagreeing with one of the Lords' amendments, a Committee was appointed to draw up reasons.

The Lords' amendments to the Companies Clauses Bill, the Railways Clauses Bill, and the Charitable Uses Bill were considered and agreed to.

Mr. Layard observed, in answer to Mr. H. Seymour, that there was great mystery hanging over the affairs of Herat. Some time ago the Government received a telegram from the British mission at Teheran that Herat had been taken by Dost Mahomed's Affghan forces, but the announcement had not been confirmed. The accounts as to the death of the Dost were conflicting.

On the third reading of the Exhibition Medals Bill, Mr. Ayrton objected to the late introduction of and hasty proceeding with this bill. He moved the rejection of the bill.—Mr. M. Gibson said the object of this bill was to prevent persons who had not received medals, and not even exhibited goods at the International Exhibition, from falsely stating that they had obtained medals.—Lord R. Cecil said that the bill introduced a new principle into our criminal law, enforced by heavy penalties, and it ought to have received the greatest consideration, instead of having been secretly passed through the Houses by two stages in one day; and they were asked to accept it solely on the authority of the House of Lords.—The Lord Mayor supported the bill.—Mr. Butt said the bill did introduce a new principle, for it enacted that if any one said untruly that he had an Exhibition medal he was liable for the first offence to a penalty of £5, and for the second to six months' imprisonment.—After some further discussion, the third reading was carried by 62 to 15.

Sir G. Bowyer withdrew the Benchers' Jurisdiction and Authority Bill, and stated that he had delayed to press it in consequence of its being expected that the benchers of the inns of court would themselves make the reforms which it proposed. The hon. gentleman was speaking when the House was counted out.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE PROROGATION.

Parliament was prorogued by Royal Commission. The Lord Chancellor and the other Commissioners having taken their seats, the Commons were summoned to the bar, when the Royal assent was given to a number of bills, both public and private, amongst which were the Consolidated Fund Appropriation, Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation, Alteration in Judges' Circuits, Greenwich Hospital (Provision for Widows), Metropolitan Main Drainage Extension, Misappropriation by Servants, Savings Banks Acts Amendment, Stipendiary Magistrates, Removal of Irish Poor, Growing Crops Seizure (Ireland), Land Drainage (Provisional Orders), Clergymen (Colonies), Marriages Registration (Ireland), Colonial Acts Confirmation Bills, Vaccination (Scotland), Local Government Supplemental (No. 2), Volunteers', Waywarden's Contracts, India Stock and the Sydney Naval Mint, Drainage and Improvement of Land (Ireland), Fortifications (Provisions for Expenses), Nuisances Removal Act (1855) Amendment, Prisons (Ireland).

The LORD CHANCELLOR then read her Majesty's Message, which is given in another column.

At the conclusion the Commission was read by Mr. Edmonds, the reading clerk, at the table, authorising the Royal Commissioners to prorogue Parliament to Wednesday, the 14th of October next. The Lord Chancellor having prorogued Parliament accordingly, the Royal Commissioners left the house, and the proceedings were brought to a close.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair—for the last time this Session—at twenty minutes to three o'clock. There was a fair attendance of members.

On the motion of Mr. Brand, a new writ was ordered to be issued for Pontefract, in the room of Mr. R. M. Milnes, who had resigned. The motion was met with some cheers, and appeared to afford general satisfaction to the House, it being understood that he is to be elevated to the peerage.

Some returns having been moved for and questions asked, precisely at one minute after three o'clock Sir Augustus Clifford, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, advanced to the table and summoned the Speaker and the House to hear the Royal Commissioner read her Majesty's Speech on the prorogation of Parliament.

The Speaker, accompanied by the whole of the members, immediately left the house and repaired to the House of Lords.

At a quarter to four the Speaker returned, and, calling the members round the table, took up his position at the place of the Chief Clerk, and read the Speech, written on paper edged with black. The right hon. gentleman then shook hands with the forty or fifty members present, and then retired. Thus ended the Session of 1863.

COMMITTEE FOR PRIVILEGES.—HOUSE OF LORDS.—On Monday last, before this Committee, the case of the Nettervills peerage was greatly advanced in favour of the claimant, Mr. Netterville, of Cruicerath, by the production of a letter of much importance in the chain of evidence. The claim will probably be established at the next hearing. The Wentworth case was also partly heard at this sitting, and derives some public interest from being the claim to the old Barony of Wentworth, on the part of the present Viscount Ockham, the last grandson of the poet, Lord Byron; and from the circumstance of the obscure death of, and mystery that hung around, Viscount Ockham's elder brother, Byron-Noel, who died last autumn unmarried and in some humble occupation, it is said, in the Isle of Dogs. The counsel employed in the respective claims were Mr. Fleming, Q.C., Mr. Serjeant Burke, Mr. Molloy, &c. The Solicitor-General, the Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. McQueen, and Mr. Clark appeared for the Crown.

A Copenhagen letter contains the following:—"A rather curious incident which occurred a few days back at the Hamburg International Exhibition is now forming the subject of conversation here. The young King George I., being there, found himself, while in one of the compartments of the division where the newly-invented agricultural machines were exhibited, close to King Otho. Every one remarked the embarrassment with which the newly-elected sovereign was seized on being unexpectedly placed in presence of the monarch whom he is about to succeed."

The news from the West Indies is not so favourable as it has been of late. At Barbadoes the coloured labourers had been showing their discontent at the reduction of wages, consequent on the low prices of sugar, by several acts of incendiarism; and the continued dry weather was causing apprehension for the new crop. Two shocks of earthquake had been experienced at Jamaica and Spanish Town, and St. Vincent had been visited by a very destructive storm. Porto Plata, San Domingo, has been almost destroyed by fire, and property to the amount of half a million dollars destroyed.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

On Tuesday afternoon the Commissioners appointed by her Majesty to prorogue Parliament took their seats in the House of Lords shortly after three o'clock, vested in the robes usually worn on such occasions.

The Commons having been summoned, the Speaker, with a few members, appeared at the bar, and the Royal Assent having been given to some public and private bills,

The Lord Chancellor read her Majesty's Message, as follows:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your duties during the Session now brought to a close.

Her Majesty has seen with deep regret the present condition of Poland. Her Majesty has been engaged, in concert with the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria, in negotiations, the object of which has been to obtain the fulfilment of the stipulations of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815, in behalf of the Poles. Her Majesty trusts that those stipulations will be carried into execution, and that thus a conflict distressing to humanity and dangerous to the tranquillity of Europe may be brought to a close.

The civil war between the Northern and Southern States of the North American Union still unfortunately continues, and is necessarily attended with much evil, not only to the contending parties, but also to nations which have taken no part in the contest. Her Majesty, however, has seen no reason to depart from that strict neutrality which her Majesty has observed from the beginning of the contest.

The Greek nation having chosen Prince William of Denmark for their King, her Majesty is taking steps with a view to the union of the Ionian Islands to the Kingdom of Greece. For this purpose her Majesty is in communication with the Powers who were parties to the Treaty of 1815, by which those islands were placed under the protection of the British Crown; and the wishes of the Ionians on the subject of such union will be duly ascertained.

Several barbarous outrages committed in Japan upon British subjects have rendered it necessary for her Majesty to demand reparation; and her Majesty hopes that her demands will be conceded by the Japanese Government without its being necessary to resort to coercive measures to enforce them.

The Emperor of Brazil has thought fit to break off his diplomatic relations with her Majesty in consequence of her Majesty not having complied with demands which she did not deem it possible to accede to. Her Majesty has no wish that this estrangement should continue, and would be glad to see her relations with Brazil re-established.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and towards the permanent defence of her Majesty's dockyards and arsenals; and her Majesty commands us to thank you for the provision you have made for the establishment of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

The distress which the civil war in North America has inflicted upon a portion of her Majesty's subjects in the manufacturing districts, and towards the relief of which such generous and munificent contributions have been made, has in some degree diminished, and her Majesty has given her cordial assent to measures calculated to have a beneficial influence upon that unfortunate state of things.

Symptoms of a renewal of disturbance have manifested themselves in her Majesty's colony of New Zealand, but her Majesty trusts that by wise and conciliatory measures, supported by adequate means of repression, order and tranquillity will be maintained in that valuable and improving colony.

Her Majesty has given her assent to a measure for augmenting the income of a considerable number of small benefices, and she trusts that this measure will be conducive to the interests of the Established Church.

Her Majesty has given her assent to an Act for the revision of a large portion of the Statute Book, by the removal of many Acts which, although they had become obsolete or unnecessary, obstructed the condensation of the Statute Law.

Her Majesty has felt much pleasure in giving her assent to an Act for placing upon a well-defined footing that Volunteer Force which has added a most important element to the defensive means of the country.

Her Majesty has gladly given her assent to an Act for carrying into effect the additional treaty concluded by her Majesty with the President of the United States for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade; and her Majesty trusts that the honourable co-operation of the Government of the United States will materially assist her Majesty in those endeavours which Great Britain has long been engaged in making to put an end to the perpetration of that most disgraceful crime. Her Majesty has assented, with satisfaction, to many other measures of public usefulness, the result of your labours during the present Session.

It has been gratifying to her Majesty to observe that, notwithstanding many adverse circumstances, the general prosperity of her empire continues unimpaired. Though great local distress has been suffered in Great Britain from the effects of the civil war in America, and in Ireland from the results of three unfavourable seasons, the financial resources of the United Kingdom have been fully maintained, and its general commerce with the world at large has not been materially impaired.

It has been a source of great satisfaction to her Majesty to find that her East Indian possessions, rapidly recovering from the disasters which lately overspread them, are entering upon a course of improvement, social, financial, and commercial, which holds out good promise for the growing prosperity of those extensive regions.

On returning to your several counties you will still have important duties to perform; and her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your efforts to promote the welfare and happiness of her subjects, the object of her constant and earnest solicitude.

The Duke of Cambridge's report to the War Office as to the volunteer review at Wimbledon, just published, is in terms very complimentary to the volunteers.

The Government of Peru has sanctioned the construction, and guaranteed 7 per cent on the capital for twenty-five years, of the two new lines of railway connecting the inland cities with the ports.

The conscience-money received from sundry persons unknown, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, amounted to £10,422 in the year just ended.

Mr. Monckton Milnes is about to be removed to the House of Lords, where he will sit as Baron Houghton. He has issued a farewell address to the electors of Pontefract.

The steamer Paris, belonging to the Newhaven and Jersey line, has been lost off the dangerous coast of Jersey. She struck on a rock near Elizabeth Castle on Tuesday morning, and went down immediately; but all her passengers and crew were saved, being picked up by the South-Western Company's steamer Wonder.

A woman has been arrested at Barcelona for practising magic, and in the very act of making cabalistic conjurations! In her apartment were found philtres to produce affection, pills to ensure long life, powders to produce death, a magical cat, entirely black with the exception of the required tuft of white at the end of the tail, and a quantity of diabolical emblems!

There is at the Zoological Society's Gardens a live sturgeon, about 3ft. long, which was caught in a whitebait-net near the mouth of the Thames, brought alive to Billingsgate, and bought by Mr. Charles, fishmonger, of Pimlico, who kept it three days in a tank, and then sent it to the Zoological Society's Gardens. The sturgeon is in a pond in front of the new antelope-house, and seems quite at home and in good health.

The National Debt, at the close of the last financial year—that is to say, on the 31st of March, 1863—consisted of £783,306,739 funded debt and £16,495,400 unfunded, making in all £799,802,139. It is the first year in which the debt has been below £800,000,000 since 1815. In a single year it was raised by the Crimean War from £775,215,619 to £803,913,694, and in 1857 it had reached £805,108,722.

A Brussels journal states that Denmark is preparing energetically for the war with which Germany threatens her on the question of the Duchies. Royal decrees are renewing the arrangements with regard to military quarterings," because circumstances might render the application of them necessary;" and the Minister of Marine is inviting the captains of merchant vessels to enter the naval service of the State as Lieutenants.

Digitized by Google

MUSIC.

THE "London season" is over. The Queen is at Osborne; the Ministers have eaten their whitebait dinner at Greenwich; Parliament is prorogued; and our legislators, hereditary and elective, are released from their laborious task of sleeping during weary debates about nothing; the opera-houses have brought their campaigns to a close; and concert-givers no longer make vain attempts to attract audiences in the dog-days. In a few days, London—in as far as politics, art, and fashion are concerned—will be deserted, and our most aristocratic streets and squares will present nothing but dreary lines of closed window-shutters.

The "cheap nights" at Her Majesty's Theatre are to be continued for another week, the lessee having found, apparently, that they "pay," as they enable many people not regular opera-goers to see Titiens, Giuglini, and other great stars of the Italian stage, on easy terms. But they present no novelty, and are, therefore, of little interest to musical persons.

Covent Garden closes its doors this evening, the precise time announced by Mr. Gye at the outset of the season. He has kept up the interest of his performances to the very last. Mdlle. Lucca, who created so great a sensation by her magnificent début in "The Huguenots," repeated the same performance on Monday last with undiminished éclat; and on the following night Adelina Patti made her first appearance in another new character—Maria, in the "Figlia del Reggimento"—drawing one of the fullest and most brilliant houses of the season. Success in a part so entirely suited to her was a matter of course; but her success was even greater than had been anticipated. There has never been, probably, such a charming representative of the little French vivandière—so pretty, so piquante, so gay, natural, and unaffected; nor have we ever heard Donizatti's music sung with so much sweetness, grace, and spirit. She was received with transports of enthusiasm, and the "Figlia del Reggimento" will in future be one of her most favourite performances.

There was another concert at the CRYSTAL PALACE on Wednesday last. The performers were the principal stars of the Royal Italian Opera—Adelina Patti, Miolan-Carvalho, Tamberlik, Graziani, Formes, and Mario; and the music consisted of favourite pieces sung at Covent Garden. Such a concert must have been destitute of the attraction of novelty for the habitués of the Opera; but it was not for them that it was intended, but for those popular audiences who are accustomed to frequent the Palace of Sydenham. There was a very large assemblage of visitors on Wednesday, who filled the entire central transept. Though a great portion of them, in so vast a space (for the performers were stationed in the great Handel Orchestra), must have heard the voices of the singers very imperfectly, yet everybody seemed pleased, and every piece was loudly applauded. The beauty of the weather, and the physical enjoyment of listening to music in such a pleasant and comfortable locality, so different from a hot and suffocating London concert-room, contributed, no doubt, to the satisfaction expressed by the audience.

The annual meeting of the metropolitan school children took place at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday, last week. Nearly four thousand children were assembled. They occupied the great Handel Orchestra, in the central transept, and were arranged in rows, making, in their neat and simple dresses, a pretty and cheerful sight. Though the weather was unfavourable, there was a great concourse of visitors, who, comfortably seated within the building, enjoyed the entertainment, unaffected by the skyey influences. The selection of music sung by the children comprised the Old Hundredth Psalm, the Christmas Hymn, "Adeste Fideles;" Luther's Hymn, accompanied on the trumpet by Mr. T. Harper; the Hallelujah Chorus, in "The Messiah"; the chorale "Sleepers Awake," in Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," and other choral compositions of a similar kind, the performance ending with "God Save the Queen." The singing, on the whole, was surprisingly good, and the effect of this union of youthful voices was often deeply affecting—sometimes positively sublime. Mr. Buckland was the conductor, and Mr. Coward presided at the organ. After the National Anthem the children raised a cheer for their conductor, which was kept up for several minutes. They then dispersed, and were allowed to range at will through all parts of the palace.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.—On Tuesday Mr. Walter Montgomery appeared in a new Shakspearean character, and succeeded better in it than in either of his former parts. The play selected was the tragedy of "Hamlet," and the rôle of the melancholy Prince was supported by Mr. Montgomery. His conception of the character was, perhaps, that with which we have been long familiar on the stage; but the grace and ease of the execution belong properly to the artiste. Mr. Montgomery is evidently a correct and careful actor; and, if he does not soar to any height of sublimity, neither does he fall below the level of efficiency. Some of his scenes were, indeed, striking; his soliloquies were good, and his interview with Ophelia was so effective as to command the applause of the house. There can now be no doubt that Mr. Walter Montgomery is entitled to take a leading place on the London stage.

ST. JAMES'S.—Some excitement was manifested at this theatre on Wednesday, in consequence of a performance having been announced in connection with a body called "The Artistic and Literary Institute." In a prospectus certain theatrical reforms were proposed, and a new play promised under the direction of M. A. Dubuys. Some of the statements contained in this paper we do not understand, nor can we satisfactorily interpret the tendency of the proceedings. Considerable delay took place in the opening of the house, and the performances did not commence until late in the evening, when the comedy of "The Serious Family" was performed by an amateur company. Some of the parts were well sustained, particularly that of Lady Soverby Creamly by Mrs. Newbery, Captain Murphy Maguire by Mr. Henry Vernon, and Mr. Aminidab Sleek by Mr. W. Herbert. A new farce succeeded, from the pen of Mrs. Edward Thomas, under the title of "The Embarrassed Man." The purpose and structure of this little drama were somewhat slight, but in performance it was effective. The hero is one Jedidiah Nonplus, a woman-hater, who, being rich, is made love to by three females, who meet him about the same time in the evening, and enforce their claims to his hand. His consequent embarrassment was well enough sustained by Mr. Arthur James, who, indeed, acted with great animation. At the conclusion of the piece the authoress was enthusiastically called for. What further proceedings are intended by the so-called Institute we are not aware; and there are points both in their programme and manner of proceeding which require explanation.

MARYLEBONE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.—Dramatic readings from Shakspeare are announced for next Thursday, by Miss Edith Heraud and Herr Krueger, when these two artists propose "to illustrate the passions of the human mind as represented by Shakspeare," in twelve selected scenes, the entertainment being divided into two parts. The undertaking is truly an arduous one, and will task their powers to the utmost.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—Mr. and Mrs German Reed again occupy their old quarters and are attracting numerous and fashionable audiences to their "At Home" in the Charming Cottage which they have rendered so deservingly celebrated. To the characters are now added the Sisters Pry; and these agreeable old maids, with "Mrs. Roseleaf's Little Evening Party," as it is still described by Mr. Parry, contribute greatly to the amusement of the evening.

SHAKSPEARE CELEBRATION.—A meeting of the National Shakspeare Committee—as the united Tercentenary Shakspeare Monument Committee and the Shakspeare Committee are now called—was held at the rooms of the Royal Society of Literature on Monday week, when the Duke of Manchester presided. After some discussion Messrs. Coutts and Co. were appointed bankers, and Wm. Tite, Esq., M.P., and F. W. Cosens, Esq., treasurers. For the future meetings of the committee permanent apartments have been secured at 120, Pall-mall, and these may now be regarded as its head-quarters.

THE QUEEN AND THE LATE "FEMALE BLONDIN" CATASTROPHE.

THE Queen has caused a letter to be written to the Mayor of Birmingham in reference to the recent tight-rope accident at Aston Park. Her Majesty expresses her horror that one of her subjects, a female, should have been sacrificed to the gratification of a demoralising taste, and further trusts that the Mayor will use his influence to prevent the park from being degraded by similar exhibitions in future.

The following is a copy of the letter written by command of her Majesty:—

"Osborne, July 25, 1863.

"Sir,—The Queen has commanded me to express to you the pain with which her Majesty has read the account of a fatal accident which has occurred during a fête at Aston Park, at Birmingham.

"Her Majesty cannot refrain from making known through you her personal feelings of horror that one of her subjects—a female—should have been sacrificed to the gratification of the demoralising taste, unfortunately prevalent, for exhibitions attended with the greatest danger to the performers.

"Were any proof wanting that such exhibitions are demoralising, I am commanded to remark that it would be at once found in the decision arrived at to continue the festivities, the hilarity, and the sports of the occasion after an event so melancholy.

"The Queen trusts that you, in common with the rest of the townspeople of Birmingham, will use your influence to prevent in future the degradation to such exhibitions of the park which was gladly opened by her Majesty and the beloved Prince Consort, in the hope that it would be made serviceable for the healthy exercise and rational recreation of the people.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"The Mayor of Birmingham." "C. B. PHIPPS."

In acknowledging the letter, the Mayor of Birmingham says he has in one instance interposed to prevent such an exhibition in the borough; and, whilst expressing a hope for a Parliamentary interdict on such amusements, he has reason to believe that his townsmen will in future be careful to put Aston Park to its legitimate uses.

Her Majesty in Council has appointed Horace Waddington, Esq., M.A., of University College, Oxford, to be an Inspector of Schools.

The survey of the canal across Nicaragua is reported as progressing favourably, and the prospect appears to be that the scheme will be successfully realised at an early date.

An Act of Parliament has just been printed to continue the Poor-law Board to the 23rd of July, 1864, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, with power to the Crown to appoint a commissioner in the event of a vacancy occurring in the meantime.

A notice has just been issued by the Postmaster-General that arrangements have been made with the French Post Office by which, after the 1st inst., letters and printed papers may be forwarded to India and China by the French line of mail packets, at the same rate of postage as are chargeable on letters and papers sent viâ Marseilles for conveyance by British packets. Letters, &c., intended to be forwarded by these packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marseilles." The French packets leave Marseilles on the 19th of each month for Alexandria, in correspondence with a line from Suez proceeding to Aden, Point-de-Galle, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Cochin-China, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai. Letters intended to be forwarded by them must be posted in or reach London at the latest in time for the mail-train to France of the 18th.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE amount of business doing in National Stocks, both for money and time, has continued on a very moderate scale. The large imports of the precious metals, over one million sterling, and the favourable state of the foreign exchanges, have produced more firmness in the quotations than in the previous week. The Unfunded Debt has been steady, at par to 3s. premium.

The supply of capital in the General Discount Market has further increased. The demand for accommodation has been inactive, and in Lombard-street the best bills are done as follow:—

Thirty days' bills	3⅞ per cent.	Four months' bills	4¼ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	3¾ "	Six months' bills	4¼ "
Three months' bills	4 "		

The Continental Markets are tolerably firm. Annexed are the rates in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	4	4	Amsterdam	3½	3½
Vienna	5	5	Turin	5	5
Berlin	4	3¾	Brussels	3	2⅝
Frankfort	3	2½	Hamburg	—	3
			St. Petersburg	5½	7½

The dividend of the London and Middlesex Bank is at the rate of 4 per cent, and of the Electric Telegraph Company, 7.

On Wednesday next tenders will be received at the Bank of England for £100,000 in bills on India.

The premium on gold at New York has declined to 31½. The exchange still shows a profit on bullion shipments to this country.

The returns of the Board of Trade are very favourable. They show an increase in our shipments of goods and produce, during the first six months of the present year, of about 8 per cent compared with 1862, and 3 per cent compared with 1861.

American Securities have shown rather more firmness. Virginia Six per Cents have realised 62½; Erie Shares, 70; Illinois Central, 99 dols. paid, 23 dis.; Ditto, all paid, 69; and Michigan Central Eight per Cents, 82.

About £150,000 in gold has been disposed of to the Bank of England. For export the inquiry is limited, as the supply of silver on offer is amply sufficient to meet the Eastern demand.

The Westminster Palace Hotel Company have declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent.

The following return shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending June 27, current year:—

Bank of England	£20,275,931
Private Banks	3,021,331
Joint-stock Banks	2,737,091
Scotland	4,375,840
Ireland	5,093,513
	£35,555,712

Compared with the same period last year, these figures show a decrease of £736,986 in the circulation of the United Kingdom. The amount of specie held by the Irish and Scotch banks was £1,440,092.

On Monday English Stocks were very flat; nevertheless, no change of importance took place in prices. Consols, both for Money and Account, left off at 92¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅝; Bank Stock, 207 to 208; India Stock, 246 to 248; Ditto, New, 103 to 105; India Bonds, 15s. to 19s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem.; India Debentures, 100½. Consols were steady on the following day, at 92¾; for the 9th of September the quotation was 93; Bank Stock sold at 207½ to 209; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93 to 93⅛; Red Sea Annuities, 21; India Stock, 224; Ditto, New, 104; the Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 107; the Debentures, 100; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. Prices were rather higher on Wednesday. Consols, for 8th proximo, having touched 93⅛; for Money, the quotations were 92¾ ⅞ 93; Bank Stock sold at 207½ to 208; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93 to 93⅛; India Five per Cent Paper, 107½; Ditto, New Stock, 104½; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Paper, 116; Ditto, Debentures, 100; Ditto, Bonds, 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. On Thursday the market opened with increased firmness, but the advance in prices was subsequently lost. Consols, for Money, realised 93 to 93⅛; for Account, 93 to 93⅛; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93⅛ to ¼; and Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. India Five per Cents are 104½.

Owing to the recent Federal successes, the market for Confederate Scrip has ruled heavy in the extreme, and the quotation has fallen to 17 dis. Mexican Stock and Greek Bond have fluctuated considerably in value, and nearly all other Foreign Securities have changed hands at reduced prices. The leading quotations for the week are as follows:—Australian Five per Cents, 1859, 82 ex div.; Brazilian Five per Cents, 102; Chilian Six per Cents, 102½; Dutch Five per Cents, 1867, 89; Egyptian, 102; Greek, 20½ to 32; Ditto, Coupons, 14½ to 12; Italian Railway, 56½ ex div.; Mexican Three per Cents, 35½ to 35½; New Granada, 15; Ditto, Deferred, 8½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 1852, 86½ ex div.; Portuguese Old Three per Cents, 48 ex div.; Ditto, 1853, 47½ ex div.; Russian Old Five per Cents, 94½; Ditto, 1862, 91½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1850, 88 ex div.; Ditto Three per Cents, 56½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 90; Spanish Three per Cents, 41 ex div.; Ditto, Deferred, 48 ex div.; Ditto, Passive, 5½; Ditto Certificates, 11½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 92½; Ditto, 1858, 93½; Ditto, 1862, 66½ ex div.; Venezuela Three per Cents, 23½ ex div.; Ditto Six per Cents, 55½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 99½; and Italian, 70½ ex div. Turkish Consols have been done at 48⅝ to ½.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been in fair average request, and the quotations have ruled firm. Agra and United Service have been done at 111; Alliance, 37; Australasia, New, 31; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 30; English and Irish, 8½; Imperial, 21½; Imperial Ottoman, 18; London and Brazilian, 43; London Chartered of Australia, 23½; London and Colonial, 2; London and County, 15½; London Joint-Stock, 31½; London and South African, 2½; London and Westminster, 76 ex div.; Metropolitan and Provincial, 19½ ex div.; New South Wales, 5½; South Australia, 10; Standard of British South Africa, New, 12½; and Union of London, 36½.

A moderate business has been transacted in Colonial Government Securities:—Canada Six per Cents have sold at 105; Ditto, Five per Cents, 95½; Cape Six per Cents, 1873, 109½; Mauritius Six per Cents, 1882, 111; New South Wales Five per Cents, 102; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 1896, 107; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 107; and Victoria Six per Cents, 109.

Miscellaneous Securities are in fair request, as follows:—Anglo Mexican Mint, 19½; Crystal Palace, 20; East India Irrigation and Canal, 4½; General Credit and Finance of London, 2½; International Financial Society, 8½; Joint-Stock Discount, 6; London Financial Association, 6; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 2½; Oriental Inland Steam, 4½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 78½; Royal Mail Steam, 67; Grand Junction Canal, 75 ex div.; Regent's, 25½ ex div.; Berlin Waterworks, 8½; East London, 124½ ex div.; and Grand Junction, 80½ ex div.

The Railway Share Market, almost generally, has been in a most unsatisfactory state. Prices have further given way, although the traffic receipts are favourable. The "calls" for August amount to £362,280, making a total called up, this year, £5,076,102. The following are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Edinburgh and Glasgow, 95½; Great Eastern, 53½; Great Western, 114½; London and North-Western, 102; Metropolitan, 13; Ditto, New, 5½; North British, 55; South Devon, 31.

Preference Shares.—Great Eastern, No. 2, Five per Cents, 112; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 100½; Midland Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 105; North British, 114.

Lines Leased at a Fixed Rental.—Buckinghamshire, 98.

British Possessions.—East Indian, 107½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 1st Preference, 70; Ditto, 2nd Pref., 63½; Ditto, 4th Pref., 25; Great Indian Peninsula, 107½; Madras Four-and-Three-Quarters per Cents, 101½.

Foreign.—Northern of France, 38½; San Paulo, 2⅞; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 32; Southern of France, 20½.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending July 29 shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease in circulation of	£400,931	An increase of bullion of	122,363
An increase of public deposits of	212,316	An increase of rest of	17,879
A decrease of other deposits of	253,753	An increase of reserve of	537,733
A decrease of other securities of	497,834		

The total circulation is £21,859,981; public deposits amount to £5,620,332; and private deposits to £14,141,872; securities are £9,477,940; and the stock of bullion is £14,714,245.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, July 27.—There was about an average supply of English wheat on offer in to-day's market. For all kinds the demand ruled heavy, and, in some instances, the quotations gave way 1s. per quarter. Foreign wheat—the show of which was extensive—moved off slowly, and inferior qualities were lower to purchase. Flour in cargoes of grain were a dull inquiry. New barley was on offer at 40s. per quarter. The trade for this article was by no means active, at late rates. Malt was in fair average supply, and in moderate request, at full prices. New oats, weighing 42lb. per bushel, were disposed of at 28s. per quarter. Old qualities, as well as beans and peas, were unaltered in value. The flour trade was in a sluggish state, at previous currencies.

July 29.—Both English and foreign wheat met a dull inquiry, and inferior qualities were the main character. All kinds of barley, oats, and malt, were held at previous prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 50s.; ditto, white, 49s. to 52s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 49s.; rye, 34s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 29s. to 37s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 29s. to 34s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 63s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 54s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s. to 23s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 23s.; tick beans, 30s. to 32s.; grey peas, 33s. to 35s.; maple, 34s. to 36s.; white, 37s. to 38s.; Lellers, 37s. to 38s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 47s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 29s. to 31s. per 280lb.; American, 20s. to 25s. per barrel. French, 38s. to 41s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: wheat, 540; malt, 1720; flour, 630. Irish: oats, 270. Foreign: wheat, 2940; barley, 1560; oats, 1,220; flour, 2280 barrels.

Seeds.—The demand for most seeds has continued inactive. Prices, however, have been supported. Cakes, both English and foreign, are dull.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 66s.; Calcutta, 66s. to 67s.; hempseed, 44s. to 45s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 15s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8s. to 10s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; tares, 7s. to 8s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 80s. to 81s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £5 per ton; canary, 46s. to 52s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 66s.; white ditto, 56s. to 57s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 11d.; barley, 29s. 10d.; oats, 22s. 9d.; rye, 32s. 8d.; beans, 39s. 3d.; peas, 38s. 11d.

The Six Weeks Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 7d.; barley, 30s. 4d.; oats, 23s. 1d.; rye, 33s. 6d.; beans, 39s. 10d.; peas, 37s. 4d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 47,965; barley, 679; oats, 2134; rye, 130; beans, 921; peas, 94 quarters.

Tea.—Most kinds are in moderate request, at about stationary prices. The show of samples is extensive.

Sugar.—A fair average business has been passing in this market, at late currencies. In refined goods the transactions are on a moderate scale. Common brown lumps are selling at 45s. 9d. per cwt. The stock consists of 108,000 tons, against 85,000 tons last year.

Coffee.—Native Ceylon has advanced 6d. per cwt., and the value of other qualities is well supported. Stock, 10,000 tons, against 10,000 ton in 1862.

Rice.—No change has taken place in prices; but the market is steady. Stock, 42,000 tons, against 51,000 ditto.

Provisions.—The butter trade is steady, and the quotations have an upward tendency. Fine foreign butter is selling at 102s. to 104s. per cwt. Bacon and hams are quite as dear as last week. Other provisions rule about stationary.

Tallow.—Prices have somewhat advanced. P.Y.C., on the spot, is now selling at 43s. 6d. to 44s. per cwt. Stock, 30,655 casks, against 31,529 ditto in 1862.

Oils.—Linseed oil, on the spot, is quoted at 45s. per cwt. Foreign refined rape is selling at £46 to £46 10s.; brown ditto, £44; olive £52 to £61; cocoanut, £46 10s. to £48 10s.; and fine palm, £36 10s. French turpentine is offering at 75s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is held for more money; but the demand for it is by no means active. Proof Leewards, 1s. 8d.; proof East India, 1s. 5d. per gallon. Brandy is offering at from 5s. to 6s. per gallon. Hamburg spirit, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 6d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; Ditto, rice, 1s. 4c. to 1s. 5d.; and Anglo-Irish gin, for export, proof 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 10s. to £4 10s.; new ditto, £3 to £4; old clover, £5 to £6; new ditto, £3 10s. to £5; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 16s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 17s. to 18s.; seconds, 14s. 6d. to 16s.; Hartley's, 14s. to 15s.; and manufacturers', 13s. to 13s. per ton.

Hops.—The demand rules steady, at full quotations. The plantation accounts are far from favourable.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing steadily, and prices are well supported.

Potatoes.—Most qualities are in request. Prices range from 80s. to 120s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market, Thursday, July 30.—Our market to-day was fairly supplied with beasts, in about average condition. All breeds met a dull inquiry; nevertheless, very little change took place in prices, compared with Monday. The best Scots realised 4s. 10d. per 8lb. The show of sheep was moderately good, and the mutton trade ruled somewhat heavy, at barely previous rates. The extreme value of the best Downs was 5s. per 8lb. Lambs were very inactive, at a decline in value of 4d. per 8lb. The quotations ranged from 5s. to 6s. per 8lb. Calves—the supply of which was good—moved off slowly, at late currencies. Pigs and milch cows were very dull. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; large coarse calves, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; lambs, 5s. to 6s.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 19s. to 22s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 970; cows, 130; sheep and lambs, 10,820; calves, 410; pigs, 300. Foreign: Beasts, 220; sheep and lambs, 2500; calves, 350.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The trade is very inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; lamb, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; and pork 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per 8lb. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 24.

BANKRUPTS.

R. KIMBER, St. James-street, Pentonville, plater and jeweller.—A. J. BOUNEVIALLE, Penchurch street, globe manufacturer.—D. FINLAYSON, Penchurch-street, tailor.—F. A. FARRAR, Cannon-street, City, solicitor.—J. HOOPER, Charlton, Kent, carpenter.—S. A. WESTBROOK, Marsham-street, Westminster, solicitor.—W. H. J. ROBBINS, Crawford-street, Bryanston-square, boot and shoe dealer.—H. MARSHALL, Langham-street, Portland-place, salt merchant.—G. F. UPWARD, Harwood-square, Regent's Park, stockjobber.—R. K. JONES, Birkenhead, coal merchant.—K. J. PERRYMAN, Carlton Cottages, Kentish-town, tailor.—J. KEARNS, Oxford-street, cutler.—W. MEDDOWCROFT, Norland-square, Notting-hill, boarding-house keeper.—H. STEPHENSON, Cumberland-street, Pimlico, commission agent.—W. ELLIOTT, Cumberland-street, Pimlico, boarding-house keeper.—E. WATSON, Victoria-terrace, Queen's-road, New-cross, watchmaker.—J. P. CROWTHER, Marlborough-square Chelsea, stationary man.—A. BROWNE New-street, Cloth-fair, licensed victualler.—F. STOWELL and A. J. EVERETT, Anerley, schoolmistresses.—C. PHAROAH, High-street, Hoxton, wholesale shoe, saddle, and harness currier.—C. ROBERTSON, Bishopsgate-street, Within, attorney-at-law.—G. MOORE, St. James-place, Bermondsey, fishmonger.—J. BURTON, Tottenham, blacksmith.—J. MASON, Duncan-terrace, Islington, diamond merchant.—A. W. LEVETT, Jewin-street, City, manufacturer of hair nets.—T. D. HUNT, Stranraer place, Maida-vale, Paddington, commission agent.—A. ELKINGTON, South Canon, Aldermanbury, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General in her Majesty's Army.—W. URQUHART, Wilmott-place, Old Kent-road, paper pulp maker.—G. WEBB, Webster-place, Gower's-walk, Whitechapel, builder.—J. D. ELLIS, Furnival's-inn, architect.—J. BILLIER, Queen's-buildings, Brompton, carpenter.—G. SPANESBY, Chapel-street, Chelsea, livery stable keeper.—W. M'LAREN, Eaton-street, Pimlico, grocer.—H. TOWLE, Bingham, Nottinghamshire, surgeon and apothecary.—S. PLANT, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, licensed victualler.—J. and T. BOUCHER, Newnham, Gloucestershire, carpenters.—D. VAUGHAN, Fishguard, Pembrokeshire, merchant.—W. THOMAS, Liskeard, Cornwall, grocer.—W. H. HOCKING, Falmouth, painter.—H. TH MAS, Hereford, innkeeper.—C. BARNES, Cambridge, tailor and robemaker.—H. KEMP, jun., York-terrace, Bermondsey, traveller on commission.—J. A. CLEMMANS, Upper Thames-street, licensed victualler.—J. KING, Portswood, Hants, builder and commission agent.—W. JEFFERIES, Cambridge-road, Mile-end, oil and colourman.—H. READY, Old Jewry, surveyor.—W. SPATCHING, Northampton, plumber.—G. CATON, Wheeler-street, Spitalfields, chenille and umbrella silk manufacturer.—W. H. PERKINS, Woolwich, tailor and outfitter.—W. S. POOLE and J. L. BURKITT, Kenilworth, attorneys-at-law.—T. SPITTLE, Eckington, Worcestershire, horsedealer.—P. BARKER, Alrewas, Staffordshire, draper.—W. BOLZANI, Birmingham, hosier and haberdasher.—S. H. STEWART, York, linendraper.—G. WATSON, Bolsdale, Yorkshire, currier.—W. MILLS, Preston, fishmonger.—B. KING, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Lancashire, cigar dealer.—T. BEATON, Ince, Lancashire, coal proprietor.—W. H. BLACK, Clough-end Mill, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.—J. NICHOLSON, Newcastle-on-Tyne, engraver.—J. WILSON, Bishopwearmouth, shoemaker.—G. LAUMORE, Liverpool, shipwright.—S. HARDY, Holmfirth, Yorkshire, coaldealer.—P. G. STUBBS, Easington, Durham, farmer.—J. YATES, jun., Peterborough, plumber.—J. DAVIES, Birmingham, chapel-keeper.—J. WHITELEY, Bradford, machine woolcomber and top maker.—T. B. HEWORTH, Leeds, builder.—P. REID, York, ironmonger.—W. GREEN, Leeds, galvanised iron manufacturer.—J. HUNTER, Doncaster, tendealer.—J. MITCHELL, Sowerby, Yorkshire, butcher.—W. NEWMAN, Middlewich, Cheshire, grocer.—J. STARKEY, Wolverhampton, retailer of ale.—T. JOLLY, Loughborough, Leicestershire, clockmaker.—T. CHESTERTON, Loughborough, Leicestershire, brush-manufacturer.—J. R. ALDERSON, Everton, Lancashire, merchant.—A. F. MORRIS, Christian Malford, Wiltshire, tailor.—J. LONG, Downham Market, Norfolk, shopkeeper.—G. PATTRICK, Exeter.—J. GUTTERIDGE, Ryde, Isle of Wight, shoemaker.—J. HAYNES, Oakfield, Isle of Wight, postmaster.—H. TAYLOR, Ringstead, Norfolk, baker.—W. C. LUTTON, Harrogate, whitesmith.—R. GUARD, Bristol, timber dealer.—M. TURNER, Chatham, carrier.—R. DRAKE, Northtawton, Devonshire, higgler.—R. BRIGDEN, Brighton, stationer.—J. INGARFIELD, Brighton, fishmonger.—W. DAVIES, Wombridge, Shropshire, tailor and licensed victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. GRAHAM, Summerston, Stirlingshire, farmer.—J. MITCHELL, Pillowie, Perthshire farmer.—W. JOHNSTON, Ecclefechan, weaving agent.

TUESDAY, JULY 28.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

E. W. GLOVER and J. BOULCOTT, Long-lane, Bermondsey, leather-dressers.—R. SE. JOHN MILDMAY, Old Charlton, Kent, and Mincing-lane, City, wine merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

D. FINLAYSON, Penchurch-street, City, tailor.—D. HAYES, Bridge-street East, Mile-end, rope manufacturer.—F. MITTON-WHITE, Trinity-street, Islington, and Scott's-yard, City, commission agent.—J. FLIGHT, Grove-cottages, Edgeware-road, boxmaker.—S. COWELL, Kennington-oval, vocalist.—W. STOWELL, Torriano gardens, Camden-road, Dissenting minister.—A. COHEN, Judd-street, Euston-road, furniture-dealer.—J. BURTON, Price's-yard, Islington, carrier.—A. BRYLIN, Paternoster-row, City, and Sheffield-terrace, Kensington, publisher.—G. WRIGHT, St. Thomas's square, Hackney, Master in the Navy.—J. D. MUDDIMAN, Aylesbury, perfumer.—F. SWEBACK, Fowkes-buildings, City, mercer.—A. MARSH, Copenhagen-street, Islington, warehouseman.—H. M. SMITH, Farm-road Lodge, near Dunstable.—G. SACH, Ealing, carpenter.—H. SMITH, Leigham place, Streatham, and New-road, bricklayer.—W. H. COLE, Sevenoaks, Kent, station-master.—F. K. TUCKER, Old Broad-street, City, bill broker.—A. DISNEY, Kennington-grove, dealer in mining shares.—A. J. SMITH, Stockwell-place, Clapham road, bricklayer.—G. F. CORNELIUS, Pentonville-street, Pentonville, commission agent.—C. LONGMAN, Blackman-street, Borough, dyer.—G. BENN, Park-lane, Piccadilly, and Derby-street, Mayfair, dairyman.—G. RICHARDSON, Kentish-town-road, furnishing ironmonger.—P. J. B. DE CHANTAL, Baker-street, Portman-square, professor of the French language.—J. MARSHALL, Ripon, chorister.—H. F. BARTON, Bath-street, Shoreditch, stripe dresser.—H. STREET, High-street, Hoxton, baker.—R. WRIGHT, Bilston, chartor-master.—T. PERKINS, Basford, Notts, coaldealer.—C. PENGILLY, Bodmin, farmer.—J. DRIVER, Bradford, dyer.—T. HERBERT, Wakefield, chinadealer.—H. BARRATT, Wakefield, seedsman.—J. SMITH, Horbory, Yorkshire, farmer.—J. MASON, Runcorn, Cheshire, shipbuilder.—W. SIMS, Liverpool, shipwright.—H. BARNETT, Liverpool, taydealer.—J. M. SHIELDS, Long Benton, Northumberland, common brewer.—Z. BATCHELOR, Birmingham, grocer.—G. LAX, Manchester, draper.—G. JACKSON, Liverpool, fleeasker.—J. RUSSELL, Axminster, extract of indigo.—J. TOOTH, jun., Greenhays, Lancashire, tobacconist.—G. ATKINSON, Grassthorpe, Notts, miller.—T. HEMMITT, Harborne, Staffordshire, chaser.—J. ROBERTS, Shrewsbury, innkeeper.—W. F. VINCENT, East Mersea, Essex, coachmaker.—J. WILLIAMS, Ruthin, Denbighshire, tailor.—J. WILKINS, Exeter, grocer.—W. WOODS, St. Bordeaux, Devonshire, dealer in powder.—D. and H. HILTON, Sheffield, britannia metal manufacturers.—R. N. PARSONS, Dudley, cattle dealer.—W. H. BIDDICK, St. Issey, Cornwall, carpenter.—J. C. WINGFIELD, Kingston-upon-Hull, confectioner.—W. J. WILLIAMS, Merthyr Tydfil, colliery overman.—J. E. HARRIS, Winbech, grocer.—C. SMYTH, Portland, shoemaker.—J. MITCHELL, Macclesfield, victualler.—J. LUSHER, Ashill, Norfolk, blacksmith.—W. RAVEN, Chelmsford, baker.—J. COMPTON, Farnham, Dorsetshire, farm bailiff.—J. L. ASH, Cardiff, shipping master.—W. C. CHAPMAN, Crosby, Lincolnshire, plumber.—J. BRIGGS, Northfleet, Kent, carpenter.—HARRIETT PEARSON, Brighton, letter of lace.—W. BROUGHTON, Great Bolton, shopkeeper.—L. SHAW, Rolleston-on-Dove, Staffordshire, innkeeper.—R. ROBINSON, Halifax, sail yarn maker.—J. GAIR, Darlington, Durham, blacksmith.—J. KETTLE, Canton, near Cardiff, beer retailer.—W. GURNEY, St. James-road, Holloway-road, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

E. ANDERSON and J. WILSON, Elgin, wool merchants.—D. MARWICK, jun., Kirkwall, ironmonger.—R. NISBET, Glasgow, wine merchant.—J. STRUTHERS, Glasgow, spinner.—D. COWIE, Fetteresire, Kincardineshire, furnishing tailor.—R. ALLISON, Ardrossan, shipping agent.—W. FORSYTH, Forres, Elginshire, coachmaker.—W. SMITH,

VIEWS IN MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

THE TREASURY AND GOVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICES.

BOURKE-STREET.—SEE PAGE 124

Digitized by Google

CURIOUS and USEFUL CHINESE and JAPANESE ARTICLES, suitable for Presents.—Just imported, several large cases of beautifully-lacquered JAPANESE TRAYS, at 5s. the pair.—Oriental Warehouse, 179, Regent-street; FARMER and ROGERS; also at the Great Shawl and Cloak Emporium, 171, 173, 175, Regent-street.

MARBRES ONYX D'ALGERIE.—One Thousand Objects made from this beautiful Marble, and comprehending every variety of work of Decorative Art, including clocks, candelabra, vases, guéridons, inkstands, tazzi, card-trays, jardinières, porte-bouquets, lamps, ring-stands, &c., &c., are now being exhibited in the Onyx Salon, at Messrs. HOWELL, JAMES, and CO.'S, 5, 7, 9, Regent-street.

MAPPIN, WEBB, and COMPANY'S
ONE SHILLING
Ivory Balance-handle
TABLE KNIVES
Best Quality.
London Warehouses,
71 and 72, CORNHILL, E.C.; and 77 and 78, OXFORD-STREET.
Manufactory, ROYAL CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

MAPPIN BROTHERS,
THE LONDON-BRIDGE FIRM.

MILITARY CANTEENS for Officers, £8 each. No charge for Oak Case, containing

PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.	£	s.	d.	IVORY TABLE KNIVES.	£	s.	d.
4 Table spoons	0	12	0	Brought forward ..	5	8	
6 Table forks	0	12	0	1 Gravy spoon	0	7	0
6 Dessert spoons ..	0	12	0	1 pair sugar tongs ..	0	3	6
6 Dessert forks	0	12	6	2 Salt spoons	0	3	4
6 Tea spoons	0	8	0	1 Butter knife	0	3	6
2 Egg spoons	0	5	0	6 Table knives	0	11	0
1 Soup ladle	0	12	0	6 Cheese knives	0	8	0
1 Pair fish carvers ..	0	14	0	Pair of meat carvers ..	0	7	6
2 Sauce ladles	0	8	0	Pair of chicken carvers	0	7	6
1 Mustard spoon ..	0	1	8	Ivory-handle steel ..	0	3	0
				Oak chest, no charge.			
Carried forward,	£5	5	8	Complete	£8	0	0

Every other size and pattern in stock.
MAPPIN BROTHERS, Silversmiths and Cutlers, West-end House, 220, Regent-street; and 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge. Same prices charged at both houses as at their Manufactory, Queen's Plate and Cutlery Works, Sheffield.
Observe the address.

SLACKS' SILVER ELECTRO-PLATE is a coating of pure Silver over Nickel. Manufactured solely by S. and J. Slack. It has stood twenty years' test, and still retains its superiority over all others for durability and silverlike appearance. Great Frames, from 18s.; Corner Dishes, £3 3s. the set, forming eight Dishes; Tea and Coffee Set, £3; and every article as in silver.

	Fiddle Pattern.			Ivory Table Knives, full size, Balance Handles, very best quality	Per Doz.	
	Per Doz.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Table Forks ..	£ 1 10 0	& 1	18 0	Table Knives	1	2 0
Dessert Ditto ..	1 0 0	„ 1	10 0	Dessert Knives	0	15 0
Table Spoons ..	1 10 0	„ 1	18 0	Carvers (per pair) ..	0	6 6
Dessert Ditto ..	1 0 0	„ 1	10 0	Kitchen Knives and Forks	0	8 9
Tea Spoons ..	0 12 0	„ 0	18 0			

Catalogue gratis or post-free. Orders carriage-free by rail.
Richard and John Slack, 336, Strand, London. Established 1818.

ORNAMENTS for the MANTELPIECE, &c. Large and choice selection, including, among other articles, Groups, Statuettes, Vases, &c., in Parian and English and Foreign Porcelain—Clocks (bronze, marble, and gilt)—first-class Bronzes—Lustres, Candelabra, Candlesticks, and Bohemian Glass.
Novelty, Beauty and Art.
ALFRED B. PEARCE, 33, Ludgate-hill, E.C. Established 1760.

GARDNERS' £2 2s. DINNER SERVICES. A large assortment of patterns of the choicest description. Breakfast, dessert, tea, and toilet services in equal variety, at the lowest possible prices; table glass of the utmost brilliancy of colour; cut wines, from 2s. 6d. per dozen. Illustrated Catalogue post-free. H. and J. GARDNER, Strand, Charing-cross, four doors from Trafalgar-square; 4 and 5, Duncannon-street (adjoining). Established 1752.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS, WALL LIGHTS, and Lustres, for Gas and Candles. Table Glass, &c. Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7 15s. Glass Dessert Services for 12 persons, from £2. All articles marked in plain figures. Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for presents. Home, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed. London—Showrooms, 45, Oxford-street, W. Birmingham—Manufactory and Showrooms, Broad-street. Established 1807.

CHANDELIERS in BRONZE and ORMOLU for DINING-ROOM and LIBRARY, Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormolu, China, and Glass. Statuettes in Parian, Vases, and other ornaments.—OSLER, 45, Oxford-street, W.

THE LORD DUNDREARY EQUILIBRIUM CHAIR. Extremely comfortable, good, and very cheap. "There's the idea!"—A. SEDLEY and CO., 210, Regent-street, London, W., Patentees of Equilibrium Chairs.

SEDLEY'S Patent EQUILIBRIUM CHAIRS are the most comfortable and cheapest yet offered to the public. Capital for India, packing up in less space than any other chair. Also, first-class Furniture, Carpets, &c., at very moderate prices. 210, Regent-street, London, W.

FIRST-CLASS BEDROOM FURNITURE. A. SEDLEY and CO., 210, Regent-street, have for sale complete suites of the above, including brass bedstead, mahogany wardrobe, ditto marble-top washstand, ditto dressing table, with glass, towel airer, chairs, &c. Price for cash, 28 guineas. Also, a walnut suite complete, with Italian walnut bedstead, and a fine Spanish mahogany ditto, the whole of elegant design and the best construction. A servant's bedroom, complete, ly furnished with iron bedstead and best japanned furniture, for £3.—A. Sedley and Co., Upholsterers, 210, Regent-street, W.

FURNITURE CARRIAGE-FREE to any part of the Kingdom.

Drawing-room Suites, complete	£25	0	0
Dining-room Suites, complete	28	0	0
Bedroom Suites, complete	25	0	0

Warranted First Class.
P. and S. BEYFUS, 144, OXFORD-STREET.
Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post-free on application.

MAGNIFICENT DRAWING-ROOM, Dining-room, and Bedroom FURNITURE, part of the contents of a mansion. The drawing-room is in walnut, style pure Louis Seize, of a most costly and recherché character, and consists of all the usual requisites of a large drawing-room, including chairs, conversation sofa, large Turkish ottoman, easy-chairs, fine marqueterie centre sofa, and card-tables, splendid cabinet, three truly beautiful and very large chimney-glasses, with console to match, and other items. The dining-room is in oak, of a Gothic character, including chairs with padded backs in morocco, very large set of tale-cope dining-tables, a most beautiful sideboard enriched with splendid and artistic carvings, &c. The bedroom is in walnut, and consists of a noble Tudor bedstead, with new bedding, pedestal wardrobe with marble top, toilet-table à la Duchesse, and other articles. The above to be DISPOSED OF, together or separately, for a very low sum, and presents an opportunity seldom met with. On view, at the Belgrave Furnishing Company, No. 12, Sloane-street, Belgravia.—JOHN READ, Manager.

EASY-CHAIRS, SOFAS, and COUCHES, best quality only, made to any shape, on approval, at T. H. FILMER and SON'S Manufactory, 31, 32, and 34, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. An Illustrated Priced Catalogue sent post-free.

LONDON CARPET WAREHOUSE, WAUGH and SON, 3 and 4, Goodge-street; and 45 and 46, Tottenham-court-road, W. Curtains, Portières, Chintzes, &c. of first-class manufacture, for every style of decoration.

CARPETS.—GOODE, GAINSFORD, and CO. In Original and Exclusive Designs,
HANDLOOM, BRUSSELS, and WILTONS,
Turkey, Axminster, and Aubusson Carpets.
119, 120, 121, 122, Borough, S.E.

SUPERIOR BEDDING, BEDSTEADS, and CHAMBER FURNITURE, arranged in spacious Showrooms.
BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS of every size and description.
GOODE, GAINSFORD, and CO., 119 to 122, Borough, S.E.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE with the best articles at DEANE'S Ironmongery and Furnishing Warehouse. Established A.D. 1700. New Illustrated Catalogue and Priced Furnishing List gratis and post-free.
Deane and Co., the Monument, London Bridge.

BATHS for all DOMESTIC PURPOSES. An extensive and complete stock. The best manufacture and lowest prices. DEANE and CO.'S PAMPHLET on BATHS and BATHING, gratis on application and post-free. It contains engravings, with prices, of Shower, Hip, Plunging, Sponging, Nursery, and every description of Bath for family use. Shower Baths of improved construction. Patent Gas Baths, simple, efficient, and economical. Estimates given for fitting up Bathrooms. DEANE and CO. (the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

TO LADIES. — RICHLY-PERFORATED TISSUE, for Stove Aprons, 6 stamps per packet. Green Tissue Ivy Leaves, for ornamenting Chimney-glasses, 18 stamps per set of 12 slips, post-free.—R. PETERS, Ivy-street, Maidstone.

FINE OLD PORT, twelve years in the wood, 42s. per dozen; Dinner Sherries, 24s., 28s., and 32s. per dozen; Clarets, 14s., 18s., and 24s. per dozen.—WOOD and WATSON, Wine and Spirit Merchants, 16, Clements-lane, City, E.C.

HEDGES and BUTLER, 155, Regent-street, London, W., and 30, King's-road, Brighton, recommend their Dinner Sherry, at 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen. Pure Claret of good body and flavour, 20s., 24s., and 30s.; Hock and Moselle, 30s., 36s., and 42s.; Champagne, 42s., 48s., 60s. On receipt of a Post-office order, or reference, any quantity, with a priced list of all other wines, will be forwarded immediately.—Originally established A.D. 1667.

GOOD SOUND CLARET, 14s. per Dozen; ditto, 1858 vintage, 18s.; bottles and railway carriage included.—HENRY BRETT and CO., Importers, Holborn-bars, and 30, Regent-street. Established 1628. Prices current on application

MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, containing the digestive principle prepared from fresh calves' stomachs, combined with a rich stomachic wine, is a perfectly palatable form for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion.
Manufactured by T. Morson and Son, 19 and 46, Southampton-row, Russell-square, W.C., in Bottles, at 2s., 5s., and 10s. each.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA CHEAPER. Full benefit of reduced duty obtained by purchasing Horniman's Tea in packets; very choice at 3s. 4d. and 4s. "High Standard" at 4s. 4d. (formerly 4s. 8d.) is the best imported.

Prize Medal awarded to Fry and Sons, 1862.

FRYS' COCOA.
FRYS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.
Frys' Pearl Cocoa.
Frys' Iceland Moss Cocoa.
J. S. FRY and SONS, Bristol and London.

SAUCE.
LEA and PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
None genuine without name on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper.
Sold by CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Barclay and Sons; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

LETTERS PATENT 1862. PRIZE MEDAL 1862.
ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS is the most valuable preparation for making pure and delicate Gruel. Modern chemistry has shown that this food is easy of digestion and rich in nutriment.
ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY makes a delicious custard pudding, directions for which have been given by Mons. C. E. Francatelli. It is appreciated as a non-inflammatory drink, is excellent for mothers nursing, and has been used with great success for rearing children by hand.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., Garlick-hill, London.

KEEN'S GENUINE MUSTARD, There are many qualities of Mustard sold.
Obtain Keen's Genuine Mustard and full approval is guaranteed.
FIRST MANUFACTURED, 1742.
Sold by the Trade from the Cask, and in 1lb. and ½lb. canisters.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., Garlick-hill, Cannon-street, London.

OSWEGO
PREPARED CORN,
for
Puddings, Custards, Blanc-Manges, &c.
Manufactured and Perfected by
T. KINGSFORD and SON,
of Oswego, State of New York.
It is the original preparation from the farina of maize, established 1848, commands the highest price from the trade, and offers the best value to the consumer.
It is a quarter stronger than any of the imitations, has a finer grain, and is more delicate.
The Oswego has the natural golden tinge, and not the chalk white produced by artificial process.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., Garlick Hill, London.

BORWICK'S is the BAKING POWDER for Bread, Pastry, and Puddings. Sold everywhere in Packets, 1d., 3d., 6d., and 6d.; and in patent Boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s.

MAIZENA, of all competing articles, obtained Two, and the only, Prize Medals in its Class, with the superlative recommendation of the jury, "Exceedingly excellent for food." Maizena forms not only a cheap and substantial diet for the strong, but a most nourishing regimen for the sick. Dr. Lankester says, "I can confidently recommend maizena as an article of diet for children and invalids." Obtainable of all first-class Grocers, with directions for making a score of exquisite dishes. 1lb. 8d., ½lb. 4d.

GLYCERINE, which very simple tests show to be impure, is being sold on the statement that it is in every respect "equal to Price's." Most medical men prescribe "PRICE'S Glycerine" where purity is of importance. Patients can ensure it by desiring to have their glycerine in one pound, 8, 4, or 2oz. bottles with capsules over the stoppers, marked "Price's Patent."
Belmont, Vauxhall.

BENZINE COLLAS removes grease, oil, or paint from silks, gloves, and every description of wearing apparel and furniture, without the least injury to the colour or texture. In bottles, 1s. 6d. each.—At J. SANGER'S, 150, Oxford-street, W. In constant use at Buckingham Palace.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS
TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
used in the Royal Laundry,
and awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR LADIES, 6d. per bottle. Any one can use them. Ten brilliant colours. May be had of all Chemists.

COALS.—COCKERELL'S COALS, price 23s., cash. Central Office, No. 13 Cornhill, E.C.

CARSONS' ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, for outdoor work, as iron, wood, stones, brick, compo, greenhouses, &c. Can be applied by any person. Five cwt. free to most parts of the realm. White and stone colours, 30s. per cwt.; oaks, reds, chocolate, lead colour, and black, 28s.; greens and blue, 44s. Patterns and testimonials upon application to Walter Carson and Sons, 9, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL,
prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men throughout the world as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for
CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS,
is incomparably superior to every other variety.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D.,
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.
"I consider DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.,
Author of the "Spas of Germany."
"Dr. Granville has found that DR. DE JONGH'S Light-brown Cod-liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil."

EDWIN CANTON, Esq., F.R.C.S.,
President of the Medical Society of London, &c., &c.
"For several years past I have been in the habit of prescribing DR. DE JONGH'S Light-brown Cod-liver Oil, and find it to be much more efficacious than other varieties of the same medicine which I have also employed with a view to test their relative superiority."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold only in Imperial half-pints, 3s. 6d.; pints, 6s. 9d.; quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR HARFORD and CO., 77, STRAND LONDON, W.C.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is an excellent remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions. 172, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

YOUNG'S 1s. Box ARNICATED WHITE FELT CORN and BUNION PLASTERS. By H. Young, 31, Shaftesbury-place, Aldersgate-street, E.C. The best relief to sufferers. Ask for Young's 6d. and 1s. box; by post, 1s. 2d.

THE KING OF BAVARIA has for many years sanctioned the manufacture of a most efficacious medicine, known under the name of the ESSENTIAL SPIRIT OF MELISSUS. Mr. Wilderich Lang continues to manufacture this universal remedy for weakness. For Headache and Toothache it is one of the best cures. Sold in 1s. 6d. and 3s. bottles, wholesale and retail, by Butler and Crispe, Chemists to the Royal Family, 4, Cheapside (corner of St. Paul's, London); and respectable Chemists throughout the country. Wholesale Depôt, Telfer and Co., 11, St. John-court, Snow-hill.

LADIES NURSING. — BLAM'S NEW NIPPLE SHIELD, to wear whilst nursing. "This shield is unrivalled."—Blam, 196, Oxford-street, 4s. 6d. by post 6d. extra.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
PETER ROBINSON'S CHEAP SILKS,
A Manufacturer's Stock of Stripes and Checks,
at £1 15s 6d.
Rich Jewelled Pompadours, 2 gs.
Cashmere Glaces, £2 15s. 6d.
Self-coloured French Glaces, in 33 different shades,
at £2 15s. 6d. the Full Dress of 14 yards.
Three large lots of Chênés, at 3½ gs., £2 18s. 6d., and 4 gs.
Peter Robinson's, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

NOW ON SALE at PETER ROBINSON'S, the remaining portion of Summer Silks, at very low prices.
Patterns post-free.—Peter Robinson, Oxford-street, W.

A CHOICE VARIETY OF
FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS,
Printed Piques, and Cambrics,
from 6s. 6d. to 17s. 9d. Full Dress.

SPECIAL.
500 Pieces Rich Satin Foulardes,
reduced to 25s. 6d. the Extra Full Dress.
Patterns of the above in endless variety.

AN ELEGANT COLLECTION OF
RICH SILK GRENADINES,
suitable for Dinner or Summer wear,
in most brilliant colours, from 16s. 6d. to 50s. the Full Dress.

Just purchased, Several Thousand Yards
CHECKED WOOL GRENADINES,
all 8s. 6d. the Full Dress, worth 21s.
Also, Several Hundred Pieces
RICH BROCHE WOOL GRENADINES,
at 18s. 6d. the Full Dress, usually sold from 35s. to 42s.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 104, Oxford-street, W.

THE BEST GLOVES.
Bajou's Best Paris Kid, 2s. 1½d. per pair (free for 27 stamps),
in all sizes and colours, every pair warranted;
also in Black and every shade of colour for Mourning,
at the Family Mourning Warehouse,
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

BLACK SILKS.—A Spécialité.
This Week and During the Month will BE SOLD
A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK,
The best value ever submitted.

Rich Figured Black Silks ..	from	£1 10 0	to 5 guineas.
Plain Glacé Silks	..	1 10 0	ditto
Drapes	..	1 5 6	ditto
Rich Poult de Soies (excellent wear)	..	2 12 6	ditto
Royals and Radzimirs ..	..	2 2 0	ditto
Rich Antiques	..	3 3 0	to 10 guineas.
Half-mourning Silks	..	1 5 6	to 5 guineas.

Patterns free.
Also a large variety of made-up Silk Skirts in new and pretty designs, from 3 to 10 guineas.
At PETER ROBINSON'S Family and General Mourning Warehouse 103 and 104, Oxford-street, London.

BLACK BARÈGE—A SPÉCIALITÉ
L'INUSABLE.
A new Patent Black Barège,
obtained a Prize Medal
at the International Exhibition
for its beauty of finish and great strength.
This new and most useful wearing fabric is manufactured in quite plain and also in pretty fancy patterns, and the material embraces two most desirable objects—"lightness and strength"—never before attained to such perfection at so moderate a price. Patterns free.
Also a variety of new Organzines, Grenadines, Zybelines, Crape Balsarines, and other makes of Barèges.
Address PETER ROBINSON, Family and General Mourning Warehouse 103 and 104, Oxford-street.

FAMILY MOURNING
SENT FREE OF EXPENSE.
Families are respectfully informed that an assortment of mourning goods (including dresses, bonnets, millinery, mantles, shawls, &c., and every requisite for a complete outfit) would be dispatched for selection to any part of the country, free of expense, immediately on receipt of an order per post or telegram, accompanied by an experienced Assistant, or superior fitting Dressmaker (if necessary). Patterns and Estimates free. Also complete lists of Mourning requisite for every grade or degree of relationship.
Agent for the new imperial unspotting Crape.
Address PETER ROBINSON, Family and General Mourning Warehouse, 103 and 104, Oxford-street, London.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SUMMER GOODS.
GRANT AND GASK,
being about to make extensive alterations which will necessitate the closing of their Mantle, Shawl, and Made-up Skirt Rooms, for several weeks, beg to announce that the whole of their extensive STOCK in these departments is now being offered for Sale, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
A large portion of the Summer Stock of MANTLES and OPERA CLOAKS will be sold at 12s. 9d., previous'y sold at 2 guineas; and the richest quality of Mantles and real Lace Shawls at a proportionate reduction.
The Summer Stock of Embroidered Grenadine Silk Shawls will be sold at 15s 9d., being less than half their former price. Rich Made-up Silk Skirts, Alpaca, and other Fancy Made-up Dresses, suitable for the country and seaside, will also be sold at a very great reduction in price.
In connection with the above sale, GRANT and GASK have resolved upon clearing out their
SUMMER STOCK OF GRENADINE MUSLINS, GLENADINES, POPLINS DE SOIE, ETC.
A large portion of the Muslins de Soie and Muslin Poplinettes will be sold at 1s. 9½d. per yard, previously sold at 2s. 6d. per yard. French Organdie Muslins, from 6½d. per yard.
A Manufacturer's Stock of White Worked Muslin Robes, from 10s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. Some of them are a little soiled, and were sold as high as 6 guineas each.
A quantity of the Best Paris Kid gloves, in light colours, at 1s. 6½d. per pair.
Patterns forwarded free.
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street.

TO LADIES.
JAMES SPENCE and CO. are now offering the remaining portion of their Stock of Fancy Dresses, Grenadines, and Muslins, at greatly reduced prices:—
A lot of Mohairs at 6½d. per yard; former price 10d.
A lot of Grenadines at 10½d. per yard; former price 1s. 6½d.
A lot of Muslins at 5½d. and 6½d.; were 8½d. and 10d.
Also, a well-assorted Stock of made-up Mohair and Grenadine Skirts, with and without Jackets, from 12s. 9d. Complete.
All the goods are this season's patterns.
James Spence and Co., 77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard.

SILKS at REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES SPENCE and CO. are, previous to the delivery of their Autumn Stock, offering the remaining portion of their Silk Goods at very low prices.
Useful Checks and Stripes, from 23½d. upwards, Wide Width.
Chênés, Brochés, Glacés, &c.
Several very cheap lots of Black Glacés and Ducapes.
Patterns post-free.
James Spence and Co., Wholesale and Retail Silk Mercers, Drapers, &c., 77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard.
Close on Saturdays at Five o'Clock.

BABY-LINEN and LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING, Lace and Embroidery, at the lowest possible prices. Cloaks, Robes, and Hoods, newest styles, with every requisite for the infant, at SCOTT and THOMSON'S (late Nunn's), the Juvenile Dépôt, 259, Regent-street, Oxford-street, London; and 8 and 9, Marine-promenade, Scarborough. Price-lists free by post.

DRESSES, SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, and FANCY GOODS half price.
NICHOLSON and AMOTT are now clearing out all Summer goods at an immense reduction.
Dresses, originally 1 guinea, now 8s. 11d.
Made-up Skirts, worth 30s., reduced to 16s. 9d.
Silk Mantles and Jackets,
during the Season 3½ guineas, now marked 1 guinea.
Lyons Silks, worth 4s., reduced to 1 guinea,
12 yards, wide width.
Shawls and all Fancy Goods equally cheap.
Patterns post-free.
Nicholson and Amott,
61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

REAL FUR SEALSKIN CLOAKS and JACKETS, rich in quality and new in shape, full size, from 11½ guineas to 18 guineas; trimmed with Grebe, 14 guineas to 25 guineas; Sealskin, trimmed with Mink, 25 guineas to 65 guineas; ditto, trimmed with Hudson's Bay Sable, 35 guineas to 140 guineas; trimmed with Russian Sable, 55 guineas to 190 guineas; Velvet Mantles, trimmed with Grebe, from 15 guineas to 20 guineas; Fur Gloves, 10s. 6d. to 25s.; Carriage Wrappers, 25s. to 4½ guineas. Skins dressed and mounted. Furs of every description taken in exchange.—W. P. LILLICRAPP, Furrier by Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 19A, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.

A BARGAIN.—Must be SOLD, in consequence of reverse of circumstances through the American War, a Set of Sable Muff, Cuffs, and Boa, cost in New York £18, to be sold for £8 10s. Also, a Set of Chinchilla for £4, cost £15; and a Gentleman's Sealskin Coat, lined throughout with Silk, cost £14, to be sold for £6 10s.—Apply, W. B. HENWOOD, Ladies' Habitmaker, 26, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W.

NOTICE.—20,000 GREBE PLUMES, at 3s. 11d. and 4s. 6d. each; cuffs, 6s. 9d.; muffs, 10s. 9d., 18s. 9d., 25s. 6d., and 35s. 6d.; collarettes, 12s. 6d. and 25s. 6d. 10,000 yards of trimming, 13s. 9d. and 16s. 9d. per yard. The above are all of the best quality of Swiss Grebe, just imported.
W. P. LILLICRAPP, Importer and Dealer in all kinds of foreign and English Skins 19A Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.

END OF SEASON.—KING and CO., Silkmercers, &c., 243, Regent-street, beg to announce that, during this month, they intend SELLING OFF their remaining Stock of Silks, Grenadines, Barèges, Muslins, Mantles, &c., at less than half the usual prices.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
RICHEST SILKS, at HALF PRICE.
Chênés, Brochés, Moire Antique, and other costly Silks,
3½ guinea Dress Robe, usually sold at 10 guineas.
Address to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

PLAIN
SILKS, £1 1s. a DRESS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

STRIPED AND CHECKED
SILKS, £1 5s. a DRESS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

BLACK SILKS, £1 a DRESS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Black Brochés Silks, £1 10s.
Patterns sent post-free.

BLACK BROCHE
SILKS, £1 10s. a DRESS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Black Moire Antiques, £1 19s. 6d.
Patterns sent post-free.

JACONET
MUSLINS, 2s. 11d. a DRESS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Cambrics, 3s. 6d.
Patterns sent post-free.

END OF SEASON.
GRENADINES, 10s. 6d. a Dress, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

EARLY SALE OF SUMMER STOCK.
ORCHARD and COMPANY, Argyll House, 256, Regent-street, respectfully announce their intention of offering their General Stock of SUMMER DRESSES, SHAWLS, SPANISH LACE SHAWLS, Alexandra Rotondes, printed Muslins, Ball and Evening Dresses, Bridal Dresses, Bridal Squares, Bridal Wreaths, all in perfect condition,
THE FAMILY LINENS, CARPETS, and DAMASKS included. This stock is offered at less than the manufacturers' present prices. The Upper Rooms are appropriated for the
MADE-UP SKIRTS, BALL DRESSES, and FRENCH MILLINERY.
ARGYLL HOUSE, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street.

FAMILY MOURNING.
Messrs. JAY
would respectfully announce that great economy is effected by purchasing Mourning at their Establishment,
247 and 249, REGENT-STREET,
their Stock of
FAMILY MOURNING
being the largest in Europe
Through Messrs. Jay professedly keep the best articles for Mourning and Half-Mourning—at all times the cheapest—they supply a Complete Suit of Domestic Mourning
for 5½ guineas.
MOURNING COSTUME
of every description is kept Ready Made, and can be forwarded to Town or Country at a moment's notice.
The most reasonable prices are charged, and the wear of every article is guaranteed.
The London
General Mourning Warehouse,
Regent-street (next the Circus).
JAYS'.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 1s. 9d. Pair, usually sold at 3s. 3d. Free for 23 Stamps.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's.
BAKER and CRISP, Removed to 198, Regent-street (nearly opposite Conduit-street).

MUSLINS, &c.—Patterns post-free.—Fine Organdi and Grenadine Muslins, 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Arabian Alpacas and Early Autumn Fabrics, 10s. 6d. to 21s. Black Silks, 1 guinea, 12 yards. Coloured Silks, 2s. yard. Lace Shawls, 12s. 6d.
BAKER and CRISP, removed to more extensive premises, No. 198, Regent-street.

MANTLE CLOTHS.—Waterproof Tweeds, Blue and various colours in Diagonal Cloths, Meltons, and other Materials, for Yachting Jackets, Mantles, &c., from 1s. 11½d. per yard.
Also, a beautiful Stock of Woollen Goods for Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, from 1s. 11½d. per yard to the finest qualities. Patterns free.—CHARLES MEEKING and CO., Woollen Warehouse, 111, Holborn-hill (corner of Hatton-garden), London.

REDMAYNE and CO. respectfully announce that their BUSINESS is NOW CARRIED ON at No. 35 CONDUIT-STREET.

LADIES' KID ELASTIC WALKING-BOOTS, with Heels, 3s. 6d.; Double Soles, 10s. 6d. Swiss Prunelle Elastic House Boots, 5s. 6d.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, Oxford-street, London, W.

SHIRTS.—Morning and Evening Shirts of every description, fitting with precision and ease, at moderate prices. Directions for self-measurement and patterns sent on application.—CAPPER and WATERS, 26, Regent-street, London.

THE IRON AGE! STEEL COLLARS! Perfect Whiteness! Perfect Comfort! Ladies' or Gentlemen's Collars, 1s. 6d. each; a Pair of Cuffs, 2s. 6d.; by post, 4d. each extra. Sold by Mr. HEATMAN, 158, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; and 91, Regent-street, W.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—G. HOOPER, ARTIST IN HAIR. Solid Gold Revolving Brooches, for hair and portrait, from 35 shillings each. Hair Rings from 6s. 6d. each, &c. Illustrated Catalogues sent free.—213, Regent-street, London, W.

A. FORRER, Hair Jeweller to the Queen, 2, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, REMOVED from Regent-street and Baker-street.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—ARTIST IN HAIR. DEWDNEY begs to inform Ladies or Gentlemen that he beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in Gold, Hair Bracelets, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, &c., and forwards the same at about one-half the usual charge. A beautiful collection of specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An Illustrated book sent post-free.—Dewdney, 178, Fenchurch-street, London.

H. WALKER'S NEW NEEDLES.—The Patent Ridged-Eyes extend the cloth, so that the thread may pass through it quickly and without the slightest drag. For ease in threading they surpass all others. Samples post-free, at 1s. per 100, of any respectable dealer.—H. Walker, Patentee, Alcester, and 47, Gresham-street, London.

JAMES LEWIS'S MARROW OIL, prepared from finest clarified marrow. 1s. to 5s. James Lewis's Cape Jasmin, 2s. 6d. Iodine Soap, 6d. Prize Medal, 1862.
Manufactory, 6, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn. ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes, without effect to the skin, superfluous hair from the face, neck, and arms. 3s. 6d., sent the same day as ordered for fifty-four stamps.

SPANISH FLY is the active ingredient in ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL, which produces Whiskers, stops the hair from falling, and covers bald places. Price 3s. 6d.; by post for 54 stamps.—248, High Holborn, London.

NAPOLEON PRICE'S GOLDEN OIL for RESTORING the HAIR. The fact of its being in constant use in the Royal Nursery and in the families of the nobility stamps its superior excellence. 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s., and 10s. per bottle.—Manufactory, 158, New Bond-street, first floor.

TOURISTS, TRAVELLERS, VISITORS to the SEASIDE, and others exposed to the Sun and Dust will find the application of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR both cooling and refreshing to the Face and Skin; allaying all heat and irritability; removing eruptive freckles and discolorations; and rendering the skin fair, clear, and pleasant. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.
Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and be aware of spurious and pernicious articles sold under the name of "Kalydor."

STARCH MANUFACTURERS
TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
used in the Royal Laundry,
and awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, exquisitely enamelled to nature, detection impossible, purest materials and best work, on Mr. ESKELL'S patented and painless plan of self-adhesion. (See New Edition of his Treatise, just published, free for seven stamps.)—6, Grosvenor-street, Bond-street, W. Consultations free.

Digitized by Google

NEW MUSIC.

THE HARUM SCARUM GALOP. By JAMES CASSIDY (Composer of the Burlesque Galop). Just published. "The 'Harum Scarum' is the best Galop ever published." Price 2s.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

FAUST.—GOUNOD'S Celebrated OPERA. The success of this Opera has been unprecedented. Pianoforte and Vocal Arrangements of all the principal Airs, Quadrilles, Waltzes, &c., now ready. The Opera complete, with Italian or French words, price 16s.; or for Pianoforte Solo, 7s. 6d.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

OSBORNE'S FAUST. A Fantasia on Favourite Melodies from Gounod's celebrated Opera, by the above popular Composer. Price 4s.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

OSBORNE'S "SALVE! DIMORA." Cavatina from Gounod's "Faust." Arranged for the Pianoforte by this favourite Composer. Price 3s.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

BRINLEY RICHARDS' SOLDIERS' CHORUS, from Gounod's celebrated Opera of "Faust." Arranged for the Pianoforte. Price 3s.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

KUHE'S FAUST. Fantaisie de Salon pour le Piano, on favourite Airs from Gounod's Opera. Price 4s.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

LEYBACH'S FAUST.—Fantaisie Elégante. Sur "Faust," de Gounod. Pour Piano. Price 4s.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

LISZT'S FAUST VALSE.—The celebrated Valse, transcribed for the Pianoforte. Price 6s.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

OURY'S FAUST.—Grand Fantasia on Airs from Gounod's Opera. Price 4s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE FAUST WALTZ, on Airs from Gounod's Opera. By C. Coote. Beautifully Illustrated. Price, Solo or Duet, 4s.; Septet, 2s.; Full Orchestra, 2s.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

THE FAUST QUADRILLE, on Favourite Airs from Gounod's Opera. By C. Coote. Beautifully Illustrated. Price, Solo or Duet, 4s.; Septet, 2s.; Full Orchestra, 3s.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

THE FAUST GALOP, from Gounod's Opera. By C. Coote. Beautifully Illustrated. Price, Solo or Duet, 3s.; Septet, 2s.; Full Orchestra, 3s.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

LE PARLATE D'AMOR. Romance from "Faust." Sung by Mdlle. Didiée and Mdlle. Trebelli in Gounod's celebrated opera. In C or E flat. 3s. 6d.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SALVE! DIMORA CASTA PURA, as sung by Signor Giuglini in Gounod's grand opera of "Faust," in A flat or F. Price 2s. 6d.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

QUANDO A TE LIETA. Romance, Sung by Mdlle. Didiée in Gounod's opera of "Faust." Price 2s.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

COME LA BREZZA, the celebrated Vocal Valse from Gounod's celebrated Opera of "Faust," sung, with immense success, by Mdlle. Titiens, &c., in A or G. Price 3s. 6d.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

GLORIA IMMORTALE, the celebrated Soldiers' Chorus, in Gounod's Opera of "Faust," for one or four voices. Price 2s. 6d.—CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES. CHAPPELL and CO. have a large Stock of SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES for Sale, by BROADWOOD, COLLARD, ERARD, &c., &c., at very reduced prices. Also, new Instruments of every description.—Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

PIANOFORTES at CHAPPELL'S.—The largest Stock in London, by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, &c., for Sale or Hire.—50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN PIANINO (the only Pianino to which the Prize Medal was awarded).—A very elegant Pianoforte, of small size, the full compass, check action, and most perfect touch, admirably adapted to small rooms, yachts, boudoirs, &c. Warranted to keep in tune, and to be the best and cheapest Pianoforte, with check action and all the latest improvements.
Price, in mahogany, rosewood, or walnut, 25 and 26 guineas. A great variety may be seen at
Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ENGLISH MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE.—To amateurs preferring the pure English tone of the Broadwood or Collard quality, the English Model will be found the most perfectly satisfactory instrument, at moderate price. The action is of the same simple description as the above makers', and therefore especially adapted to the country, where the more complicated actions are objectionable to many of the tuners. In elegant rosewood case, with full fret, smaller in every respect to other instruments at 30 guineas, price 25 guineas; in walnut, 40 guineas.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 50 guineas in rosewood; or in walnut, 60 guineas. This Instrument has Three Strings and the fullest grand compass of Seven Octaves. It is strengthened by every possible means to endure the greatest amount of wear, and to stand perfectly in any climate. The workmanship is of the best description; the tone is round, full, and rich; and the power equal to that of a Richord Grand. The touch is elastic, and the repetition very rapid. No pianoforte, in all respects comparable, has hitherto been made in England at the same price. Every instrument will be warranted, and (if desired) exchanged within six months of the purchase.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BROADWOOD, COLLARD, and ERARD. The best Pianofortes of every description, including all the newest kinds by these celebrated makers, may be tried side by side (and hired with option of purchase) at the new Showrooms of
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S DRAWING-ROOM MODEL HARMONIUM, the best that can be made, price 60 guineas; other varieties at 25 and 35 guineas. Illustrated Catalogues of Pianofortes and Harmoniums upon application to
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUM by ALEXANDRE, with five octaves, two footboards, and in oak case. These instruments are lower in price and superior to all other cheap harmoniums. Descriptive lists on application to
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND HARMONIUMS, by ALEXANDRE, nearly (if not quite) as good as new, at greatly-reduced prices, at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S PRIZE EXHIBITION MODEL HARMONIUM, for the CHURCH, 13 stops, 4 rows of vibrators, and Venetian swell, worked by the heel of the right foot, in oak case, 52 guineas. A large assortment may be always seen at CHAPPELL and CO.'S, 50, New Bond-street.

NEW SONG—BIRD OF THE WILDERNESS. Composed by EDWARD LAND; Sung by Mr. KENNEDY. Price 3s. 6d. (Sent at half-price.) This graceful Song is the conspicuous favourite in the Entertainment on the Songs of Scotland.—DUFF and HODGSON 20, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG—THE WELCOME AT THE DOOR. Composed by STEPHEN GLOVER. Price 2s. 6d. (Sent at Half-price.) Sequel to the celebrated Song, "The Good-by at the Door." Popular as the latter has been, "The Welcome" will be equally successful.—DUFF and HODGSON, 20, Oxford-street.

HALF PRICE and POST-FREE. The full-priced Music of every Publisher supplied upon the above terms from EVANS and CO., 77, Baker-street, Portman-square, W., for stamps or P.O. order.

NEW MUSIC.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD'S MUSIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY for Town and Country. Terms—Two, Three, and Four Guineas per annum.

HALF-PRICE.—ALL FULL-PRICED MUSIC sent post-free at half the marked price by CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEWEST PIANOFORTE DUETS.

Favarger (Rémi),	"Chœur Dansé," Robert le Diable	4s. Od.
Gounod (Ch.),	"Marche Cortège," Reine de Saba	4s. Od.
Nicolai (Otto),	Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor"	6s. Od.
Schira, Airs,	"Niccolo de' Lapi," W. H. Callcott	6s. Od.
"	Overture, " E. F. Rimbault	6s. Od.
Sullivan (A. S.),	Procession March	6s. Od.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEWEST PIANOFORTE PIECES.

Arditi (Luigi),	"L'Ardita," Valse brillante	3s. Od.
"	"La Farfalletta," Polka-Mazurka	3s. Od.
Berger (Francesco),	A Slumber Song	3s. 6d.
"	"Unspoken Thoughts"	4s. Od.
Blumenthal (Jacques),	"La Foi," Mélodie	3s. Od.
"	"Les Ailes" (played by Mdme. Goddard)	4s. Od.
De Vos (Polydore),	"Schwibischen Volkslied"	3s. Od.
Favarger (Rémi),	Au Feu," Galop	4s. Od.
"	"Barcarse," Romance	3s. 6d.
"	"Marche Bouffesque"	3s. Od.
"	"Niccolò de' Lapi"	3s. Od.
"	"Orfanella"	3s. Od.
"	"Valse de la Cour"	3s. Od.
"	"Yvonne," Polka Mazurka	3s. Od.
Giorza (Paul),	Grande Valse, "Farfalletta"	3s. 6d.
Heller (Stephen),	4me Scherzo (Op. 108)	4s. Od.
Kuhe (Wilhelm),	"Love's Request" (Reichardt)	3s. 6d.
"	"Niccolò de' Lapi"	4s. Od.
Naumann (T. W.),	"Dagmar" (on Danish Airs)	3s. Od.
"	"Dania"	3s. Od.
"	Marche Cortège de Gounod	3s. Od.
Oury (Mdme.),	"La bella mea"	3s. 6d.
Pinsuti (Ciro),	"Rosina," Mazurka	3s. Od.
Richards (Brinley),	"Chough and Crow"	3s. Od.
"	"Mynheer Van Dunck"	3s. Od.
"	"Tell me, my heart"	3s. Od.
"	"O Speranza" (Niccolò de' Lapi)	3s. Od.
Thomas (Harold),	"Rataplan" (La Forza del Destino)	3s. Od.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEWEST and MOST POPULAR DANCE MUSIC.

The Parepa Galop	C. J. Hargitt	3s. Od.
The "Postman" or "Night Mail"	J. F. Clarke	3s. Od.
The Sleigh Race Galop	Mrs. Wm. Christie	3s. 6d.
Lenkomia Mazurka	A. Manns	3s. Od.
Forza del Destino Quadrilles	Louis D'Egville	3s. Od.
Young Man from the Country	Carlo Zotti	4s. Od.
Il Bacio Valses	Carlo Zotti	4s. Od.
Cabaletta Valses	L. Jullien	4s. Od.
Niccolo de' Lapi Valses	Louis D'Egville	4s. Od.
Orange Blossoms Valses	L. Jullien	4s. Od.
Selvaggia Valses	A. Manns	4s. Od.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEWEST ENGLISH SONGS.

A Day Dream	J. Blumenthal	3s. Od.
A Welcome to our Danish Bride	Mrs. W. E. Newton	3s. 6d.
Fallen Leaves	Francesco Berger	3s. Od.
I come from the beautiful Rhine	F. Mori	3s. Od.
I prithee give me back my heart	J. Blumenthal	3s. Od.
Jessie Gray	Frank Mori	3s. 6d.
Johnny Bell'n Wooing	Charles J. Hargitt	3s. 6d.
Minnesinger's Dream	Henry Smart	3s. 6d.
Shades of evening close around	Frederic Clay	3s. Od.
She is a maiden of artless grace	G. A. Macfarren	3s. 6d.
Spinning-wheel	Henry Smart	3s. 6d.
The Past	Mrs. Christie	3s. 6d.
Thoughts of thee	J. Blumenthal	3s. Od.
Wayward wind	Francesco Berger	3s. Od.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

GRETTON'S PIANOFORTE WORKS. Erle und Himmel, 7s.; Der Hexen-tans, 4s.; Der Waldstrom, 4s.; Pastorale, 4s.; Caprice Pathétique, 5s.; Toccata-Fugue, 4s., &c.
CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

GRETTON'S PIANOFORTE WORKS. The Giant's March, 3s.; Swiss Waltz, 2s. 6d.; Die Lerche, 3s. 6d.; the Merry Old England Toccata, 3s.
CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street, W.

GRETTON'S PIANOFORTE WORKS. Ein Feen Wunsch, 3s.; Mennette Triomfale, 4s.; Happy Days of the Olden Time, 2s. 6d.; Child Waltz, 1s. 6d.; Grande March, 6s.
CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

GRETTON'S PIANOFORTE WORKS. Grand Prélude et Fugue en fa, 6s.; Wandering Helen (Vocal), 4s.; Doux Souvenir de l'Enfance, 1s. 6d.; House Thoughts, 3s.
CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

MRS. GRETTON'S NEW SONGS.—My own White Rose, 3s. 6d.; Thoughts of Peace, 2s. 6d.
CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S PIANOFORTE GALLERY offers peculiar advantages for the choice of a first-rate Pianoforte. There is a profusion of every description, from the smallest Pianette to the largest and finest Grand, and by all the eminent makers of England and the Continent. Nothing but the very best instruments are selected from the factories, all that are deficient in tone being carefully avoided. Purchasers from CRAMER and CO. may therefore rely on having placed in their hands whatever may be reasonably expected from a selection made with competent practical skill.
Cash purchasers will receive the usual discount.
Every Instrument fully guaranteed.
Cramer and Co. deliver their Pianofortes at any railway station in the kingdom without risk to the purchaser, and at a very trifling cost.
Cramer and Co.'s Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S ENGLISH PIANETTE, 22 guineas. Cramer and Co. manufacture this capital small instrument. It has all the requisites of the best Pianoforte—check action, solid touch, agreeable tone. The case is of polished ash or pine. In practising on this Pianoforte the fingers of the player will be strengthened much more rapidly than on an old instrument, loose in the key and worn in the hammer. In rosewood, 25 guineas; in walnut, 28 guineas.
Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that this instrument has not the common or single action, but the double or check action; and that Cramer and Co. are the only manufacturers of it in England.—207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S INDIAN PIANETTE, in solid Mahogany, for warm climates. The most portable Pianoforte yet made. Price 25 guineas.
207 and 209, Regent-street.

THALBERG'S GRAND PIANOFORTES. These magnificent instruments, manufactured by Messrs. J. and P. Erard, and selected by M. Thalberg for his London concerts, have been purchased by CRAMER and CO., and are universally admitted to be the most exquisite Pianofortes ever finished by these distinguished manufacturers, combining in an extraordinary degree all their peculiar excellences; the tone has great volume, together with a charmingly vocal quality. The cases are in walnut and rosewood. Prices, 230 and 240 guineas.—207 and 209, Regent-street.

PIANOFORTE RENOVATION.—CRAMER and CO. have organised a separate staff of the most skilful workmen for the repairing and renewing of the mechanism of pianofortes worn out by years of constant practice. Cramer and Co. do not pretend (as is very commonly done) to make the instrument "equal to new," but they guarantee that, if originally good, it will be restored to great freshness of tone, and in other respects made to be perfectly satisfactory. Cramer and Co. give estimates of cost, and say whether the instrument be worth the outlay.—Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S CONCERTINAS—PRIZE MEDAL. Prices, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 18 guineas.
201, Regent-street.

THE SILVER BELL ROMANCE for PIANO. By Miss OLIVER. 3s.
All Among the Barley. Waltz, 3s. 6d.; Galop, 2s. 6d.
Sydney Smith's Tarantella, Mountain Stream, Lily of the Valley, Freischütz, Cascade, Village Festival, and Mazurka des Ulans, ea. 4s.
AUGENER and CO., 86, Newgate-street.

AUGENER and CO.'S CIRCULATING MUSICAL LIBRARY. Annual Subscription, Two guineas.
London: 86, Newgate-street, and 4A, Tottenham-court-road.
Brighton: 5, New-road. Prospectuses on application.

OBERON VALSE. By E. DE GASPARD. Piano Solo, 4s.
Beautifully Illustrated.
METZLER and CO., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

THE SONG OF THE DAY.
TAPIOCA. Sung by the Christy Minstrels, and always encored. Price 2s. 6d.
METZLER and CO., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

NEW MUSIC.

MDME. SAINTON-DOLBY'S NEW SONG,
MAGGIE'S SECRET. By CLARIBEL. The most successful song introduced by Mdme. Sainton-Dolby for many years.—BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

MR. SIMS REEVES'S NEW SONG,
YOU AND I. By CLARIBEL. A most effective song for amateurs. Invariably encored when sung by Mr. Reeves.—BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

MDLLE. TITIENS'S GREAT SONG,
THEY OFFER RANK TO ME. By HOWARD GLOVER. This popular Song (which has passed through three editions) will be sung by Mdlle. Titiens at the approaching Worcester Festival.
BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

HERR SCHACHNER'S ORATORIO,
ISRAEL'S RETURN FROM BABYLON, about to be performed at the Worcester Festival, will be ready in a few days, price One Guinea, handsomely bound. The Orchestral and Choral Parts are in the press.
BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

THE MUSIC OF THE SEASON.
THE SEASIDE MUSIC-BOOK, price 2s. 6d., Illustrated in Colours, contains a good selection of dances, songs, and pieces capable of affording amusement for many weeks in the country or at the seaside. Post-free, 2s. 10d.
BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

W. H. HOLMES'S (Pianoforte) "Pilgrim's Progress" (Musical Illustration). Part I., 4s. Also, "Sunday at Home," "Rester," "Christmas," "New Year's Eve," 3s. each.—DUNCAN DAVISON and CO., 244, Regent-street.

FOR YACHTS or SHOOTING-BOXES BOOSEYS' MINIATURE PIANOFORTE, price 17 guineas, in Walnut or Mahogany, is particularly suitable.
"We have had occasion to examine a new description of Pianofortes, manufactured by Boosey and Sons, which combines quality and cheapness in a degree which has not previously been ever attempted. When heard it creates such surprise as would be caused by a child 'discoursing most eloquent' music with the voice of a full-grown man. It has a rich, brilliant tone, quite strong enough to fill the largest drawing-room; and the whole mechanism of the instrument seems to be firm and durable. No piano at so small a price has ever before been presented to the public. The piano is well adapted for the cabin of a ship or an extreme climate."—Vide ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Feb. 28, 1863.
Boosey and Sons, 24, Holles-street.

ROBERT COCKS AND CO.'S LIST OF NEW AND POPULAR MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.
GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES will be sung at Halifax on Tuesday, Aug. 4, by 18,000 children and the people, with 200 Vocalists and 300 Instrumentalists.
PRICE of the Song (dedicated, by special permission, to H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES), with Chorus ad lib., as sung by Mr. SIMS REEVES, 3s. Four-part Song, for Choirs and Audiences, TWOPENCE. For Piano, Solo (illustrated with Royal Group), 4s. Duet, 4s. For Harp (by J. Balsir-Chatterton), 4s. Harmonium, 3s. For Orchestra (by Brinley Richards), 4s. Military Band (by A. F. Godfrey), 4s. As a Quadrille, 4s. Valse, 3s. Polka, 3s.
BRINLEY RICHARDS'S THREE NATIONAL SONGS (sung by Mdlle. Parepa and Mr. Sims Reeves), "God Bless the Prince of Wales," "Daughter of Denmark," and "The White Cross of Denmark," each 3s. "The success of the two new songs was so eminent that 'God Bless the Prince of Wales' will have to look to its laurels."—Musical World.
THEMATIC CATALOGUE OF VOCAL MUSIC. Gratis and post-free.
ROBERT COCKS AND CO.'S PIANOFORTES, in Walnut and Rosewood, 6½ Octaves, £35. N.B. An additional Showroom newly, opened on the ground-floor.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street, W. Publishers to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and the Emperor Napoleon III. Agents for India—Messrs. BURKINYOUNG and Co., Calcutta.

NOTICE.—HALF-PRICE.—All Music, and the best Editions, at half the published price, sent post-free for postage-stamps or Post Office order.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street, W.

The prettiest drawing-room piece is
GANZ'S SOUVIENS TOI, Mélodie chantante. Price 3s. 6d.
"A most pleasing morceau, equally simple and elegant."—Illustrated News.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

Performed by Command at the
GRAND BALL given by H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, at Marlborough House, June 29th, by Coote and Tinney's Band.

Cologne Quadrilles, by		Coote.
Lancers', New		Tinney.
Roulette Galop		Coote.
Lancers, The Cure		Coote.
Weiner Kinder Valse		Strauss.
Domino Galop		Coote.
Village Rose Valse		Coote.

HOPWOOD and CREW, Music Publishers, 42, New Bond-street.

INTRODUCING THE DANISH NATIONAL AIR,
COOTE'S PRINCESS ALEXANDRA VALSES. Price 4s. Illustrated with a splendid Portrait in Colours, respectfully inscribed to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

THE LATEST EXCITEMENT.
COOTE'S FAIRY VISIONS. Illustrated. Price 4s., Solo or Duet. One of this Composer's happiest ideas, sparkling and danceable.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-st.

THE BEST SET OF LANCERS ARE
COOTE'S CUBE LANCERS. Price 4s. Introducing "The Pilgrim of Love," "My Pretty Page," "So Early in the Morning," "The Cure," and other popular Airs. A real merry set. No dance programme complete without them. Always redemanded.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

COOTE'S VILLAGE-BELLS POLKA. Price 3s. One of the very best published, and will excel in popularity the celebrated "Great Eastern," by the same Composer.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

CONTINUED SUCCESS.
COOTE'S MAY BLOSSOMS VALSE. Price 4s., Solo or Duet. Performed by all the Bands in the United Kingdom.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

SUNG BY WAMBOLD, ALWAYS REDEMANDED.
I WAIT TO HEAR THY SWEET GOOD-NIGHT. Serenade. (Jenny Lind's Song.) Price 2s. 6d.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

BUCKLEY'S BEAUTIFUL BALLAD,
I'D RATHER BE A VIOLET. Price 2s. 6d. The melody is simple and beautiful, and bids fair to rival in popularity "Come where the moonbeams linger," by the same Composer. Price 2s. 6d.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

FRED. BUCKLEY'S NEW SONG FOR CONTRALTO,
LEAF BY LEAF THE ROSES FALL. Price 2s. 6d. "A really beautiful melody."—Review.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

NEW DRAWING-ROOM MUSIC.
KUHE'S I'D CHOOSE TO BE A DAISY, price 3s. 6d. Also, by the same Composer, VIOLETS; and OH, IF I HAD SOME ONE TO LOVE ME, price 3s. 6d. each.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

C. M. E. OLIVER'S NEW BALLAD,
OH! BLOW ME A KISS ON THE WIND. Price 2s. 6d. One of the best of this Composer's pretty songs.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

WORDS BY LONGFELLOW.
THE RIVER. By C. M. E. OLIVER. Price 2s. 6d. A very pleasing ballad, beautifully illustrated.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS, by LACHENAL. Full Compass, with all the latest Improvements, warranted for Hot Climates, and to keep well in Tune, from Two guineas, with Case, Lock and Key, &c.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

AURORA FLOYD. Galop. By G. DE BOUTVILLE. The best galop of the season. Free for 19 stamps, by PIGOTT 112, Grafton-street, Dublin.

SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE.
New Checked Glacés, 27s. 6d. for 12 yards.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

GLACÉ JACKETS, for Walking, trimmed Real Lace, 31s. 6d.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

BURNOUS MANTLES.
Spanish Lace Burnous, One Guinea.
The remains of Summer Stock.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

100 PATTERNS SILKS, POST-FREE.
All the new and beautiful Coloured Silks for summer wear, Plain and Figured, from
1 guinea the Dress.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard.
Established 20 years.

FOULARDS EXTRAORDINARY.—2500 yards of the very best French Foulard Silks, 19s. 9d. the Dress of 10 yards, 30 inches wide. Patterns free. Upwards of fifty different colourings.—NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard, E.C.

5300 YARDS BLACK FRENCH GLACÉS.
5000 Yards Black Gros Grain Silk (very durable). Messrs. NICHOLSON are now selling the above, bought from one of the most noted Lyons manufacturers. Patterns of every quality from 1s. 11½d. to 10s. 6d. per yard, sent post-free. Some of these goods are a yard wide.
50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard. Established 20 years.

3000 UNINFLAMMABLE SILK DRESSES, 12 yards for 18s. 6d., or 1s. 6½d. per yard, all colours. Warranted all pure silk. Patterns post-free.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard.

1863.—NOTICE.—Messrs. NICHOLSON beg to state that their Address is (and has been for twenty years) 50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD (corner of Cheapside). They have no connection with any other firm.

DO YOU WISH YOUR CHILDREN WELL DRESSED?—Boys' Knickerbocker Suits in Cloth, from 15s. 9d.; Useful School Suits, from 12s. 9d. Patterns of the Cloths, Directions for Measurement, and 45 Engravings of New Dresses, post-free.—NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard.

MESSRS. SWAN and EDGAR respectfully solicit the attention of the public to their recent extensive purchases of Rich FRENCH FANCY SILKS, which they are now selling at prices greatly under the value of such goods,
9 to 11, Piccadilly; and 39 to 51, Regent-street.

MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX and INDIA OUTFITS.—CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE respectfully solicit and inspection of their extensive and recherché STOCK, combining Parisian taste with the excellence and durability of material for which their house has been noted for upwards of seventy years.
Christian and Rathbone, 11, Wigmore-street, W.

TWEED CLOAKS and JACKETS.
Full-size Waterproof Tweed Cloaks, 1 guinea.
Ditto, ditto, with Sleeves and Hood, 1½ guinea.
Yachting and Boating Jackets, in Waterproof Tweeds and Cloths, 1 guinea.
Promenade Cloaks in Tussor, Grenadines, Kabyl, &c., 1 guinea and upwards.
SEWELL and CO.,
Compton House, Frith-street, Soho.

MOIRES ANTIQUES.
SEWELL and CO.
have the largest selection of Moires Antiques, in White, Black, and all the new Colours, at 4½ guineas the Dress,
Compton House, Frith-street, Soho, W.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778.
LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS sent free of carriage.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of
COMPLETE SETS OF BABY-LINEN, which are sent home
throughout the kingdom free of carriage.
UNDERCLOTHING, for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES, for Ladies and Children of all ages.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778.
BABIES' BASSINETS Trimmed and Furnished
ready for use, and sent home free of carriage.
BABIES' BASKETS
Trimmed and Furnished to correspond.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING of best make, at moderate prices. A stock always on hand of Chemises, Nightdresses, Petticoats, Morning Robes, &c. Price-books by post. Address "Ladies' Department." WHITELOCK and SON, 166, Strand.

LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS and RIDING-JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Inverness Capes. Patterns of materials and prices sent post-free.
J. E. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.

CRINOLINE.—The Patent ONDINA, or Waved JUPON, does away with the unsightly results of the ordinary hoops; and as perfect are the wavelike bands that a lady may ascend a steep stair, lean against a table, throw herself into an armchair, pass to her stall at the opera, or occupy a fourth seat in a carriage, without inconvenience to herself or others, or provoking the rude remarks of the observers; and, lastly, it allows the dress to fall into graceful folds. Price 15s. 6d., 21s., and 25s. 6d. Illustrations free.—E. PHILPOTT, 37, Piccadilly, W.

OUTFITS, for all Classes, all Ages, and all Climates, at
H. MOSES and SON'S.

READY-MADE and BESPOKE CLOTHING, for all Classes and all Ages, at
H. MOSES and SON'S.

THE CELEBRATED "INDISPENSABLE" SUIT, strongly recommended for Tourists and Excursionists, from 30s., at
H. MOSES and SON'S.

JUVENILE CLOTHING, in great variety, for all Classes, at
H. MOSES and SON'S.

HOSIERY and DRAPERY, for all Classes and all Ages, at
H. MOSES and SON'S.

HATS and CAPS, for all Classes and all Ages, at
H. MOSES and SON'S.

BOOTS and SHOES, for all Classes and all Ages, at
H. MOSES and SON'S.

E. MOSES and SON:
London Houses:
154, 155, 156, 157, Minories; 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, Aldgate; 506, 507, 508, New Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, Hart-street; 137, 138, Tottenham-court-road; 383, Euston-road.
Country Establishments:
Sheffield and Bradford, Yorkshire.
The establishments are closed every Friday evening at sunset until Saturday evening at sunset, when business is resumed until 11 o'clock.
All articles are marked the lowest prices in plain figures.
Any article not approved of will be exchanged, or the money returned.
Lists of Prices, with Rules for Self-measurement, Fashion Card, and our pamphlet, "Gossip on Dress," gratis and post-free.

THE 1s. HAIR-WAVER—TRUEFITT'S (the Original)—gives a graceful wave to the hair without hot water or anything injurious. Post-free, with instructions, 14 stamps.—J. Truefitt, Inventor, 1, Acton-street, Gray's-inn-road, W.C.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1830.

Digitized by Google

FINE ARTS.

REPORT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY COMMISSION.

THE report of the Royal Academy Commission (some of the principal heads of which we gave last week) commences by giving full recognition to the services rendered to English art by the Royal Academy, but recommends various measures of reform which are, with some exceptions, similar in direction, though not in extent, to those we have from time to time indicated as necessary in order to meet the increased and increasing requirements of art.

The commissioners advise that the number of forty academicians and two academician engravers should be raised to sixty. This increase would, however, be more apparent than real. Eight of the new places are, in the first instance, to be filled by sculptors and architects—sculpture and architecture having been inadequately represented. The remaining ten are to be given to non-professional members. This infusion of the "lay element" is a proposition which the commissioners introduce with considerable hesitation, and it will, we think, be opposed by the great majority of artists. The commissioners seem to have felt the great difficulty of defining the functions of such members, and we do not perceive what "practical effect they could have in improving the working of the system." They are to have no part in the selection or hanging of the pictures, as have the mixed committee of the French Academy *salons;* they are to be members, yet have "no diploma or titular distinction;" and, as the report itself reminds us, they would always be in a minority. It is thought that they might have a "valuable tendency in conciliating the confidence of the general public"; but, as the report again admits, if there are lay members also on the council, there will be "a cry of 'non-professional ignorance'" added to the cry of "professional jealousy" which at present exists. Some of these lay members, it is further urged, might render important service by explaining the proceedings of the Academy in Parliament and elsewhere. This mode of obtaining information would, however, be rendered unnecessary if (as should be by so public a body) minutes of proceedings were regularly published by the Academy. Every one would wish to see the Academy forming, for the assistance of the Government, "a valuable permanent council of advice and reference in all matters relating to the Fine Arts, public monuments, and buildings;" but surely this would be accomplished more effectually by making the Academy comprise the greatest possible amount and variety of first-rate professional ability than by opening its ranks to little "practical" purpose, it seems to us, and only, perchance, to the gratification of the vanity of some whose art-knowledge and taste would inevitably be open to question. Little could be expected from unpaid and merely nominal members without definite duties and obligations, and who would only be bound to attend one meeting in a year. And would they not, in all probability, be as little heard of as the present five honorary members, who do, and are expected to do, absolutely nothing for the Academy?

The proposed increase of the number of associates from twenty to fifty, and the giving them a share in the government of the Academy, which they have not hitherto had, will meet with general approval. We recently recommended a large increase, but without limitation of number, feeling that every artist, upon submitting works proving his qualifications to a properly constituted tribunal, should be entitled to an official recognition that would give him, as in other professions, a definite professional, and therefore social, status. The commissioners seem to feel that this class should be made as comprehensive as possible, for they advise the Academy to claim the "power to fix at any time hereafter a larger number." Nearly all the many other recommendations and suggestions of the report are excellent. It is recommended that the president should be elected by the general assembly, and that his office should be endowed with an income far exceeding that now bestowed, and on the scale of the remuneration afforded in similar positions of public trust, in order that it might be regarded as "the great prize of British art." The commissioners would add two vice-presidents, each of the three to represent with similar dignity the great branches of the fine arts—painting, sculpture, architecture. They would also append to the Academy "an honorary class, consisting of artists of other countries," and a class of "art-workmen," to be distinguished as "Royal Academy medallists." Various suggestions are offered for rendering the elections more liberal, for increasing the usefulness of the schools, and for popularising the exhibitions.

The commissioners devote much attention to the unanimous complaints of want of space for exhibition in Trafalgar-square. They acknowledge that the hanging has, on the whole, been fair; but they point to all the evidence as concurring in the admission that it has been impossible, with the available space and under existing rules, to avoid injustice. To at once lessen this evil they are for curtailing the invidious privilege now claimed by academicians and associates of exhibiting eight works of art, without reference to their quality. They would reduce the number to four. The question of what other means should be adopted for obtaining increased space naturally suggests an inquiry into the claims of the Academy upon the nation. The commissioners are of opinion that the Academy has a moral though not a legal right to the apartments in Trafalgar-square; and that, as the tenure of premises at the public expense alone constitutes the Academy a public corporation, and in so far, therefore, liable to the control of public representatives, it is desirable to lend all necessary accommodation. As the building in Trafalgar-square is notoriously inadequate to the two purposes which it pretends to serve, the commissioners felt bound to again press on the Government the necessity of making immediate arrangements to meet the growing wants of the National Gallery and the Royal Academy. Either the one or the other might be transferred to Burlington-gardens. But the whole of the building in Trafalgar-square will, in a few years, be too small for our united national collections, while it would serve our united national schools of art for an indefinitely lengthened period. The commissioners seem inclined, therefore, to recommend at once meeting the ultimate necessity of erecting a new National Gallery, and ceding the whole of the Trafalgar-square edifice to a regenerated, comprehensive, and thoroughly national Academy of Fine Arts.

The Scandinavian Gallery in the Haymarket is more deserving of the appellation and better worth a visit than when we noticed its contents in the spring. Some of the greatest names in Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish art are still unrepresented; and still the works of Marcus Larson are too numerous in proportion to their merit; but there are many additions of considerable excellence. Among these the following are especially noteworthy. Most remarkable of all is "A Summer Night on the Mountain Ridges of Sulitelma, in Lapland, Sweden" (106), by George Saal. Night does not, in these high latitudes, break, as our readers are aware, the spell of sunlight, which still lingers on every eminence through all the hours of a two or three months' summer. The snowy mountain crests in this picture are flushed with rosy light, made faint, however, by the pale mist that rises at night. Lower down in the shadow, which envelopes the foreground crags and rocky shelves (a sheltered haunt of the reindeer), and the still lake with its peculiar spectral reflections, this cold, grey, vaporous exhalation lies in denser strata or gathers in wreaths. The subtle gradations of objects seen under these effects, the weird visionary veil of mist, the almost pathetic trancelike stillness, the preternatural air of the whole scene render this a truly original picture. We understand the Emperor of the French has just bought a similar landscape by this artist. "Fishermen on the Coast of Holland" (109), by Frederick Sorensen, is a vigorously handled work, and unusually rich in colour. Two small Gudes are of course deserving attention. "Summer Morning at a Norwegian Farm," by Askevold, is remarkable for its brilliant white northern light. A large picture of "The Wrestling Fête at Interlaken, Switzerland," by Herzog, is bright and well arranged. Höckert has a picture of Dalecarlian life; and there are two Swedish subject-pictures by Nordenburg, which have some well-conceived and creditably painted characters. "The First Steps," by Jornberg, has a fine quality of colour; and a group of "Flowers and Fruit," by the same painter, is even more artistic in its solid impasto and Synders-like vigour and breadth of execution. Nothing, however, in the room equals, for technical beauty and completeness, two fruit pieces by the famous Danish still-life painter, Grönland. Landscapes by E. M. Jensen; animal subjects by Kiorboe; a genre picture by Lorck; a marine piece by Melby; and "Ruth and Naomi," by Post, are among the chief remaining items of interest.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Sir Everard's Daughter. By John Cordy Jeaffreson. (One vol. W. H. Allen and Co.) All who remember the *Universal Review* and its early decease are acquainted already with this charming story. But they are few only, or the lamented magazine would, in all probability, be still alive; and therefore, to the reading world in general, Mr. Jeaffreson's book will be entirely new. The style, the language, the humour, the pathos, and the cleverness of construction for which the author has often received due meed of praise, are here strikingly apparent; and, though the story is short and the plot slight, he has contrived to invest the principal characters with an air of uncommon interest, and to mingle just sufficient mystery with the events to rivet attention and pique curiosity. How far an author is justified in suggesting to his readers ghastly ideas which of themselves they would never have conceived, and which seem utterly incompatible with the character of her to whom they are attributed, is a matter to be settled between himself and his conscience. An author takes upon himself a great responsibility when he ventures to lay bare the soul of his sweetest creation, and to show that out of the heart of even purity (so far as action is concerned) proceed evil thoughts and murders. He tends to foster that suspicion of and disbelief in one another which is far too prevalent amongst men who have been declared to be brethren. No object can be gained by describing how a sensitive, high-souled, loving sister contemplated, but did not execute, the crime of fratricide beyond the addition of a certain horrid fascination to the tale, and it is a question whether a writer is justified in making everything subordinate to the enthralment of his readers. The story is soon told. An elderly lady at Brighton sends for a well-known clergyman, to whom she wishes to make a confession. It is to the effect that she had been long engaged to be married; her heart was sick with hope deferred, for her lover and she were too poor to marry; the only obstacle between herself and fifteen hundred a year was a brother who lay on a sick bed; she was that brother's nurse, and Satan tempted her to murder him by giving him the whole instead of a portion of a narcotic draught. She had been married, had lost her husband, and was left with three children; and now her only object was to unburden herself of her awful secret, proclaim her guilt to the world, and receive the reward of her sins. The only thing which restrained her was the fear of the ignominy which would be her children's portion. This lady was Sir Everard's daughter: how she came to labour under the hallucination which at intervals tormented her must be discovered from Mr. Jeaffreson's pages. A question as to what became of the bottle from which she gave the potion might have elicited something to the point, but the bottle is altogether ignored. As for the *single* horrible thought which took possession of her mind and swallowed up all her other good thoughts, is it not rather a forced similitude to liken it to the *seven* ill-favoured kine which devoured the seven well-favoured kine? But certainly it has been the fashion from time immemorial to twist about the Scriptures.

Fifty Years' Biographical Reminiscenses. By Lord William Pitt Lennox. (2 vols. Hurst and Blackett.)—These two handsome volumes contain personal anecdotes connected with the life of a Duke's younger son during fifty not the least eventful years of this century. He appears to know something about everybody to whom fame or notoriety attaches, from the Duke of Wellington, of glorious memory, to Lady Morgan and Madame Paterson. Eating, drinking, hunting, acting, driving, barmaid-courting, and duelling are the topics upon which chiefly he discourses. In fact, he has written a historiette of the life of a well-born, well-introduced, military "fast man;" and there are, no doubt, many to whom his experiences will be welcome. The most useful actions of his life appear to have been stoppages of impending duels, in which he seems to have been remarkably successful.

Vicissitudes of a Gentlewoman. (3 vols. Hurst and Blackett.) A father, affectionate, clever, careless, bibulous; two brothers, one shrewd, idle, bold, and boisterous; the other clever, studious, retiring, and quiet; and a sort of guardian angel, in the form of a warm-hearted, ignorant, general servant; formed the household of the Gentlewoman when she was as yet but a Gentlegirl. She is perfection in petticoats, and her vicissitudes for the most part consist in having her home broken up through her father's indebtedness, going to live with some vulgar aunts and money-grubbing uncles, leaving the avuncular roof in consequence of insult, turning village schoolmistress and organist; having and refusing an offer of marriage on the part of a high-born, wealthy, sightless squire, and ultimately marrying the man of her girlhood's choice. To set the virtues of the Gentlewoman in a stronger light, her brothers (her father having been hopeless from the beginning) are made to turn out badly—one as an unscrupulous speculator, the other as a mean-spirited professional man. The tale is in many parts very pleasing, but there is one great flaw in Janet's character—her independence and high spirit are not proof against a gift of money. Aunt Rhoda's pecuniary present, which reduces her to tears, has a very unpleasant resemblance to a bribe. One is haunted, too, by an idea that a recollection of "The Mill on the Floss" has pervaded the writer's mind in so far as the aunts and uncles, the visit of Janet to the Rectory whilst Tom is there, and the singing and organ-playing with Mr. Darrel are concerned. There may be no wilful imitation; indeed, what one reads must necessarily by intermixture with one's own thoughts breed a progeny with just the family likeness; but the similarity is very strong. Nor would there have been anything to regret had a little less detail been thought advisable. From the particularity with which matters relating to French cambric, and to dress-trimming in general, are described, the prophetic soul would be inclined to class the anonymous writer amongst our sisters of the pen.

A Vacation Tour at the Antipodes. By B. A. Heywood, M.A. (1 vol. Longman.) Mr. Heywood, having been ordered to take a very long vacation for his health, "determined to make a voyage to the Antipodes." He here presents us with an account of his route through Victoria, Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand; and his account is written in a very intelligent, pleasant, readable style. What he has to say upon the subject of the Maories and the laws that affect them will be read just now with pecular zest. Besides two interesting ancient maps, one a facsimile of Tasman's chart, there is a large map (loose) of Eastern Australia and New Zealand; and there are also multiform illustrations, and a particularly useful appendix, containing a "table of temperature," and statistics with respect to emigration, population, cultivation, revenue, expenditure, &c., computed up to the commencement of 1861.

The Light of the World; A most true Relation of a Pilgrimess travelling towards Eternity. (1 vol. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.) This handsome volume is reprinted *verbatim*, and apparently with imitations of paper and type, from the edition of 1696. It is divided into three parts, consisting respectively of thirty, eighteen, and twenty-eight "conferences" between M. De Cort and Mdlle. Anthoinette Bourignon. The lady was at an early age moved by the wickedness which she observed in the world, and the neglect which everywhere met her gaze of Christian precepts by nominal Christians, to make "several Attempts to bring others to lead a truly Christian Life." Originally she was a Roman Catholic; but, under the belief that she was favoured by the Almighty with personal communications, she conceived a system of religious doctrine which "wrought in her Soul so perfect an Impartiality that she never afterwards inquired of what Religion one was, provided only he loved to put in practice the Doctrine of Jesus Christ, and to recover the Love of God." It appears that early in her career she had been much given to wearing horsehair *shirts* (the preface says) next to her skin, and other kinds of mortification, especially mingling with what she ate earth and ashes instead of the usual condiments, to the end that she might not be tempted by the pleasures of the table. We do not read that our Saviour himself observed this practice at the feasts which he attended; indeed, the words, "thou hast kept the good wine until now," applied to the transformed water would lead one to a very different conclusion, and therefore it is not astonishing to read "she would have continued this austerity still, if at the Age of twenty-five Years God had not commanded her to leave off all this, and to lead an ordinary Life." The "conferences" contain an exposition of her doctrines and a denunciation of monastic corruption, together with an account of God's dealings with her from her infancy, and are written in a fanciful style and in quaint language. The work is, of course, a translation from the French.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR ISAAC GRANT, BART.

Sir Isaac Grant, sixth Baronet, of Monymusk, in the county of Aberdeen who died at Aberdeen on the 19th ult., was the third son of Sir Archibald Grant, the fourth Baronet, by his wife, Mary, only child of John Forbes, Esq., of Newe, and Anne, his wife, daughter of Duff, of Muirton. He was born on the 5th of July, 1792, and succeeded his brother, Sir James Grant, the fifth Baronet, on the 30th of August, 1859. He was never married, and is himself succeeded by his nephew, now Sir Archibald Grant, the seventh Baronet, who was born on the 21st of September, 1823, and was for some time a Captain in the 4th Dragoon Guards. Sir Archibald's father, Robert Grant, Esq., of Tillyfour J.P., Convener and Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Aberdeen (Sir Isaac's youngest brother), married Charlotte, daughter of William Walter Yea, Esq., and granddaughter of Sir William Yea, first Baronet, of Pyrland, in the county of Somerset, and died on the 15th of March, 1857, having had by her (who died on the 28th of November, 1848) besides Sir Archibald, the present Baronet, another son, Francis William, formerly of the 16th Lancers, and two daughters—viz., Mary Jane Forbes, married on the 20th of October, 1853, to John Gregson, Esq., of Burdon, in the county of Durham, and Bramham, in the county of York; and Louisa Charlotte Yea, who died, unmarried, in 1839. The Grants of Monymusk—a branch of the Grants, Earls of Seafield—are one of the oldest families in Scotland. The immediate ancestor of the house of Monymusk was Archibald Grant, younger son of Sir James Grant, of Grant, by his wife, Lady Barbara Erskine, a daughter of the Earl of Mar. The baronetcy was conferred in 1705, by Queen Anne, on this Archibald's direct descendant, Sir Francis Grant, a senator of the College of Justice, and, as such, Lord Cullen, one of the most able and honest lawyers of his day in Scotland. He aided, to the satisfaction of the Crown, in carrying the Scottish Union; and George I. subsequently honoured him, in 1720, by a special armorial grant, which added to his arms an ermine bordure, in mark of his judicial eminence, and which, in further testimony of his remarkable piety, accorded him two angels for supporters, and the motto (the only Hebrew one in Scottish heraldry) of "Jehovah Jireh (the Lord will provide)." An open Bible forms the crest. A free school at Monymusk marks, among other acts, the great benevolence of this excellent Judge. His younger son, William, was also an eminent lawyer, and was, as Lord Prestongrange, a well-known and esteemed senator of the College of Justice. Sir Francis's youngest daughter, Helen, was the wife of another Judge, M'Dowall, of Bankton, author of "The Institute of the Law of Scotland." Sir Francis was great-great-grandfather of Sir Isaac Grant, the Baronet just deceased.

THE HON. HENRY LITTLETON POWYS-KECK.

The Hon. Henry Littleton Powys-Keck, late Major 60th Royal Rifles, was the fifth son of Thomas, second Lord Lilford, of Lilford, Northants, by his wife, Henrietta Maria, eldest daughter and coheir of Robert Vernon Atherton, Esq., of Atherton Hall, in the County of Lancaster. He was born on the 29th of March, 1812. Early in life he entered the Army, and served twenty-six years in the 60th Royal Rifles, becoming a Major in December, 1853. He subsequently retired from the Army, and during the Crimean War devoted his whole time and attention to the families of soldiers serving in that war, and was the originator, honorary secretary, and chief supporter of the Central Association for Relieving the Wives and Families of Soldiers serving in the East. After the peace of 1856 he turned his attention to the condition of the daughters of soldiers, and was the founder of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, at Hampstead (opened by his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort on the 18th of June, 1858), which now numbers 150 inmates, and is the sole asylum in the kingdom for the daughters of the soldiers of the whole Army. In 1861, in accordance with the will of his uncle, the late Col. George Anthony Legh-Keck, he assumed the additional surname of Keck on succeeding to the estate of Stoughton Grange, near Leicester. He died there on the 10th ult., after a short but severe illness, brought on by an accident received in the year 1862. Major Powys-Keck's death is much lamented by his relatives and numerous friends in Leicestershire and elsewhere. His loss will also be severely felt by various charitable institutions of which he was a munificent supporter. Major Powys-Keck married, first, on the 20th of November, 1840, Miss Margarette Matilda Bancho, by whom (who died June 21, 1845) he had issue three sons, the eldest of whom was born Oct. 16, 1841. He married, secondly, on the 16th of July, 1862, Maria, youngest surviving daughter of the late Admiral Sir John Gore, K.C.B., G.C.H., by whom (who survives him) he leaves no issue. Our Portrait of Major Powys-Keck is from a painting by Dickenson, exhibited at the Royal Academy.

THOMAS SADLEIR, ESQ.

Thomas Sadleir, Esq., J.P., of Ballinderry and Castletown, in the county of Tipperary, who died on the 15th ult. in the sixty-seventh year of his age, at South-terrace, Borrisokane, was the head and representative of a branch of the ancient Hertfordshire family of Sadleir, sprung from the famous Sir Ralph Sadleir, which settled in Ireland tempore Oliver Cromwell, who conferred large estates in Tipperary and Galway on Lieutenant General Sadleir, Mr. Thomas Sadleir's immediate ancestor. From this family, in the female line, descend Lord Ashtown, the Earl of Charleville, and Lord Dunalley. Mr. Thomas Sadleir was himself the eldest son of Thomas Sadleir, Esq., of Castletown, by his first wife, Margaret, daughter of J. Watson, Esq., of Brook-Watson, in the county of Tipperary. He succeeded his father in 1842, and, though a stanch Protestant, made himself greatly beloved by his Roman Catholic tenantry, to whom he was a kind, liberal, and indulgent landlord; he was also most charitable to the poor generally. He, in 1859-60, served the office of High Sheriff of Tipperary (which county his ancestors had represented in Parliament); and so satisfied were all parties with the manner in which he discharged his duties that the unusual course was adopted of convening a public meeting to present him with a congratulatory address, which, however, he declined to accept, "fearing," as he said, "that his conduct might thereby be contrasted with that of others, to their disadvantage." Mr. Sadleir married Ellen, only daughter of Owen Saunders, Esq., of Ballinderry, in the county of Tipperary, and Largay, in the county of Cavan, by whom he had issue a son, Thomas Owen Sanders Sadleir, Esq., his successor, who inherits his extensive estates on the Shannon and in Lower Ormond, and five daughters, of whom the eldest, Jemima, is the wife of Richard Hackett, Esq., of Elm Grove, Parsonstown, King's County. Mr. Sadleir's funeral was one of the largest for a long time seen in the county of Tipperary. He was interred in the family vault of the Sadleirs at Sopwell Hall. The Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy attended.

The death of the Marquis of Normanby took place on Tuesday morning, at Hamilton Lodge, South Kensington. His Lordship was in his sixty-seventh year. Intelligence of the Marquis's demise was forwarded by telegraph to the Queen, at Osborne, a few hours after the sad event. We shall give a memoir of the deceased nobleman in our next Issue.

THE BARONY OF UMFRAVILLE.—(To the Editor.)—In a recent impression of your journal it is stated that Sir Rowland, brother of the late Sir William Stanley, of Hooton Hall, Cheshire, "has a good claim to the barony of Umfraville." That ancient peerage is, according to the evidence supplied by the clearest genealogical details, now vested in the representative of Sir William De Rythre, of Harewood Castle, Yorkshire, whose mother, Matilda or Maud, was the daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Umfraville, Earl of Angus, and Baron Umfraville. Her brother Gilbert, Earl of Angus, was killed at the celebrated battle of Baugy, fought on Easter Eve, 1421. Captain De Rythre, of Riverstown House, Kildare, is, if living, the party in whom that peerage is vested.—GENEALOGICUS.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Hon. George Ponsonby, of Woodbeding, near Midhurst, Sussex, was proved in the London Court, on the 18th ult., by his relict, the Hon. Diana Juliana Margaretta Ponsonby, the sole executrix. The testator was the son of the first peer of that name, and grandson of the Right Hon. John Ponsonby, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. He married, in 1812, his second wife (now his relict), daughter of the late Hon. Edward Bouverie. The testator attained the age of ninety, having executed his will in 1858, leaving the whole of his property, real and personal, to his relict for her own absolute use and benefit.

The will of the Rev. Stephen Clissold, M.A., Hon. Canon of Norwich, late of Wrentham, Suffolk, was proved in the London Court by his son, the Rev. Edward Mortimer Clissold, Rector of Wrentham, the sole executor and trustee. The personal property was sworn under £60,000. The will bears date October, 1861, and was attested by Samuel Vaughan, clerk, Wrentham; and Thomas Murray Gorman, Gentleman Commoner, Magdalen Hall, Oxford. The testator has bequeathed the whole of his estates, both real and personal, in two equal parts, between his eldest son, Stephen Thomas Auriel Clissold, Esq., and his youngest son, the Rev. Edward M. Clissold.

The will of Lieutenant-Colonel John Flamank, of Newbridge Hill, near Bath, was proved in the London Court, by his son, John Frederick Flamank, Esq., the sole executor. This gallant military officer served in the 35th Foot, and was at the memorable Battle of Waterloo, and had retired from her Majesty's service. His will is dated June, 1857, whereby he bequeathes the whole of his property of every description to his son, Captain John Frederick Flamank, late of the 54th Regiment.

Digitized by Google

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, KENNINGTON-ROAD.

THE new church of St. Philip, in the Kennington-road, was recently consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester, in the presence of several of the clergy and a large congregation. The Rev. J. H. Lingham, Rector of the parish, and the Rev. A. Edwards, the Incumbent of the church, were in attendance; and, in the course of the ceremony, an anthem was sung by the gentlemen of her Majesty's Chapel Royal and the choristers of the Temple Church, under the direction of Mr. Coward, organist of St. Mary's, Lambeth. St. Philip's is situated in Walcot-place, Kennington-road, the fund for the erection of which was commenced as far back as the close of 1849, and was intended by the parishioners to be a thank-offering church, in token of gratitude to the Almighty for their preservation from cholera. It is in the early style, and was from the design of Mr. Henry E. Coe, architect. There are sittings for above 1000 persons, of which 519 are free. The total cost of building is between £5000 and £6000, the site having also cost £2492. The material used is Kentish ragstone, with carved facings and dressings. At the south end is a lofty spire, while on the other side a neatly-designed parsonage-house has been erected. The district assigned to the new church contains about 6000 persons, by far the great majority of whom belong to the labouring classes, and there was before this no church nor any place of public instruction whatever. The present population of the parish church district is 27,000, for which there is only church accommodation for about one thirteenth.

THE CHURCH OF ST. CUTHBERT, DURHAM.

THIS church, built from the design of Mr. E. R. Robson, of Durham, is modelled on the type of the early part of the thirteenth century, with a tinge of French character in its general features. It consists of a nave and south aisle, a chancel, with a semi-circular apsidal termination, and a tower at the north-west corner of the nave, which the artist has, very judiciously, made the principal feature in his design. The roof, carried, without any break, over both nave and aisle, seems, at first sight, when viewed from the exterior, rather heavy, but this appearance has been relieved by the introduction of

ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, DURHAM.

pattern-work in different coloured slates. The west and principal doorway is divided into two sections by a stone support, in front of which is placed a statue of St. Cuthbert, to whom the church is dedicated; he carries, according to ancient usage, the head of King Oswald. Above the doorway is a figure of our Lord, seated in glory, within a vesica, which is surrounded by the four Evangelistic symbols. The large wheel window in the west gable, an important feature in the design, contains in the centre a facsimile of St. Cuthbert's cross (a piece of Anglo-Saxon jewellery, preserved in the Chapter Library), as far as it can be represented in stone. The interior effect of the church is very good, and the artist has shown great skill in the introduction of two polished granite shafts supporting the arches between the nave and aisle. Both in this, as in the massing of his ornament at the west end and the tower in connection with it, Mr. Robson has evidenced a true artistic feeling; for, having only moderate funds to deal with, he has not tried to gain effect by a use of frequent and trashy ornament, but by bringing his rich work, so to speak, to a focus he has invested a plain building with an impression of fulness and elaborateness. The interior walls are of red brick, relieved by horizontal lines of black; and in the chancel the effect of this is further increased by a row of marble disks, floriated in black cement. The east end is lighted by five two-lighted geometric windows, the shafts between which are of polished Frosterley marble. Very little carved work has been introduced, but what there is has a good bold character, and is freely and tastefully executed. The fittings are of oak, of appropriate design, the seats movable, and all free.

THE JOINTED IRON STEAM-SHIP CONNECTOR.

SOME time since public attention was called to this system of jointed vessels, to be used for commercial purposes upon the coast, the advantages being that, instead of the entire vessel remaining delayed in discharging that part of her cargo belonging to a certain port in her voyage, a section or portion of the ship herself should be left there, and, having

THE LATE MAJOR POWYS-KECK.—SEE "OBITUARY," PAGE 119.

discharged and reladen, be called for again on the return of the other parts of the vessel.

At that time the gravest doubts were expressed by competent judges of the success of the system, it being generally considered that, however applicable to rivers and smooth water, the strain upon the connecting parts in a seaway would endanger the safety of the vessel. Since then the subject of our Sketch, the Connector, has been subjected to the most severe tests, in the heaviest weather, and proved herself thoroughly seaworthy. After most careful inspection of the vessel, and evidence of the parties who have navigated her during this time, two qualified engineering authorities, Mr. Edwin Clark and Mr. J. C. Gunn, have just given their unqualified approval of the safety and completeness of the principle.

The projectors, a few days since, invited a party of scientific gentlemen to an experimental trial-trip in the Thames. The vessel left Blackwall, and proceeded down the river to Erith Reach, where, having dropped anchor, in a few seconds, with one circuit of a lever on deck, the fore section (all the sections are perfect ships) was completely disconnected, and the other parts propelled across the river, where the centre portion, on which the visitors were assembled, was as rapidly left free. While the party took lunch the steam or stern section returned for the part left moored on the opposite shore; and, having brought it over, in the space of five minutes the two separate parts were united. Though the water was much disturbed at the time by towing-vessels, the trip was very interesting and gave general satisfaction.

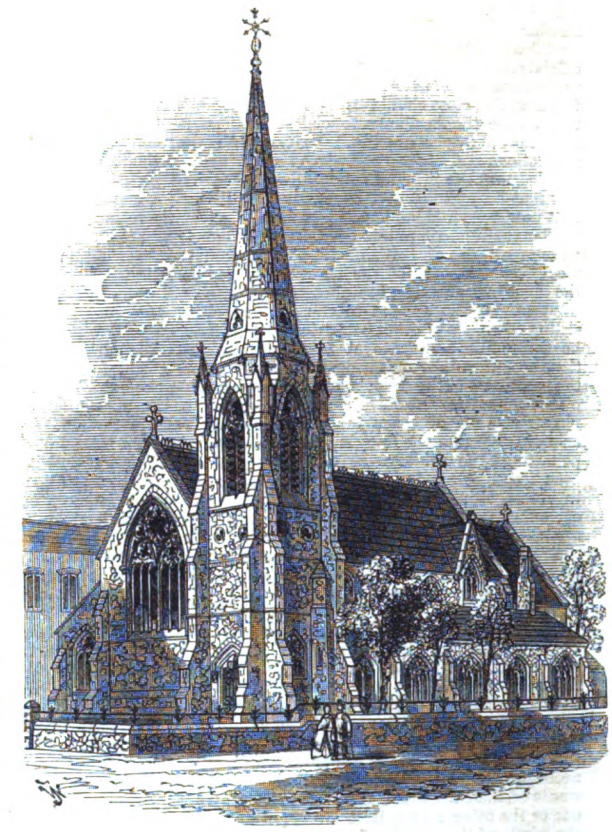
THE VAUGHAN LIBRARY, HARROW.

THIS very pretty Gothic building has just been completed from the designs of Mr. George G. Scott. We give an Engraving of the front facing the street. The building is well placed on the brow of the hill between the church and the Head Master's house, and opposite to the gates of the school. From its general form it might almost be taken for a chapel. As will be seen, it is very simple in outline, depending upon detail and materials for effect. However, it is highly creditable to the taste and skill of the accomplished architect, and is certainly a great ornament to Harrow. The front we engrave is very ornamental in its character, and with the variety of red brick, and stone dressings to windows, buttresses, &c., and a little judicious introduction of inlay-work, forms a very pleasing mass of colour, the advantage of which is, of course, lost in our View. On the opposite side, the architectural details of what may be called the garden front are not so rich; but a bold bay-window in the centre is a good feature, however; and, owing to the fall of the ground, the basement story shows, which gives an additional importance to this front. A broad terrace also adds to the effect. The library is a well-proportioned room, simple in its details, with a plain wooden roof. The effect cannot be well judged of until the books in their cases take their position along the walls; but the great charm and advantage of the bay-window above mentioned can be fully realised even in the present incomplete state of the room. It commands a splendid view of the distant country, giving all the advantages of the elevated position of the building. To the student, with a slight sacrifice of the architecture to the view, the centre mullion of the window stops half way down, leaving one broad sheet of plate-glass for the look-out, which is indeed charming. This bay-window will form a most delicious retreat for the student, and enable him to refresh his eyes, wearied by reading, with a landscape of considerable beauty. The view from the Head Master's garden of the group of buildings, of which the Vaughan Library forms the centre, is a very pleasing one.

This building was erected as a graceful memorial of respect to the late Head Master, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, and as a lasting monument raised by the voluntary contributions of Harrovians "to commemorate the signal services rendered to the school" during the happy period that distinguished scholar and divine presided over its destinies. Harrow School reached during his superintendence the highest point of prosperity. It retains its proud position under the present able Head Master, the Rev. Mr. Butler.

FLOWER GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

THE Illustration represents the centre of the new and beautiful flower garden recently completed in the Regent's Park, which is laid out in the French-Italian style. On each side of the garden a row of handsome trees forms a grateful shade from the heat of the sun and a pleasing background to the brilliant denizens of the parterre. The garden is in the form of an oblong, divided into three principal parts. Entering at the end nearest to Ulster-terrace,



ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, KENNINGTON-ROAD.

we have before us a most brilliant coup-d'œil. A broad gravel walk here divides the garden into equal parts for about a fourth of its length; a continuous border forms the outer portions of this part of the ground, the extreme edge of which is bounded by a low hedge of hornbeam (a tree which greatly resembles the beech, and is often mistaken for it); this border is planted with variegated laurels, hollies, and, at equal distances along its length, groups of standard almond, laburnum, and hawthorn trees. Beds are cut in the turf, alternating with elegant vases standing in raised beds surrounded by stonework; these are planted in ribbons of scarlet geranium, lobelia, calceolaria, variegated and ivy geraniums, &c. Two large square beds are particularly noticeable; planted with crimson geraniums they form an extremely handsome mass of colour; but it is a pity that a few plants of a lighter shade of the same colour have been introduced amongst them, as they only look like faded flowers of their more brilliant companions. Near to the light iron railing which protects the turf from the feet of the passers by are small round beds, situated at equal distances, and sown with lobelia and mignonette alternately, a young poplar-tree rising from the centre of each bed; these trees produce anything but a pleasing effect, and, indeed, greatly detract from the beauty of the garden. The trees which border the outer edges of the ground will no doubt, in a short time, have to be thinned by cutting down every other one to give light and air to the garden, and there really seems to have been some want of thought and foresight in planting along the inner portions of the garden trees like poplars, which have not even the recommendation of being evergreen. The pretty spring-flowering azalea, and other flowering shrubs, would have been more suitable; or the graceful juniper-tree and handsome auracaria, placed alternately, would have had a much better effect; at any rate, all must acknowledge the poplars to be most unsightly. The broad walk terminates at about a fourth of the entire length of

THE WILBERFORCE OAK, AT HOLWOOD.—SEE "COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS," PAGE 123.

Digitized by Google

THE VAUGHAN LIBRARY, HARROW.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

GARDEN IMPROVEMENTS IN REGENT'S-PARK.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

Digitized by Google

the garden, and, dividing, leaves the principal part of the garden in the centre. This portion is also laid out in borders of different shapes, amongst which are very handsome vases, also surrounded by raised beds. There is a greater variety of plants in these, and we noticed as a good feature the introduction of evergreens forming a hedge through the centre of the borders, which not only presents a pleasing contrast to the bright flowers on each side of them, but will in the winter keep the garden from having a bare appearance. We think variety and strong contrast have scarcely been enough studied in the planting of these borders, as the vases and beds are almost a repetition of those already mentioned, with the exception of the forming of some of the ribbons with the beautiful purple king verbena and cerastium. Fuchsias, except in the great centre vase, have been quite lost sight of, as also the handsome perilla narkinensis, the dark purple leaves of which form such a magnificent contrast when planted next a ribbon of bright scarlet or yellow. Along the left-hand side of this portion of the garden is a continuous indented border, hedged by hornbeam and planted with Persian lilacs, &c.; an edging of dwarf nasturtiums gives colour to this portion of the ground. In the centre of the garden—which forms the subject of the Illustration—is a circular mound, surmounted by a massive vase supported by four griffins. The vase is filled with fuchsias, and scarlet and ivy geraniums; the raised bed at the base is planted with holly, scarlet geraniums, and lobelia, and finished by a handsome stonework edge. The turf surrounding this centre vase has small circles planted with box-trees, &c. After passing the centre, the next half of the garden is the same as the first, although there is a little variety in the planting of the borders. Some handsome double poppies are introduced among the shrubs with a good effect, their height making them suitable for such a situation, the very small annuals placed in the same position in the first half of the garden having only the appearance of pretty straggling weeds.

On the opposite side of the road a similar garden is being formed, but will be much diversified in the laying out. When this second garden is finished it will doubtless form one of the most delightful promenades in London. Already it must be a source of great delight to those living within easy access of it; and we have but to see the crowds who flock thither on a Sunday afternoon to know how fully such places are appreciated by the public.

THE DISTRESS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

The usual weekly meeting of the Central Executive Committee was held in the Manchester Townhall on Monday afternoon—Sir J. P. Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., in the chair. The hon. secretary stated that the balance in the bank was £328,742, and that £589 had been received during the week. He had also received a letter from Messrs. Thos. Agnew and Sons, inclosing a check for £696 2s., being the amount received in full for 663 tickets disposed of in the Art-Union for Mr. Ansdell's picture of "The Hunted Slaves." The cost of advertising had been paid by Messrs. Agnew and Son. Mr. Commissioner Farnall read his weekly report, stating that on the 18th ult. there was a decrease in the number receiving relief in the twenty-seven unions, as compared with the previous week, of 3237. Since the 6th of December there has been a decrease of 127,547. On the date above named there were 144,636 persons receiving parochial relief, showing an increase of 96,815, as compared with the corresponding week in 1861. The total weekly cost of outdoor relief on the 18th ult. was £e903, showing an increase of £6484 over the corresponding period of 1861. Mr. Farnall further reported that he and Mr. Rawlinson had personally conferred with the local authorities of 149 places, and the majority had expressed their satisfaction with the Public Works Bill and their readiness to adopt its provisions. Several grants were made.

A meeting of the Emigrants' Aid Society was held in the Manchester Townhall on Tuesday. The executive committee reported that, since the last meeting, forty-two statute adults had been forwarded to Quebec, while those who sailed on the 25th of June had, upon their arrival at Quebec, been received by Mr. Buchanan, the Government agent. Mr. Knight, from Victoria, was now in Manchester, selecting 200 emigrants to sail for Victoria from Liverpool, in the ship Landsborough, on the 15th inst. A selection of 50 suitable single women for free passages to Western Australia, by the Government Emigration Commissioners, was now being made. A grant of £6 per statute adult had been made for six families, to proceed to Victoria. This will meet a similar grant by the National Colonial Emigration Society. The donations since the last meeting had been from Messrs. Leo Schuster and Co., £50; and from Admiral the Hon. Joseph Denman, £25. There is a balance of £1509 in the bank. Up to the present time outfits have been granted to persons, equal to 436, and passages to emigrants, equal to 397 statute adults; 50 statute adult emigrants have also been allowed £2 each by the Blackburn committee. When the arrangements with Mr. Knight are completed, the funds will be exhausted, and the committee will be compelled to suspend further operations until the receipt of subscriptions.

The Mansion House Committee held their fortnightly meeting yesterday week, Wm. Cubitt, Esq., M.P., being in the chair. The cashier reported that the total amount received, including interest, was £507,267, of which £428,802 had already been remitted to the distressed districts. The subscriptions received during the week amounted to £2170, of which £69 was from home, the remainder having been sent from the colonies. Grants amounting to £1440 were made.

MR. GLAISHER'S THIRTEENTH BALLOON ASCENT.

From Mr. Glaisher's account, just published, of his thirteenth ascent, which was made from the Crystal Palace on the 21st ult., it appears that his objects were—Firstly, to determine whether there was another stratum of cloud above that from which rain was falling, for the purpose of confirming the accuracy of Mr. Green's deduction relative to rain—viz, "That whenever a fall of rain happens, and the sky is entirely overcast, there will invariably be found to exist another stratum of cloud at a certain elevation above the former." Secondly, to determine the size of the drops of rain at different elevations, as from all results hitherto obtained the amount of rain collected in a gauge placed near the surface of the earth is larger than any gauge placed above it, and that the higher the gauge is the less rain will be collected. Thirdly, to determine the temperature of the dew point with the relation to that of the air below, in, and above the clouds. They left the earth at 4.52 p.m., and descended at 5.34 at Claverhambury Farm, about five miles from Waltham Abbey, and twenty-five miles in a straight line from the Crystal Palace, passing through strata of clouds both in the ascent and descent.

Mr. Glaisher's conclusion is that whenever rain is falling from an overcast sky there is a second stratum above; but with an overcast sky and no rain, then the sun is shining on the upper surface of the clouds. As to the dew-point, the temperature was half a degree only below that of the air before starting; it was nearly two degrees lower on first entering the cloud; then there was no difference between the two temperatures whilst in the cloud, and the difference increased to three degrees on passing above it. These observations were repeated, giving the same results on every occasion, ascent or descent. Regarding the remaining question, the size of the rain drops, Mr. Glaisher says:—"The size of the rain drops as they fell on my note-book before starting was fully as large as a fourpenny piece; they decreased in size on ascending; but our upward movement was too quick, and we soon passed out of rain. On descending from above the clouds we first encountered a dry and then a wet fog, passed into that which may be described as damp air or exceedingly fine rain, then experienced very fine but decided drops of rain like pins' points covering the note-book, then increased in size on approaching the earth, but more rapidly when very near the earth. The drops of rain on returning to the earth were as large as those noted on leaving, and rain had been falling heavily all the time we were in the balloon."

In our remarks upon the New Zealand Chiefs in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of July 18 we omitted to state that the photographs from which the Engraving was made were taken by Mr. Rosenthal, of Soho-square.

Money orders are issued at all money-order offices in the United Kingdom on the undermentioned colonies—viz., Antigua, St. John's; Gambia, Bathurst; Sierra Leone, Freetown, at the same rate of charge and under the same regulations as those already established with respect to other colonies. Money orders are also issued at these offices on all money-order offices in the United Kingdom.

The Swiss journals are full of animated reports of the proceedings at the rifle festival just concluded at Chaux de Fonds, of the triumphal procession of the federal flag, and of the German rifle corps at the place of meeting. It is generally admitted that no preceding festival has been of so successful a nature. Among the foreign guests were many Germans, thirty Italians, and the members of the Société d'Arquebusse of Paris. The canton of Zurich sent three hundred riflemen, and Berne upwards of a thousand. The now common practice on the Continent of sending congratulatory telegrams was extensively adopted, and the Swiss riflemen not only received many such missives, but sent several to many parts of Germany. At a general meeting of the riflemen it was resolved that the next place at which the festival was to be held should be decided by chance, and thus the honour has fallen on Schaffhausen, on the Rhine; but the meeting will not take place there before 1865, and then it will be from Aug. 8 to Aug. 11. The Germans, whether as competitors or non-competitors, would appear to have been most enthusiastically received by the Swiss, who, by way of reciprocity, received many pressing invitations to pay a return visit to Bremen, where the next German rifle festival is to be held. The Italians and the Germans also appear to have been on the best terms; for at the concluding festival, after the Germans and Swiss had spoken, a Milanese visitor addressed the company and stated that there was no longer any ill-will between the Italians and the Germans, and, as a proof of this, he embraced and kissed M. Müller, the president of the preceding year. The spirit of fraternity then became general, and continued with undiminished ardour to the last.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

2nd Life Guards: Ensign A. C. Arkwright to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant.

1st Dragoons: Lieut. C. S. Glyn to be Captain; Cornet C. F. Morton to be Lieutenant W. G. Williams to be Cornet.

7th Hussars: Cornet F. M. Drew to be Lieutenant: E. D. Fisher to be Cornet. 18th J. F. Chapman and Cadet H. H. A. Arthur to be Cornets.

9th Lancers: Cadet J. Watkins to be Cornet.

Royal Artillery: Sec. Capt. E. Keate to be Adjutant.

Royal Engineers: Sir A. T. Cotton to be Colonel Commandant; Lieut.-Col. C. A. Orr to be Colonel; Capt. C. V. Wilkieson to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Sec. Capt. J. O. Mayne to be Captain; Lieut. J. G. Lindsay to be Second Captain; Cadet F. I. Edwards to be Lieutenant. The undermentioned Lieutenants, with temporary rank, to be Lieutenants, with permanent rank: A. H. Kildahl, A. Hill, E. J. Castle, K. C. Pye, R. R. E. Brockman, A. A. Jopp, W. A. J. Wallace, J. G. Booth, H. G. Pilleau, A. G. Foot, and M. T. Sale.

7th Foot: Capt. T. Cartwright to be Captain. 13th: Lieut. A. S. Adair to be Captain; Ensign A. D. Simpson to be Lieutenant; A. H. Swinton to be Ensign. 17th: Lieut. T. R. Hunt to be Captain; Ensign J. Emmett to be Lieutenant; Cadet M. W. Brock to be Ensign; Quartermaster-Serg. S. Slater to be Quartermaster. 18th: Lieut. R. H. Daniel to be Captain; Ensign J. B. Jackson to be Lieutenant; H. Jones to be Ensign. 31st: Cadet E. Redding to be Ensign. 39th: Staff Assist. Surg. W. Everet to be Assistant Surgeon. 60th: Ensigns E. D. O'Rorke and F. W. Grenfell to be Lieutenants; H. A. F. F. Coventry and Cadet F. A. Gordon to be Ensigns. 65th: Capt. H. B. B. L. Gower to be Captain. 75th: Staff Assist. Surg. G. N. Irvine to be Assistant Surgeon. 80th: Capt. A. R. Ord to be Captain. 84th: Cadet F. A. Gore to be Ensign.

Rifle Brigade: Staff Assist. Surg. T. Barnwell to be Assistant Surgeon.

3rd West India Regiment: Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. N. North to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Cape Mounted Riflemen: Capt. C. G. O'Brien to be Captain.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Assist. Surgs. D. S. Skinner, J. Landale, M.D., A. K. Brysdale G. Baly, and R. Lindsay, M.B., to be Staff Assistant Surgeons.

BREVET.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. S. Henry to have the rank of Colonel; Paymasters G. H. Shuttleworth and D. Simpson and Quartermaster J. Campbell to have the honorary rank of Captains. The following promotions to take place in succession to General Sir T. E. Napier, K.C.B., Colonel of the 71st Foot, who died on the 5th of July:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. England, G.C.B., to be General; Brevet Col. C. Cotton to be Major-General; Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. J. Shaw to be Colonel; Major H. F. B. Maxse to be Lieutenant-Colonel; and Capt. J. M'Donnell to be Major.

Silver medals for long service and good conduct were presented at the camp at Colchester, yesterday week, to Corporal Maynard and Privates M'Lean, Browne, and Ellis, of the first battalion, 6th Regiment, and Privates Robert and Spicer, of the 56th Regiment.

The recently-formed 103rd Regiment being short of its full complement, his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has directed that volunteers should be supplied by other regiments now in England; and upwards of 200 men have accordingly arrived at the dépôt, at the camp at Colchester. A draught will leave shortly to join the service companies of the regiment in India.

By an Act of Parliament just issued, provision is to be forthwith made for the widows of seamen and marines slain, killed, or drowned in the sea service of the Crown after the passing of the Act. A sum of £5000 out of the revenues of Greenwich Hospital is to be annually appropriated; and, if not expended for the purposes mentioned, to form a widows' fund for the parties entitled to the same under the new law.

An Act of Parliament has just been printed to establish a Royal Naval Reserve. Her Majesty may now accept the services of masters and others of the merchant service as officers of reserve to the Royal Navy, and allowance is to be made to them, and pensions to their widows. The Admiralty is to enrol, as officers of the Royal Navy, so many as may be deemed necessary, and to make regulations for their training, exercise, and actual service.

There was a grand review of all the troops in the Curragh Camp on Wednesday week, followed by a sham battle. The Lord Lieutenant was present, attended by Major Bagot and Lieutenant-Colonel Forster. The troops were commanded by Major-General Ridley, and comprised the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, the 4th Hussars, the 10th Hussars, two batteries of the Royal Artillery, the Royal Horse Artillery, the 10th, 29th, 32nd, and 45th Regiments of Infantry.

The Second Battalion of the Coldstream Guards was inspected yesterday week, to the number of about 700 rank and file, at the Home Park, Windsor, by Major-General Lord W. Paulet, the General commanding the south-western district. Amongst the officers present were Lieutenant-Colonel Blackett, Lieutenant-Colonel Boyle, and Captain and Adjutant Seymour, &c. The men were put through battalion drill by Colonel Carlton, and, at the conclusion, were complimented by the General, who expressed himself highly satisfied with their proficiency.

In a circular just issued by the Admiralty occurs the following passage relative to the future position of Masters in the Navy:—"Masters are to rank with Lieutenants, according to the dates of their respective commissions, Lieutenants taking precedence when the commissions are dated the same day. Staff Captains or Commanders, notwithstanding the new rank conferred on them, and Masters are, in all matters of command, and in all details relating to the duties of the fleet and to the discipline and interior economy of her Majesty's ships, to be held subject to the authority of Lieutenants, of whatsoever seniority they may be."

On Tuesday the annual inspection of Woolwich Dockyard and steam factory was made by the Lords of the Admiralty. The Duke of Somerset, Lord Clarence Paget, Admiral Robinson, Admiral Eden, Sir Frederick Grey, Captain Drummond, Captain Hall, and Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., were met by the Commodore; a guard of honour of the Royal Marines, with their band, being stationed at the entrance. Their Lordships first proceeded to the offices, and passed nearly an hour in looking over books and documents. They then visited the storehouse, being accompanied thither by Colonel Green and Mr. Reed, as well as by Sir Frederick Nicholson. Afterwards, their tour of inspection was continued through the plate-bending shed, where they witnessed the several stages of operations, which include the bending, drilling, and planing of the metal. The party next went on board the Caledonia, and were occupied with a view of that ship, which lasted about half an hour. Passing up the waterside to the outer basin, they had a look at the works for enlarging the entrance. Here, too, their Lordships witnessed the trial of Mr. Roberts's fire-engine, the Princess of Wales—the same which proved too heavy for the class in which it was to have competed in the recent trials at the Crystal Palace, and which, after having consequently been pitted against engines of four or five times its power, gained the high commendation of the judges. This engine got up her steam in rather less than eleven minutes to a hundred pounds on the square inch. The depth of suction was at first twelve feet, but this was ultimately increased to twice that lift; and the powerful stream of water thrown by this comparatively diminutive engine went 30 ft. above the flagstaff on the masting-shears at the edge of the basin. Their Lordships then passed along by the factory department. On coming ashore they went to luncheon at the house of the Commodore, and subsequently visited the infirmary and the marine barracks. Their Lordships expressed much satisfaction as to the result of their examination.

The Himalaya, iron screw troopship, Captain Edward Lacy, having been brought alongside Portsmouth Dockyard, embarked the second battalion of the 25th Regiment on Tuesday morning for conveyance to Ceylon. The hired sailing-transport Herefordshire sailed from Spithead on Tuesday morning with the head-quarters of the 5th Lancers on board, bound to Calcutta. The troops comprise Captains Wyatt (commanding), Carden, Vandeleur, and Smith; Lieutenants Sedley, Weaver, and Gwyther; Cornets Harrane, Ewen, Shriber, and Andrews; Paymaster-Major Biggs, Surgeon-Major Andrews, Assistant-Surgeon Sutherland; 316 non-commissioned officers and privates, together with 76 women and children. The following reinforcements are ordered to embark at Gravesend, from Chatham garrison, for the purpose of augmenting the various regiments serving in India—viz., 60 non-commissioned officers and men of the first battalion, 19th Regiment; 66 men of the first battalion, 20th Regiment; 40 men of the 51st Light Infantry; 13 men of the 77th Regiment; 10 men of the 91st Regiment; 190 men of the 94th Regiment; and 70 men of the 102nd Regiment, together with 11 officers selected from the above corps.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The third annual inspection of the 2nd Middlesex (her Majesty's Customs) Artillery Volunteers took place in the Tower last Saturday evening, before Colonel Hammond, R.A. The inspecting officer expressed himself highly satisfied with the appearance of the corps, their state of discipline, and the efficiency of their gun-drill, and said he should not have any hesitation in depending on them for good service in actual warfare.

The annual inspection of the North-east London (4th and 6th Tower Hamlets) took place last Saturday at the Tower. Lieutenant-Colonel Money, Major Delarue, and Major Thomson were the field officers present. Colonel Morris, C.B., the inspecting officer, arrived about seven o'clock, and was received with a general salute. The regiment then marched past in open column and in close column, and both movements were executed very creditably. Colonel Morris examined the arms, and the regiment was put through several manœuvres, which were satisfactorily performed.

On Monday evening the annual inspection of the 3rd London took place in the Tower Ditch, by Colonel Morris, Assistant Inspector of Volunteers, in the presence of a large number of persons. The men, numbering nearly 400, were formed into six companies; one company of recruits also attending and taking part in the latter part of the proceedings, under the command of Major Richards and Captain and Adjutant Furnival. The regiment marched past in open quarter-distance column, and performed several evolutions in a very satisfactory manner, the wheeling and marching being especially most creditably performed. At the close of the inspection Colonel Morris addressed the men, and complimented them very highly on the result of the day's proceedings, which he said had passed off in the most satisfactory manner. Last year it had been his duty to report unfavourably of the corps, but he was exceedingly gratified to find so good a muster this year, and that the corps had made up for the unfavourable opinion he had formed when he last inspected them. Major Richards after the inspection presented to Corporal Gordon a silver watch, a prize he had gained, and which had been bestowed by a member of the corps for competition.

A match took place at Stanmore yesterday week between No. 3 Company Victorias and No. 1 Company Queen's Westminster for the Harrow cup, at present held by the Victorias. The match resulted in a victory for the Victorias' nine (they being disappointed of one of their men) by 14 points, the Queen's scoring 103 points, and the Victorias (nine men) 117.

The South London, or 1st Surrey, were reviewed last Saturday night, at their drill-ground, Hanover Park, Peckham, by Colonel M'Murdo. The regiment was under the command of their Colonel, Lieut.-Col. M'Donald. The Inspector-General put the men through the most difficult evolutions of battalion drill in the most rapid manner, and afterwards expressed his approbation of the precision as well as the celerity with which the movements were performed. A dinner took place afterwards in the drill-shed, at which Colonel M'Murdo, in replying to the toast of his health, made a few remarks with regard to the effect of the new Act upon the volunteer service. He said he was able to tell them that the volunteer force was increasing rapidly both in numbers and efficiency, perhaps not so much in the metropolitan corps as in the country, and in Yorkshire especially, where, in the course of a few days, he expected to review a body of from 7000 to 8000 men. He referred to a statement he had read in one of the Isle of Wight papers, attacking the fortifications, and stating that not only were they useless, but that it would require an increase of the standing army to man them, and also largely increase the taxation. He seldom touched upon political questions, but he emphatically denied this, and said that the volunteers would man them. Instead of six battalions of artillery, which Lord Hardinge found was all the force of that arm to defend the United Kingdom, England now possessed the finest artillery in the whole world, and at that moment they had no fewer than 370 battalions of volunteer artillery alone, and 30,000 artillerymen.——The annual prize meeting of the 1st Surrey took place on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at the regimental ranges, Peckham Rye. Prizes to the amount of £332 were competed for. On Saturday (to-day) the ranges will be used for a volunteers' all-comers' contest for six prizes, amounting in value to £50.

On Thursday week a review of the whole of the artillery and volunteer corps of Kent, and of the regular troops of the Line and miners corps stationed at Chatham, took place on Chatham Lines, in the presence of at least 20,000 spectators. The entire force was formed into three brigades, the command of the first of which, consisting of the regular troops, was intrusted to Colonel H. Jervis, and the command of the second and third brigades to Colonel T. Lemon, C.B., and Colonel J. E. Thorold. The troops and volunteers thus formed marched to the Great Lines, where they were drawn up in review order. The volunteers alone numbered some 5000 artillerymen and riflemen, while the regulars numbered about 4000 more. The Royal Marines, formed into two battalions, occupied the extreme right and left of the line, the infantry corps taking up ground to the right. On the arrival of Viscount Sydney, the Lord Lieutenant, and General Eyre, the reviewing officers, accompanied by a brilliant Staff, shortly after three p.m., they were received with the customary honours. Prior to the commencement of the review Viscount Sydney distributed the prizes to the successful competitors at the county rifle-match, and expressed his gratification with the steady and continued progress the corps were making, as shown by the firing. The various corps next marched past in grand divisions. The customary review manœuvres followed the marching past. Three brigades were massed together at the brink of the lines facing Chatham, and the attack commenced by a strong force of skirmishers being thrown out to feel the way for the advance of the main body to repel an attack coming from the rear of the garrison. Cautiously proceeding across the line, and firing as they advanced, the skirmishers were supported by the first brigade, which, by a rapid movement, soon came up with the supposed attacking party, which was met with a fierce fire. In the meantime, the second brigade was brought to operate on the enemy's flank, while the third brigade was kept as the reserve. Being hard pressed, however, the third brigade was soon brought to the assistance of the other divisions of the corps d'armée, and the action became general, and was accompanied by a series of finely-executed manœuvres. After upwards of an hour the attacking party was supposed to retire within his lines. At the termination of the review the forces were formed into contiguous columns of companies, and the commanding officers were called to the front and addressed by General Eyre and Viscount Sydney, both of whom highly complimented the volunteer officers on the effective manner in which the corps under their respective commands had acquitted themselves. The ground was kept by the Cobham troop of the West Kent Yeomanry and the East Kent Mounted Riflemen.

A review of metropolitan and county volunteers took place at Cookham, Berkshire, last Saturday afternoon, terminating for this season the annual encampment and prize meeting of the Berkshire volunteers. About 400 or 500 of the Queen's (Westminster), and about 200 of the London Rifle Brigade, with a detachment of the St. George's Corps, represented the metropolis, and the aggregate force was between 1500 and 2000 men. The scene of operations—Hedsor Park, the seat of Lord Boston—was admirably chosen for a mimic battle. The ground is a succession of hills, surmounted by a dense wood, and on the left is a castle, which it was expected would be stormed. The rain spoiled the spectacle a good deal; but the manœuvres of a sham fight were nevertheless satisactorily gone through, under the direction of Colonel Luard, Assisting-Inspector of Volunteers.

The annual inspection of the 1st Administrative Battalion of Isle of Wight Volunteers took place on Thursday week on Messly Down. The battalion, which was under the command of Colonel Dunsmure, late of the 42nd Highlanders, was formed into six companies, including the volunteers from Ryde, Newport, Cowes, Ventnor, Nunwell, and Freshwater, and numbered in all, including the bands, about 400 men of all ranks. After receiving Colonel M'Murdo with the usual salute and marching past, the battalion went through the usual manœuvres of a field-day. In addressing the volunteers at the close of the proceedings, Colonel M'Murdo warmly complimented them upon the manner in which they had acquitted themselves. He then said he considered the position of the Isle of Wight of the very highest importance to England. Let an enemy but get possession of the island, and even without taking into account any operations they might enter upon, and it would take 50,000 or 60,000 of our best troops solely to watch the position. The Government were erecting fortifications on the island. Fortifications were all very well, but this country could not afford to trust her safety to fortifications. It was to the brave hearts of her people that she looked for fortifications.

On Monday the 2nd North York Battalion of volunteers was reviewed in Castle Howard Park by the Hon. Colonel W. E. Duncombe, M.P. At the close of some hours' work the volunteers were addressed by the reviewing officer in highly commendatory terms. He announced his intention of giving a cup to be competed for by picked men from each company, either at Strensale or at any range the battalion might wish, the corps twice winning it to retain it absolutely. He also announced the postponement of the Doncaster review till late in September, so as to avoid the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Halifax. The battalion was invited to take part in the review.——The first battalion of West York Volunteers, comprising the Harrogate, Ripon, Tadcaster, Knaresborough, and York corps, have arranged (under the sanction of Lord Londesborough) to form the guard of honour at Ripon on the arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales, en route from Halifax, to Studley Royal, Earl De Grey's mansion.

The following circular has just been issued from the War Office to Officers Commanding Volunteer Corps:—"Sir,—The Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 58, under the provisions of which returns were required to be sent by you to the Secretary of State, Lord Lieutenant, and general officer commanding in the district, on the 1st of August in each year, having been repealed (so far as it relates to volunteer corps) by the Volunteer Act, 1863, I am directed by Earl De Grey and Ripon to inform you that the transmission of the above returns will not be necessary. I am to add that, in future, annual returns will be required to be made up on the 1st of December instead of the 1st of August; and that instructions in regard to the mode of preparing and rendering them will be contained in the revised edition of the Volunteer Regulations which is about to be published.—HARTINGTON."

The new Act to Consolidate and Amend the Law relating to the Volunteer Force in Great Britain, which received the Royal assent on Tuesday week, has been printed. It contains 53 sections and a schedule of forms to be used, and also shows the enactments now repealed. The Act is divided into seven parts. Her Majesty is empowered to accept the service of volunteer corps through the Lieutenants of counties, and to form a permanent staff. The acceptance of a commission in a volunteer corps by a member of the House of Commons is not to render his seat vacant. A volunteer may quit his corps, when not in actual military service, on complying with certain conditions set forth. The general command may be placed under a field or general officer, and an annual inspection is to take place. The Secretary of State may make regulations for the government of the force; and in case of invasion the Crown may call on the volunteers for active military service and grant them an allowance. There are other provisions in the statute respecting discipline and the power to acquire land for drill and practice. The Chief Commissioner of Works may allot a portion of the Royal parks for shooting practices. The law in regard to volunteers is now consolidated and amended.

A notice from the Foreign Office states that British subjects will not be allowed to land at Odessa or enter the Russian dominions without passports.

Official returns show that the European population in India is much smaller than many persons suppose. Exclusive of the army and the wives and children of soldiers, it would not fill a thriving English town. At the Census of 1861 the British-born in all India were 84,083 officers and men of the army, 22,556 civilians, and 19,306 women and girls. A certain number of soldiers marry Indian wives, and the children of the two races, known as Eurasians, or half-castes, amount to a considerable number. At the Census of 1837 they exceeded the English in the city of Calcutta.

The Select Committee of the House of Lords on prison discipline have sent in their report. They are of opinion that the penal element of gaol discipline ought not to be weakened; that legislative measures should be taken as speedily as possible to render the adoption of the "separate system" obligatory in all prisons and houses of correction; that the time allowed for sleep should be limited to eight hours; that all prisoners sentenced to hard labour should, unless exempted on medical grounds, be subjected to a regular amount of "crank and treadwheel" work; that corporal punishment is of "great value as one form of disciplinary correction;" that school should under no circumstances become a substitute for labour; and that during short sentences, or the earlier stages of a long confinement, the prisoners should be made to sleep upon planks. With regard to the subject of diet, the Committee suggest the appointment of a commission to examine the "medical and scientific questions as to the effect produced by confinement upon prisoners, and as to the necessity of certain ingredients in the food which require further investigation."

Digitized by Google

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

AUGUST 1 has been *a red letter day* on the Thames for nearly a century and a half, or since the first anniversary of the accession of King George I.—when Thomas Dogget, "a Whig up to head and ears," in demonstration of his loyalty to the House of Hanover, first gave a waterman's orange-coloured coat, and silver badge of the Hanoverian horse, to be rowed for by six young watermen, whose apprenticeship expired the year before, on the river, on the above day. Dogget, a loyal Irishman, was born in Castle-street, Dublin, date uncertain (Cunningham says, 1670). He is described as "a little, lively, spract man, who danced the *Cheshire Round* full as well as the famous Captain George, but with more nature and nimbleness." He is said to have made his first appearance at the Dublin theatre; thence he "strolled" into the provinces, came to England, and became manager of a company, when each member wore a brocaded waistcoat and kept his own horse, on which he rode from town to town. Dogget made his first bow in London at Bartholomew Fair, by the bill, "at Barker and Dogget's booth, near Hosier-lane end," in "a new droll, called Friar Bacon, or the Country Justice; with the Humours of Tollfree, the Miller, and his Son Ralph, acted by Mr. Dogget. With variety of scenes, machines, songs, and dances. *Vivat Rex.* 1691." (Dr. Rimbault; *Notes and Queries*, 2nd s., No. 177.) Dogget was first brought into notice by his clever performance of Solon, in D'Urfey's comedy of "The Marriage-hater Match'd," acted in 1692. He must have been a capital low-comedy actor, for old Downes, the prompter, tells us that Dogget "wore a farce in his face." Cibber's *Apology* has many particulars of him as an actor and manager previous to the last seven years of his life. Dogget wrote one comedy, the "Country Wake," of his performance in which Steele says, in the *Spectator*, "there is something so miraculously pleasant in Dogget's acting the awkward triumph and comic sorrow of Hob, in different circumstances, that I shall not be able to stay away whenever it is acted." By a paper of Addison's, also in the *Spectator*, Dogget would appear to have excelled in grave or elderly men—as aldermen, knights and baronets, country squires, and justices of the quorum. He was, in stage phrase, an *excellent dresser*: he could be extremely ridiculous, but knew exactly when and where to stop the current of his jokes. He could paint his face to resemble any age from manhood to extreme senility, which caused Sir Godfrey Kneller to say that Dogget excelled him in his own art, for he could only copy nature from the originals before him, while the actor could vary them at pleasure and yet always preserve a true resemblance. Congreve was a great admirer of Dogget, and wrote for him the characters of Fondlewife, in the "Old Bachelor," and Ben, the sailor, in "Love for Love." He became patentee and manager, with Wilks and Gibbon, of Drury-lane Theatre; but on Booth joining the management, in 1712, Dogget retired, with £1600 for his share, a piece of trickery worked by a letter written by Booth to Coke, the Vice-Chamberlain. Dogget grew rich, and became a member of the Fishmongers' Company. He died September 22, 1721, and was buried at Eltham, in Kent. He had continued to give the coat and badge prize yearly, and bequeathed a sum of money, the interest of which was to be appropriated annually, for ever, for the purchase of a coat and badge, to be rowed for on August 1; and, with the minute attention to costume which distinguished him as an actor as well as in political principle, he directed that the orange colour of the coat, and the white horse of Hanover badge, should be adhered to. The direction of his bequest Dogget vested in the Fishmongers' Company, who view the boats to be rowed in a short time previous to Aug. 1, when they hold a court, to start the watermen for the coat and badge, which are presented to the winner after a banquet given at Fishmongers' Hall in the evening. The Company have added four money prizes. The reader will remember how, on the 12th of February last, when the Prince of Wales visited Fishmongers' Hall, eighteen watermen who, since 1824, had at various periods been winners of Dogget's coat and badge, wearing this honorary garb, were substituted for the usual military guard of honour in the vestibule. The Fishmongers are distinguished by their good taste in such matters as the above. Dogget has had many celebrations of his loyalty and good-fellowship, but none written with more heartiness than the following lines on a window-pane at Lambeth, dated Aug. 1, 1736 :—

Tom Dogget, the greatest sly drole in his parts,
In acting was certain a master of arts,
A monument left—no herald is fuller,
His praise is sung yearly by many a sculler.
Ten thousand years' hence, if the world lasts so long,
Tom Dogget will still be the theme of their song;
When old Noll, with great Lewis and Bourbon are forgot,
And when numberless Kings in oblivion shall rot.

The last line, we suspect, would have been too strong in the nostrils for Tom's loyalty. There is a small print representing Dogget dancing the Cheshire Round, with the motto, "Ne sutor ultra crepidam." His bequest, as a river contest, may be explained by the olden association of the Thames with our theatres. According to Taylor, the Water Poet, about 1596, 40,000 watermen mostly lived through "the players playing at the Bankside." Wren's theatre, in Dorset Gardens, had a handsome front towards the river, with a landing-place for playgoers by water. Vauxhall Gardens had their "water gate," and the proprietors gave a new wherry and a prize cup to be rowed for annually; as did also old Philip Astley, the rider. Edmund Kean likewise gave a wherry to be annually rowed for; but neither of these prizes have been perpetuated by bequest, as in the instance of good and true Thomas Dogget. Long may his memory continue to be embalmed in the loving-cup of the Fishmongers' Company!

Trees have, in all ages of the world, been associated with great events in the history of mankind: they chronicle ages upon their furrowed trunks; they afford fixed points for local traditions to rest upon; and there will be similar record attached to the saplings which are planted upon memorable occasions in the present day. How many great historic events have been dated from under trees! Treaties have been signed under them: Penn negotiated his treaty of sale with the Indian nations under an enormous elm-tree, near the site of Philadelphia, where the treaty was ratified and the league of friendship established, which for more than seventy years was uninterrupted: West has painted this memorable scene. Of kindred interest may be regarded the spot whereon Wilberforce resolved to set about his great work—the Abolition of the Slave Trade. This took place beneath a venerable oak in the grounds of Mr. Pitt's retreat at Holwood, in the parish of Keston, five miles south from Bromley. In Wilberforce's own words—"I got together, at my house, from time to time, persons who knew anything about the matter. . . . When I had acquired so much information I began to talk the matter over with Pitt and Grenville. Pitt recommended me to undertake its conduct, as a subject suited to my character and talents." Earl Stanhope has recently commemorated this meeting, with excellent taste, by causing to be erected upon the spot a seat, the oval portion of the back of which bears the following inscription :—

From Mr. Wilberforce's Diary, 1788.

"At length, I well remember, after a conversation with Mr. Pitt, in the open air, at the root of an old tree at Holwood, just above the steep descent into the vale of Keston, I resolved to give notice on a fit occasion, in the House of Commons, of my intention to bring forward the Abolition of the Slave Trade."

Erected by Earl Stanhope, 1862.

After quoting the above passage in his "Life of Pitt," Lord Stanhope notes :—"I may add that this very tree, conspicuous for its gnarled and projecting root, on which the two friends had sat, is still pointed out at Holwood, and is known by the name of 'Wilberforce's Oak.'"—Vol. i., p. 318. The carrying out of this wisdom-tempered resolve was, through illness, postponed by Mr. Wilberforce till the following year (1789), when, on May 12, he brought the question before the House of Commons, as Burke said, "in a manner the most masterly, impressive, and eloquent. . . . The principles were so well laid down, and supported with so much force and order, that it equalled anything he had heard in modern times, and was not, perhaps, to be surpassed in the remains of Grecian eloquence." The Wilberforce Oak is almost the only memorial of interest now remaining at Holwood. The estate was disposed of by Pitt in 1802. To part with his favourite retreat must have been to him a bitter pang; yet Lord Stanhope has not found a word of complaint upon the subject in any of his letters or conversations that is recorded. But he once said to his friend Lord Bathurst, "When I was a boy I used to go bird's-nesting in the woods of Holwood, and it was always my wish to call it my own." The property was sold to Sir George Pocock, from whom it passed ere long to other hands, and some twenty years later the house of Pitt was pulled down. "There is," adds Lord Stanhope, "no trace of him in the modern mansion, except only the writing-table that he used. But in the domain the Pitt Oak still marks a spot where he often sat, and the Wilberforce Oak remains as a record of his own conjointly with another's fame."—"Life of Pitt," vol. iii., p. 349.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. L. D.—One great cause of the decadence observable is the folly of players in refusing to accept odds. Upon this point we wholly agree with the writer of the article on "Chess" in a late number of the *Cornhill*:—"Wherever and whenever you meet a player stronger than yourself, be sure to play him at odds; and wherever and whenever you meet a player weaker than yourself, be sure to make him take odds—if you can. A marvellous and sad phase it is of human nature that people will persist in not accepting odds, and call it a disgrace. Disgrace, indeed! As if the real disgrace was not in insisting you can do a thing you cannot do. Show me a man that refuses odds, and I'll tell you what he is. In fact, I can tell you without having him shown. Firstly, he is a foolish man; secondly, he is a vain man. I can tell you also what he is *not*. He is not a chessplayer; and, what is more, he is never likely to make one."

The customary Notices to Correspondents are deferred to next week from want of space.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1013.

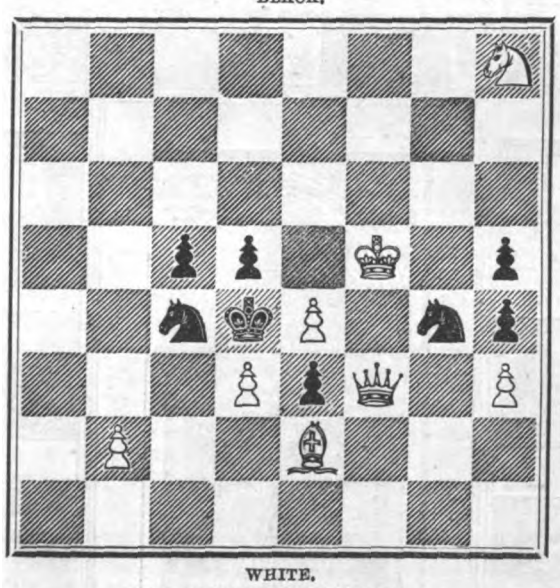
BLACK.	WHITE.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 2nd	K to Q 4th	(If any other move, then the Q mates at K 6th.)	
(If Bishop or Pawn takes Kt, then follow, 2. R takes Q B P, and 3. Q mates.)			
2. R takes Q B P	K takes R	3. Q to Q B 6th.	Mate.

PROBLEM NO. 1014.

By the Rev. G. M'ARTHUR.

One of the Prize Problems.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A spirited little Game between Messrs. PAULSEN and OWEN, played at the Chess Tournament in London last year.

(*Irregular Opening.*)

BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. O.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. O.)
1. P. to K 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd	15. P to K B 4th	
(This is a favourite defence of Mr. Owen, and one which he plays with marked ability.)		(This initiates a very beautiful series of moves on Black's side.)	
2. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K 3rd	15.	B to Q R 3rd
3. B to K Kt 2nd	B to Q Kt 2nd	16. P takes P	B takes R
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K B 4th	17. R takes B	Q to K 2nd
5. K Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd	18. R takes R	Q takes R
6. P to Q 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th	19. P to K 6th	Q to K 2nd
7. Castles	B takes Kt	(He evidently dared not capture this insulting Pawn.)	
8. Kt takes B	P takes K P	20. P takes P	Kt to K 4th
9. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt	(If he had taken the Q Pawn, Black would probably have played P to K 5th, winning a piece.)	
10. Q to K R 5th (ch)	P to K Kt 3rd	21. B to K R 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
11. Q to K 5th	Castles	22. Q takes Q B P	P to K Kt 5th
12. P takes Kt		23. P becomes a Queen, checking	Q takes Q
(Black has now decidedly the better game, owing to the insecurity of the White King's position.)		24. Q Mates	
12.	Kt to Q B 3rd		
13. Q to Q B 3rd	P to K 4th		
14. B to K R 6th	R to K B 2nd		

A smart Skirmish between Mr. STAUNTON and a distinguished foreign Player.

(*Scotch Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. ——.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. ——.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	8. B to Q Kt 3rd	P to K R 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	9. Kt to K 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	10. P to K R 3rd	Kt takes Q P
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	11. Q to K R 5th	
5. Castles	K Kt to K 2nd	(Winning a Piece.)	
(This is not commendable. Kt to K B 3rd or P to Q 3rd is decidedly better.)		11.	Castles
6. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to Q 4th	12. Q takes Kt	B to K 3rd
7. P takes P	Kt to K 4th	13. B takes K R P, and wins.	

Terminating Game in the late Match between Messrs. STEINITZ and DEACON.

(*Allgaier's Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	(This exposes his King too much; he ought rather to have played Kt to Q 2nd, even at the cost of a Pawn.)	
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	15. P takes P	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	16. Kt to K 4th	Q takes K R P
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th	17. Q B takes K B P	
5. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd	(The best move made throughout the game. After this White's case is hopeless.)	
6. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th	17.	Kt takes Q B
7. P takes P	B to Q 3rd	18. Q to Q 2nd (ch)	B to Q 2nd
8. P to Q 4th	Kt to K R 4th	19. Q takes Kt	P takes B
(At this point the second player has the best of the game, but he fails to pursue his advantage with sufficient vigour.)		20. Kt to Q 6th	B to K 3rd
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K 2nd	21. Q R to Q sq	Kt to Q 2nd
10. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to Q sq	22. Kt takes P (ch)	K to K 2nd
11. Castles	B takes Kt	23. Q to Q 6th (ch)	K takes Kt
12. P takes B	Q takes K P	24. Q takes B (ch)	
13. B to K sq	Q to K B 3rd	And Black resigned.	
14. Q to K 2nd	P to Q B 3rd		

CHESS IN AUSTRALIA.

The subjoined Game was played lately by correspondence between the Clubs of Hobart Town and Launceston.

(*Allgaier Gambit.*)

WHITE (Hobart Town).	BLACK (Launceston).	WHITE (Hobart Town).	BLACK (Launceston).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. B to K B 4th	
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	(They should have retreated the King's Bishop to Q Kt 3rd or K 4th. Black's chief pieces are now quite out of action, and it would have been good policy on White's part to keep them so.)	
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	14.	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	15. B to K 4th	B to K Kt 2nd
5. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	16. Castles (on Q's side)	P to B 3rd
6. Kt takes K B P	K takes Kt	17. P to Q R 3rd	
7. B to Q B 4th (ch)		(Quite useless. Why not have checked with the Bishop at K Kt 6th?)	
(This move has of late years been much in favour. The course formerly adopted was to take the K Kt Pawn, when the game proceeded thus :—)		17.	B to K 3rd
7. Q takes K Kt P	Kt to K B 3rd	18. P to Q Kt 3rd	Q to Q 2nd
8. Q takes K B P	B to Q 3rd, &c.)	19. Kt to Q R 2nd	B to K B 4th
7.	P to Q 4th	20. P to Q B 4th	B takes B
8. B takes P (ch)	K to K sq	21. Q takes B	Q to K B 4th
9. P to Q 4th	Kt to K 2nd	22. Q to K 3rd	Kt to K Kt 3rd
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K Kt 3rd	23. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt takes B
11. P to K 5th	P to K B 6th	24. P takes Kt	R to K B sq
12. P to K Kt 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd	25. R to Q 3rd	Q takes K B P
13. Q to Q 3rd		26. Q takes Q	R takes Q
(The first players have now very much the better position; but for this, it must be remembered, they have given up a piece; so we may question whether, in reality, they have much advantage.)		27. K to Q 2nd	P to K Kt 6th
13	Kt to K 2nd	And Hobart Town resigned.	

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE NEW PLANETS discovered by Mr. Peters, the director of the Observatory of Hamilton College, have at length received their names. No. 75, discovered on Sept. 22, 1862, will be Eurydice; No. 77, discovered on Nov. 12, 1862, is named after the Scandinavian goddess, Frigga.

THE BLUE OF ANILINE is the subject of a recent communication from Dr. A. W. Hofmann, of London, to the French Academy of Sciences, in which he gives the full details of the chemical processes employed in the production of the colour. The transformation of the red of aniline into blue opens up varied and interesting points of view. Dr. Hofmann hopes shortly to submit to the Academy the results furnished by the examination of two more colouring matters derived from rosaniline—viz., the green and the violet of aniline, as well as the blue colouring matter known as azuline, the general properties of which present a striking analogy with triphenylic rosaniline. With regard to the progress of research in this department of chemistry, Dr. Hofmann refers to the following passage, written about two years ago by M. E. Kopp in a memoir on the red of aniline :—"As hydrogen may be equally replaced by methyl, amyl, phenyl, &c., we may easily foresee the existence of a series of very numerous compounds, all belonging to the same type, and all capable of being constituted colouring matters—red, violet, or blue." This prophecy is undoubtedly in rapid course of fulfilment.

CIRCULATION OF AIR IN PLANTS.—In a recent communication to the French Academy of Sciences, M. Lecoq refers to a series of experiments made on aquatic plants, the nature of the medium in which these plants live permitting him to follow with great facility the disengagement of the air which is always escaping from their vascular tissue. He states that not only do these vessels always contain air, the composition of which is variable, but that there exists a true circulation of air more active than that in the tracheæ of insects. Air in these plants, by means of the vessels, proceeds before the sap and with greater quickness. The specimens of myriophyllum and potamogeton, on which M. Lecoq experimented, continually disengaged bubbles of gas visible to the naked eye, in quantity sufficient speedily to fill a test tube. Temperature and light have great influence on this evolution of gas.

REPRODUCTION OF LITHOGRAPHS.—In the Abbé Moigno's scientific journal *Les Mondes*, we find the following process announced by M. Rigaud. He places the reverse side of the lithograph proof on a sheet of pure water for several minutes, whereby it is uniformly moistened without the black lines being wetted. It is then taken up and placed between doubled paper, whereby the excess of moisture is absorbed. The right side of the lithograph is then placed on the lithographic stone, to which it adheres after a slight pressure. A sheet of ordinary paper is then moistened with nitric acid which has been diluted with water to about ten times its volume, and placed in folds of paper, which absorb the excess of the nitric acid. This sheet of paper is then placed upon the lithographic print which is adhering to the stone, and a uniform pressure is applied to both sheets. The following is the result :—The nitric acid penetrates but slowly through the moist lithograph; it acts on the stone in a more uniform manner; the carbonic acid which is disengaged penetrates slowly through the pores of the sheets of paper as it is produced; the lithographic proof is not raised; and the stone is attacked as equally as is possible.

NIELLO-WORK.—From an interesting article on this subject in the last number of the *Archæological Journal* we select a few particulars. *Niello*, Greek *melanon*, Latin *nigellum*, is a term given to a composition of silver, lead, copper, sulphur, and borax, fused together by heat, and hard when cold. The process by which it is made to impart shadows to engravings on metal is termed "*lavoro di niello*," or *neillure*. When *niello* is applied to engravings on silver it gives them the appearance of exquisite pen-and-ink drawings on a light background. This result is obtained by carefully washing and cleaning the niello until it is brought to grains like the finest millet-seed. It is then spread over the metal surface, which is heated until the grains are fused. The plate is next taken out of the furnace, and when cold is cleaned and polished. The only portion of the niello allowed to remain is that embedded in the engraved design. Thus the art simply consists in expressing a design on one metal by the inlaying or incrustation. Niello-work was well known to the ancients, and much practised during the middle ages. A recipe for niello occurs in the MS. treatise by Eraclius, the Roman, most probably derived from Byzantine sources and composed about the eighth century. A recipe is also found in the work on arts by Theophilus the monk, published by Mr. Hendrie. Mr. Waterton refers to silver cups adorned with niello-work in the seventh century, and gives engravings of various rings—one found in Lancashire having the inscription in Anglo-Saxon, "Æthred owns me; Eanred engraved or wrought me." Many other examples of British and foreign niello-work are noticed. Amongst these is a super-altar of Oriental jasper, with silver-gilt ornaments enriched with niello—date, thirteenth century—now in the possession of the Very Rev. Canon Rock, but which was formerly in the treasury of the Abbey of Avellana. From Vasari, who died in 1574, we learn that the art of chalcography was derived from niello-work, "by which means," he says, "we now see so many prints by Italian and German artists throughout Italy." The art of copper-plate engraving derived its origin from Maso Finiguerra, a Florentine goldsmith, about the year 1460; for it was the custom of that artist, whenever he had engraved any work in silver, which was to be filled with niello, to take an impression or mould of it previously with very fine earth. Over this mould he poured melted sulphur, from which, when cold, the earth was removed; the sulphur cast then exhibiting an impression corresponding with the engraved plate, was, lastly, rubbed with soot, moistened with oil, until all its cavities were filled with black, when the whole produced an effect similar to that which the niello afterwards gave to the engraving on the silver. He also took impressions upon damped paper with the same dark tint, pressing a round roller, smooth in every part, over the paper, by which means his works became printed; the impressions so taken assuming the appearance of drawings done with a pen. Hence it appears that the impressions which Finiguerra was accustomed to take from his engraved silver plates were of two kinds. The first was an impression on fine earth, from which a sulphur cast was taken; the second was on paper, from the plate itself, by means of a roller. Mr. Waterton states that the Hon. R. Curzon, jun., possesses a unique impression of a niello on vellum, an object of the greatest rarity. We are glad to learn, also, that of the twenty-four sulphur casts known to exist eighteen are in the British Museum. After falling gradually into disuse, the art of niello-work is being revived. Mr. Hardman, of Birmingham, sent to the International Exhibition of 1862 a chalice ornamented with niello prepared according to the recipe of Theophilus. Mr. White, of Cockspur-street, and Mr. Skidmore, of Coventry, are also introducing this mode of ornamentation into their manufactures. Mr. Waterton adds that none of the modern work which he has seen has the fineness and delicacy of the ancient Italian nielli.

At a meeting of the council of the Acclimatisation Society of Victoria, at which Sir Henry Barkly was present, it was stated that the Tasmanian Government were about to make further attempts to introduce salmon into that colony. Information was received also that some deer and birds for the society had been shipped from Calcutta, and some sparrows and partridges from Ceylon; five pairs of goldfinches had arrived from Europe; some black swans and kangaroos had been sent by the society to Calcutta, and one pair of wombats to London.

The Census of Ireland for 1861, which has just been issued in the form of a voluminous bluebook of 1196 pages, gives the total number of inhabitants as being 5,798,967, in addition to 26,080 officers and soldiers, 1174 men belonging to the Navy, and 2282 in connection with the merchant service. The numbers are thus apportioned to the provinces :—Leinster, 1,457,635; Munster, 1,513,558; Ulster, 1,914,236; and Connaught, 913,135. Out of these figures, 2,105,958 can read and write, 1,022,787 read only, and 2667,090 are incapable of doing either.

THE SOURCE OF THE NILE.—Several letters from Mr. Baker, whom Captains Speke and Grant left at Gondokoro with Consul Petherick, have been published giving an account of his proceedings since Captains Speke and Grant left that place. Mr. Baker was obliged to remain at Gondokoro up to the 26th of March, owing to the mutinying of his Khartoum servants, who are described as utter villains, refusing to move a step, although they had received five months' pay in advance. Gondokoro he describes as a "perfect hell." Not a day passed without the natives coming to him with tales of their wives and children being carried off, cattle stolen, their defenders murdered, &c.; and the traders, who are chiefly Egyptian subjects, have their establishments full of slaves, and women in fetters. Captain Speke confirms this account of the White Nile traders. On the 16th of March, however, Mr. Baker was able to make up an escort of seventeen men, and, taking advantage of a trader's party of eighty men, started to explore the east towards the River Sobat. According to a letter dated the 12th of April, he had reached on that date latitude 4·24 N., 101 miles S.E. from Gondokoro. Three of his escort deserted on the road, with his guns and ammunition, and joined a slave-hunting party. A few days later this party attacked a village on the mountains, within twelve miles of this spot, for the purpose of stealing cattle and slaves. The natives fought splendidly, and annihilated the whole party, with the exception of about a dozen, who escaped. Ninety-five of the trader's men were killed on the spot, in spite of their being well armed, and nearly 200 blacks, their allies in the attack, were also killed. Two of the three deserters were killed. Mr. Baker was to leave the following day for a country two days distant, where there was a great variety of game, and where he would hunt for a few weeks. On his return he would continue his journey east to the River Sobat, but, there being no water, he must wait till the rains set in. He intended to pass nine months in exploring, and then go to Gondokoro, and straight to Cairo, en route for England. Petherick was to send him a boat and corn, to be at Gondokoro in January next. As to Consul Petherick, Captain Speke informs us that the Baron von Henglin, in giving an account, dated May 10, of his movements, and those of a party of Dutch ladies near the Bahr el Ghazul, says he "had proceeded on a preliminary tour as far as the Dor country, in eight degrees north latitude, and then returned to Lake Rek, whence the whole of the expedition, including the ladies, were to start about the 12th of May. Mr. Petherick paid them a visit at lake Rek on the 4th of May, after having, on his journey from Gondokoro, had the misfortune to lose nearly all his provisions, goods, and outfit, to the value of about £3000, according to his own estimate. He intended to go up the Sobat River." Captain Speke supposes from this that Mr. Petherick has abandoned the trading post at N'Zambara, sixty degrees west of Gondokoro, and will, therefore, find it very inconvenient to keep his promise to Mr. Beker of sending up a vessel to Gondokoro next January.

Digitized by Google

MONUMENT TO THE OFFICERS OF THE BENGAL ENGINEERS WHO FELL IN THE INDIAN MUTINY.

AMONG the problems to be solved in the future destiny of India is the result of amalgamation. Whatever that result may be, it cannot be more satisfactory to the country and honourable to those who serve it than that which was attained under the old system by the Bengal Engineers. Well might Lord Canning say :—"Not as a compliment, but in the words of sober truth, there never has existed in any army a body of men who have rendered, individually and collectively, more constant and valuable good service to their country than the Engineers of her Majesty's Indian forces. Men, all of them, of proved ability and highly cultivated intellect, they have been unceasingly called upon, in peace as much as in war, to achieve great tasks for the protection and advancement of India; and they have never been found wanting. That when summoned to meet an enemy in the field they can carry their lives in their hands as lightly as any men, your own deeds and those of many of your brother officers have abundantly proved." These words, addressed to Major Innes, were applicable to all the officers, perhaps, of the regiment to which he belonged. The best way of indicating the nature of their services in 1857-8 is to make a brief statement of the facts. The Bengal Engineers consisted, in 1857, of 120 officers, of whom 14 were absent or retired. When the mutiny broke out 67 were actually engaged with the enemy, of whom 16 were killed in action or died of wounds or exposure, and 22 survive (wounded), being 56 per cent of the number in the field. Of the remainder, several were indirectly employed in measures for suppressing the rebellion. It is to the memory of the gallant dead of this famous corps that Baron Marochetti has designed a monumental slab. Anderson, of Lucknow; Fraser; Whiting, of Cawnpore; Edward Fraser; Fulton, the very life of the defence of the Residency; C. D. Innes; Home, of the Cashmere Gate; Swynfen Jervis, of Cawnpore; Salkeld, of Delhi and the gate; Walker, who shared in the siege; Brownlow, whose sad death at Lucknow touched every heart; Monckton, a victim of the Nana; Tandy, who fell in the assault of Delhi; Jones, who died of his wounds before the city—these men merited well some more lasting monument than the mere words of despatches or the life which is said to be found in the national memory. And, accordingly, the genius of the sculptor has designed a very significant and characteristic memorial, which is to be sent out to India, the scene of the labours, the sacrifices, and the glorious death of these gallant and devoted men. The monument consists of a large tablet in the form of a portal, in which bronze reliefs of the Cashmere Gate and of other memorable localities, where many of the Bengal Engineers won undying fame in the moment when they ceased to live, are inserted; the upper portion of the slab being occupied by a series of heads, in the same material, of the officers who fell during the mutiny. The monument erected by their brother officers is not unworthy of the deeds it commemorates and of the men who performed them.

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE OFFICERS OF THE BENGAL ENGINEERS WHO FELL DURING THE INDIAN REVOLT.

ENCAMPMENT OF SPAHIS AT ST. MAUR.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

IT would appear that the ordinary comforts of European civilisation are not always favourable to the children of the desert; for the health of the men and horses recently arrived from Algeria suffered so greatly during the late hot weather from confinement in the barracks of the Quai d'Orsay, at Paris that the military authorities decided upon sending the Turcos to the camp of Châlons, and on organising a veritable Arab encampment for the Spahis and their horses on the plain of St. Maur, within view of the Donjon of Vincennes, and close to the little village of Joinville-le-Pont, one of the prettiest sites on the banks of the River Marne.

On our arrival at the camp, to which we had received a friendly *invitation officielle*, coffee was offered to us in one of the officer's tents, and the famous Arab *tam-tam* was introduced to entertain us. The "band," seated for the performance, consisted of the most primitive of reed flutes, accompanied by a large plain tambourine and a smaller one with jingles, and played one dreary, almost unvarying air; while one of the Arabs, with half-covered face, cleverly and gracefully simulated the dances of the Algerian bayaderes. The dark artist who presided over the destinies of the smaller tambourine then favoured the company with some singing illustrative of the Arab mountain school, tapping energetically with his bronzed, tattoed hands the small round instrument, and alternating the constant repetition with snatches of monotonous, plaintive song—curious, certainly, but far from delightful to the European ear.

We now expressed our desire to visit the camp in detail, and were at once handed over to the care of Lieutenant Larby Ben Hyba, caïd of the tribe of the Bubed Mimmoun, and Abdallah Ben Abdi, Maréchal-de-Logis of the Constantine division, both highly intelligent native officers, perfectly acquainted with the French language. The caïd of the Bubed Mimmoun was one of the Arab chiefs who came to France at the time of the Exposition Universelle in 1855, and who were invited by the Emperor Napoleon to assist at the fêtes given to Queen Victoria at the Hotel de Ville in Paris, and at Versailles. The principal personage (in burnous) in the foreground of our Engraving is Lieutenant Larby Ben Hyba; and the sole officer on horseback, in *petite tenue*, is Abdallah Ben Abdi, one of the handsomest men in the corps.

We passed a very agreeable and instructive afternoon in the Spahis' camp, which is divided into three rows of Tunisian (not Arab) tents, in front of which the horses are drawn up in two lines. The handsomest row of tents is set apart for the officers and sub-officers, who are, in a few instances, provided with such comforts as a table or a tent-bedstead. The remaining tents are simple in the extreme, each being adapted for eight Spahis, whose feet nearly meet in the middle near the pole, around which, on a stand, some of their accoutrements are arranged. The horses are loosely attached by the fore feet to a stake driven in the ground, and also by the neck, but in such a manner as to leave them at their ease. Many of the beautiful little animals are still suffering from illness brought on by their confinement in the Parisian stables; but the fresh air of the plain of St. Maur is producing a good effect upon them, and they will, it is expected, all be cured in time to proceed to the camp at Châlons for the fête of the Emperor in mid-August, when a series of fantasias is to be gone through.

The cooking apparatus forms a curious feature in this improvised Arab encampment. It is composed simply of a hole dug in the earth, in which fire is lighted for roasting sheep or making the pot boil in the open air, as shown in our Engraving, in front of the Moorish café, where the aromatic liquid, abundant in dregs, is dispensed, *sans lait ni sucre*, for the price of ten centimes (1d.) a cup.

The Spahis take two meals a day—at ten in the morning, and five in the evening. The morning repast consists of rice cooked with butter, which they procure from the admirable *ferme impériale* at Joinville; and the evening repast of mutton, with the indispensable *couscoussou*. We looked into several of the tents as the dinner was going on, and observed that the Arabs do not devote much time to the pleasures of the table, for on our return to the French captain's tent he informed us that he had given orders for some of the Arab games to be played forthwith for our amusement. A circle was soon formed between two of the rows of tents, and the Arab music again appeared, to excite the ardour of the wrestlers, who were the first to show in the motley arena. Their movements were astonishingly rapid, and the blows with the naked feet on the back or neck of the adversary still more so. Often, in serious struggles, a man is killed by one of such blows passionately applied. The concluding game of address was the *chaïahyah*, played by eight Spahis deprived of their bournouses and turbans for the occasion. Four of the men lie down on their hands and knees, with their faces turned respectively to the four points of the compass; and the other four jump and run round those who are on the ground, inflicting blows upon them. When any one of the up-players is pulled down *by the leg* it becomes his turn to lie down, and the same sport recommences.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

IT is almost as tedious to indite an article upon Paris fashions in August, when the veritable Parisienne is the *rara avis* of the capital, as to attempt the fabrication of an omelette without the indispensable ovarious element. Even the modistes themselves declare that the remnant of the summer will witness no further innovations in the dimensions of bonnets, the undulations of crinoline, or the form of the dress-sleeves, which, as mentioned in my last, is straight and narrow, the same form being adopted, with the necessary allowance of a little extra width of course in the case of the pardessus, as shown in our third Illustration. As, therefore, the ordinary topics touched upon in our notice of the Parisian fashions must be passed over in silent submission to the decree of Madame Mode, we will advert to what has justly been called "the second toilet," which may not be altogether uninteresting in the absence of the subjects usually comprised in our brief monthly analysis.

"Decidedly the costumes of the Parisian ladies are double," was observed the other day by a noble "dame étrangère" recently arrived from a country which the fashions of the French capital reach but slowly. By that remark she meant to allude to the circumstance that, independently of the rich toilet admired at the first aspect of the "jolies Parisiennes," there exists beneath a second, not less elegant, composed of jupons so rich, so recherché, and so tasteful, that they often exceed in beauty the dress which covers them. Thus, under a simple robe of barège or of grenadine may be seen a pretty jupon of white or grey silk, trimmed with one or two ruchings edged with narrow rolls of velvet, which give solidity to the ruching, and impart to it the firmness necessary for sustaining the lighter material that falls over the jupon. This description of jupon, when in strong taffety, wide, and amply fluted at the bottom, is now frequently worn in place of crinoline, and possesses the superior advantage of assuring grace and firmness in the undulations of the robe, a result not always attained by the rival *cages Américaines* or other modifications of the often miscalled crinoline. The English mode of drawing up the dresses having become Parisian, has given rise to the production of an infinite variety of the jupons in question, and they not at all unfrequently vie in richness, elegance, and cost with the upper garment.

Although not strictly within the scope of the present article, we may hurry on to the notice of our Illustrations by just mentioning the introduction of another English custom into Parisian society. In the marriages à la mode of the highest class it is no longer the fashion to give a breakfast or a dinner followed by a ball usually lasting the whole night through; the *nouveaux mariés* start off on the honeymoon tour immediately after their return from the nuptial ceremony, and the *invités* present their felicitations "at home" to the parents of the bride and bridegroom.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Carriage Dress.*—Cream-coloured foulard robe, ornamented round the skirt, which is terminated with a narrow black silk ruching, by braid representing grapes and vine-leaves. Camail of the same material, similarly trimmed, and furnished also with a border of rich black lace. Bonnet of the style Marie Stuart, with a bouquet of flowers above and below the front edge of the chapeau.

Fig. 2. *Walking Dress.*—Robe of mazarine blue taffety, trimmed with passementerie ornaments and chenille tassels. The corsage is à longues basques, which gives it the appearance of a pardessus. A narrow ruching is placed round the edge of the corsage and on the bottom of the skirt. The narrow, almost close-fitting sleeves, are ornamented with a smaller trimming, but similar in style to that on the skirt. White straw bonnet, with a white drooping feather, and a blue flower on the left-hand side, under the edge.

Fig. 3. *Dress for the Seaside.*—This costume may be either in light straw-coloured foulard or alpaca; but the foulard generally obtains the preference. The skirt and the casaque are trimmed with a light and elegant black braiding, fully detailed in our Illustration. Small Parisian collar, fastened with an extremely narrow pink cravat. Fine tuscan chapeau postillon (in full vogue for the *costumes des eaux*), gaily ornamented with a pink bow and a white feather close to the hat.

VIEWS IN MELBOURNE.

THE TREASURY AND GOVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICES.

WE continue our views of Melbourne, Australia, from Mr. E. Haigh's beautiful photographs. The Treasury is not the least remarkable among the many fine public buildings which are completed or in course of erection in the flourishing city of Melbourne. Our View is taken from the public Government grounds, called Fitzroy Garden, the Hyde Park (or, rather, Kensington Gardens) of Melbourne. The picturesque gum-trees occupy a conspicuous place in these grounds, which, at present, are left in rather a wild state. The reverse front of that shown in the View, and which looks towards the city, is a very good specimen of the Italian style. The upper portion of the centre is boldly recessed by means of five arches springing from double columns, resting on rusticated piers. The soffits of the arches are richly carved. The building is of the same stone as the Houses of Assembly, brought from Tasmania.

BOURKE-STREET.

Our second Illustration is a view of Bourke-street, also showing a considerable part of the city, taken from the Houses of Assembly.

Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, is the most populous city in Australia. It contains, with its suburbs, about 123,000 inhabitants. The city and its environs are comprised within a radius of six miles. Although a birdseye view of Melbourne presents a collection of buildings of every size and form, the city is really planned with system, all the streets being built at right angles. They are also of considerable width. Their drainage is on the surface, falling into the Yarra Yarra.

Bourke-street is the second street in importance, and, as will be seen from the View, the houses are most irregular both in height and style. A very suggestive building occupies a prominent position in the street—i.e., a "Universal Pawnbroker's Establishment." The spire on the right of the View belongs to a Wesleyan church. Although no more spires appear in the View, there are a great many churches and chapels of all denominations; in the colony they number as many as 880. The building in the extreme distance, in the centre of the View, is the Exhibition building of 1861. The large square blocks of building appearing in various parts are stores.

Melbourne possesses a university, also a large public library containing about 30,000 volumes, and an art-museum. The General Post Office is a fine building, on the eve of completion; and there are various public schools, banks, hospitals, and benevolent institutions. It may be interesting here to add a few particulars concerning the colony of Victoria. The total area of the colony is nearly as large as that of England, Scotland, and Wales. In 1861 the population was 540,322, when there were 67·4 females to every hundred males. It is remarkable that upwards of one third of the whole population live in tents. Contrary to this country, the summer months are the most fatal to life. It has been computed that up to 1860 the gold passed through the customs, and taken from the colony by private hand, amounted to a total of 25,985,044 ounces, of a value, at 80s. per ounce, of £103,940,176.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid—SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1863.

Digitized by Google

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1216.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1863. TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE

PUBLIC OPINION, DIPLOMACY, WAR.

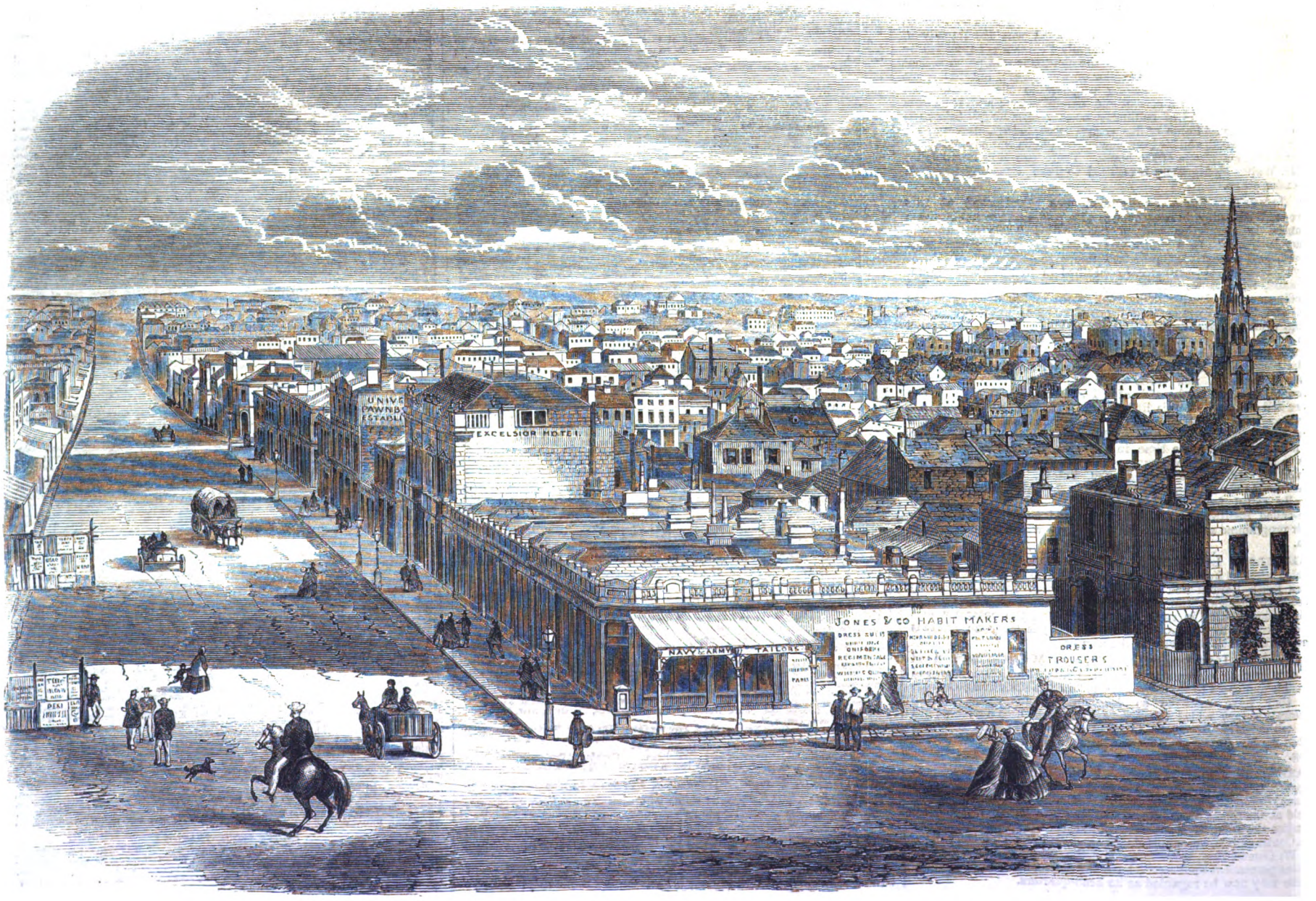
IT is not to be denied that the Russo-Polish question is getting, or has already got, into a tangle which diplomacy will find it difficult to untwist, and which the impatience of public opinion, both in Russia and in France, may prefer to cut by the sword of war. It is quite clear that the exchanges of Europe—those sensitive barometers which indicate the changing currents of the political atmosphere—have exhibited considerable unsteadiness of late, and have momentarily pointed more than once to "Stormy." No observant mind, in which there exists a predominant desire that the peace of Europe may be preserved, can have watched the signs of the times without some quickening of its anxieties. It is not simply that alarm is felt because the sky is overcast; there are more threatening symptoms than this. There is, first, the moral impossibility of allowing the question at issue to work out by a natural process its inevitable results. The Polish question constitutes, as it were, the frontier line of two greatly differing systems of policy — that which had its origin, and still derives its strength, from the East, and that which is indigenous in the West. Poland has been for centuries the coast-line of Western civilisation, upon which Eastern autocracy and barbarism have been steadily encroaching. The real struggle between Russia and Poland is a struggle between Asian and European ideas, sentiments, interests, political institutions, and religious creeds. The antagonism between the two is not accidental merely, but essential; and hence it is not a fancy, but a fact, that whatever happens to Poland must vitally affect the political and social condition of Western Europe. Then, again, it is unfortunate that diplomacy, although fully aware of this fact and of its importance, has chosen to assert its claims, as though the fact did not exist, and has made proposals which, whatever be their recommendations in other respects, do not touch the merits of the question at issue, and are repudiated by both the combatants, Russia and Poland. Not only, therefore, is the ground of contest broadly European, but, as far as matters have yet gone, it appears to be one in which diplomacy is very unlikely to succeed. Here are, consequently, two of the main elements of

THE RIOTS IN NEW YORK: ATTACK BY THE MOB ON THE TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER OFFICE.—SEE PAGE 142.

Digitized by Google

VIEWS IN MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

THE TREASURY AND GOVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICES.



BOURKE-STREET,—SEE PAGE 124

Digitized by Google

CURIOUS and USEFUL CHINESE and JAPANESE ARTICLES, suitable for Presents.—Just imported, several large cases of beautifully-lacquered JAPANESE TRAYS, at 6s. the pair.—Oriental Warehouse, 170, Regent-street; PARKINS & GOTTO.

MARBRES ONYX D'ALGERIE.—One Thousand Objects made from this beautiful Marble, and comprehending every variety of work of Decorative Art, including clocks, candelabra, vases, guéridons, inkstands, tazzi, card-trays, jardinières, porte-bouquets, lamps, ring-stands, &c., &c., are now being exhibited in the Onyx Salon, at Messrs. HOWELL, JAMES, and CO.'S, 5, 7, 9, Regent-street.

MAPPIN, WEBB, and COMPANY'S
ONE SHILLING
Ivory Balance-handle
TABLE KNIVES
Best Quality.
London Warehouses,
71 and 72, CORNHILL, E.C.; and 77 and 78, OXFORD-STREET.
Manufactory, ROYAL CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

MAPPIN BROTHERS,
THE LONDON-BRIDGE FIRM.

MILITARY CANTEENS for Officers, £8 each. No charge for Oak Case, containing

PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.	£ s. d.	IVORY TABLE KNIVES.	£ s. d.
4 Table spoons	0 12 0	Brought forward ..	£5 5 8
6 Table forks	0 12 0	1 Gravy spoon	0 7 0
6 Dessert spoons ..	0 12 6	1 pair sugar tongs ..	0 3 6
6 Dessert forks ..	0 12 6	2 Salt spoons	0 3 4
6 Tea spoons	0 7 6	1 Butter knife	0 3 6
1 Fry spoons	0 5 0	6 Table knives	0 11 0
1 Soup ladle	0 12 0	6 Cheese knives	0 8 0
1 Pair fish carvers ..	0 14 0	Pair of meat carvers ..	0 7 6
1 Sauce ladles	0 8 0	Pair of chicken carvers	0 7 6
1 Mustard spoon ..	0 1 8	Ivory-handle steel ..	0 3 0
		Oak chest, no charge.	
Carried forward,	£5 5 8	Complete	£8 0 0

Every other size and pattern in stock.
MAPPIN BROTHERS, Silversmiths and Cutlers, West-end House, 220, Regent-street; and 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge. Same prices charged as both houses as at their Manufactory, Queen's Plate and Cutlery Works, Sheffield.
Observe the address.

SLACKS' SILVER ELECTRO-PLATE is a coating of pure Silver over Nickel. Manufactured solely by R. and J. Slack. It has stood twenty years' test, and still retains its superiority over all others for durability and silver-like appearance. Great Frames, from 18s.; Corner Dishes, £8 8s. the set, forming eight Dishes; Tea and Coffee Set, £8; and every article as in silver.

	Fiddle Pattern.		Ivory Table Knives, full size, Balance Handles, very best quality	Per Doz. £ s. d.
Per Dozen.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Table Forks ..	1 10 0	to 1 18 0	Table Knives	1 8 0
Dessert Ditto ..	1 10 0	„ 1 18 0	Dessert Knives	1 5 0
Table Spoons ..	1 10 0	„ 1 18 0	Carvers (per pair) ..	0 15 0
Dessert Ditto ..	1 0 0	„ 1 10 0	Kitchen Knives and Forks	0 6 6
Tea Spoons ..	0 12 0	„ 0 18 0		0 8 9

Catalogue gratis or post-free. Orders carriage-free by rail.
Richard and John Slack, 336, Strand, London. Established 1818.

ORNAMENTS for the MANTELPIECE, &c. Large and choice selection, including, among other articles, Groups, Statuettes, Vases, &c., in Parian and English and Foreign Porcelain—Clocks (bronze, marble, and gilt)—first-class Bronzes—Lustres, Candelabra, Candlesticks, and Bohemian Glass.
Novelty, Beauty and Art.
ALFRED B. PEARCE, 33, Ludgate-hill, E.C. Established 1760.

GARDNERS' £2 2s. DINNER SERVICES. A large assortment of patterns of the choicest description. Breakfast, dessert, tea, and toilet services in equal variety, at the lowest possible prices; table glass of the utmost brilliancy of colour; cut wines, from 2s. 6d. per dozen. Illustrated Catalogue post-free. S. and J. GARDNER, Strand, Charing-cross, four doors from Trafalgar-square; 4 and 5, Duncannon-street (adjoining). Established 1752.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS, WALL LIGHTS, and Lustres, for Gas and Candles. Table Glass, &c. Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7 15s. Glass Dessert Services for 12 persons, from £2. All articles marked in plain figures. Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for presents. Home, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed. London—Showrooms, 45, Oxford-street, W. Birmingham—Manufactory and Showrooms, Broad-street. Established 1807.

CHANDELIERS in BRONZE and ORMOLU for DINING-ROOM and LIBRARY, Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormoulu, China, and Glass. Statuettes in Parian, Vases, and other ornaments.—OSLER, 45, Oxford-street, W.

THE LORD DUNDREARY EQUILIBRIUM CHAIR. Extremely comfortable, good, and very cheap. "There's the idea!"—A. SEDLEY and CO., 210, Regent-street, London, W., Patentees of Equilibrium Chairs.

SEDLEY'S Patent EQUILIBRIUM CHAIRS are the most comfortable and cheapest yet offered to the public. Capital for India, packing up in less space than any other chair. Also, first-class Furniture, Carpets, &c., at very moderate prices. 210, Regent-street, London, W.

FIRST-CLASS BEDROOM FURNITURE. A. SEDLEY and CO., 210, Regent-street, have for sale complete suites of the above, including brass bedstead, mahogany washstands, ditto marble-top washstand, ditto dressing table, with glass, towel airer, chairs, &c. Price for cash, 28 guineas. Also, a walnut suite complete, with Italian walnut bedstead, and a fine Spanish mahogany ditto, the whole of elegant design and the best construction. A servant's bedroom, complete, fully furnished with iron bedstead and best japanned furniture, for £8.—A. Sedley and Co., Upholsterers, 210, Regent-street, W.

FURNITURE CARRIAGE-FREE to any part of the Kingdom.

Drawing-room Suites, complete	..	..	£35 0 0
Dining-room Suites, complete ..	..	..	28 0 0
Bedroom Suites, complete	..	..	26 0 0

Warranted First Class.
P. and S. BEYFUS, 144, OXFORD-STREET.
Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post-free on application.

MAGNIFICENT DRAWING-ROOM, Dining-room, and Bedroom FURNITURE, part of the contents of a mansion. The drawing-room is in walnut, style pure Louis Seize, of a most costly and recherché character, and consists of all the usual requisites of a large drawing-room, including chairs, conversation sofa, large Turkish ottoman, easy-chairs, fine marqueterie centre sofa, and card-tables, splendid cabinet, three truly beautiful and very large chimney-glasses, with console to match, and other items. The dining-room is in oak, of a Gothic character, including chairs with padded backs in morocco, very large set of tale-copo dining-tables, a most beautiful sideboard enriched with splendid and artistic carvings, &c. The bedroom is in walnut, and consists of a noble Tudor bedstead, with new bedding, pedestal washstand with marble top, toilet-table à la Duchesse, and other articles. The above to be DISPOSED OF, together or separately, for a very low sum, and presents an opportunity seldom met with. On view, at the Belgravia Furnishing Company, No. 12, Sloane-street, Belgravia.—JOHN READ, Manager.

EASY-CHAIRS, SOFAS, and COUCHES, best quality only, made to any shape, on approval, at T. H. FILMER and SON'S Manufactory, 31, 32, and 34, Exmers-street, Oxford-street, W. An Illustrated Priced Catalogue sent post-free.

LONDON CARPET WAREHOUSE, WAUGH and SON, 3 and 4, Goodge-street; and 65 and 66, Tottenham-court-road, W. Curtains, Portières, Chintzes, &c. of first-class manufacture, for every style of decoration.

CARPETS.—GOODE, GAINSFORD, and CO. In Original and Exclusive Designs, HANDLOOM, BRUSSELS, and WILTONS, Turkey, Axminster, and Aubusson Carpets. 119, 120, 121, 122, Borough, S.E.

SUPERIOR BEDDING, BEDSTEADS, and CHAMBER FURNITURE, arranged in spacious Showrooms. BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS of every size and description. GOODE, GAINSFORD, and CO., 119 to 122, Borough, S.E.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE with the best articles at DEANE'S Ironmongery and Furnishing Warehouses. Established A.D. 1700. New Illustrated Catalogue and Priced Furnishing List gratis and post-free.
Deane and Co., the Monument, London Bridge.

BATHS for all DOMESTIC PURPOSES. An extensive and complete stock. The best manufacture and lowest prices. DEANE and CO.'S PAMPHLET on BATHS and BATHING, gratis on application and post-free. It contains engravings, with prices, of Shower, Hip, Plunging, Sponging, Nursery, and every description of Bath for family use. Shower Baths of improved construction. Patent Gas Baths, simple, efficient, and economical. Estimates given for fitting up Bathrooms. DEANE and CO. (the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

TO LADIES. — RICHLY-PERFORATED TISSUE, for Stove Aprons, 6 stamps per packet. Green Tissue Ivy Leaves, for ornamenting Chimney-glasses, 18 stamps per set of 25 slips, post-free.—R. PETERS, Tovil, Maidstone.

FINE OLD PORT, twelve years in the wood, 42s. per dozen; Dinner Sherries, 24s., 28s., and 32s. per dozen; Clarets, 14s., 18s., and 24s. per dozen.—WOOD and WATSON, Wine and Spirit Merchants, 16, Clement's-lane, City, E.C.

HEDGES and BUTLER, 155, Regent-street, London, W., and 30, King's-road, Brighton, recommend their Dinner Sherry, at 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen. Pure Claret of good body and flavour, 20s., 24s., and 30s.; Hock and Moselle, 30s., 36s., and 42s.; Champagne, 42s., 48s., 60s. On receipt of a Post-office order, or reference, any quantity, with a priced list of all other wines, will be forwarded immediately.—Originally established A.D. 1667.

GOOD SOUND CLARET, 14s. per Dozen; ditto, 1858 vintage, 18s.; bottles and railway carriage included.—HENRY BRETT and CO., Importers, Holborn-bars, and 30, Regent-street. Established 1829. Prices current on application

MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, containing the digestive principle prepared from fresh calves' stomachs, combined with a rich stomachic wine, is a perfectly palatable form for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion.
Manufactured by T. Morson and Son, 19 and 46, Southampton-row, Russell-square, W.C., in Bottles, at 2s., 5s., and 10s. each.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA CHEAPER. Full benefit of reduced duty obtained by purchasing Horniman's Tea in packets; very choice at 3s. 4d. and 4s. "High Standard" at 4s. 4d. (formerly 4s. 8d.) is the best imported.

Prize Medal awarded to Fry and Sons, 1862.
FRY'S COCOA.
FRY'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.
Fry's Pearl Cocoa.
Fry's Iceland Moss Cocoa.
J. S. FRY and SONS, Bristol and London.

SAUCE.
LEA and PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
None genuine without name on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper.
Sold by CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Barclay and Sons; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

LETTERS PATENT 1838. PRIZE MEDAL 1862.
ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS is the most valuable preparation for making pure and delicate Gruel. Modern chemistry has shown that this food is easy of digestion and rich in nutriment.
ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY makes a delicious custard pudding, directions for which have been given by Mons. C. E. Francatelli. It is appreciated as a non-inflammatory drink, is excellent for mothers nursing, and has been used with great success for rearing children by hand.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., Garlick-hill, London.

KEEN'S GENUINE MUSTARD.
There are many qualities of Mustard sold.
Obtain Keen's Genuine Mustard and full approval is guaranteed.
FIRST MANUFACTURED, 1742.
Sold by the Trade from the Cask, and in 1lb. and ½lb. canisters.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., Garlick-hill, Cannon-street, London.

OSWEGO
PREPARED CORN,
for
Puddings, Custards, Blanc-Manges, &c.
Manufactured and Perfected by
T. KINGSFORD and SON,
of Oswego, State of New York.
It is the original preparation from the farina of maize, established 1848, commands the highest price from the trade, and offers the best value to the consumer.
It is a quarter stronger than any of the imitations, has a finer grain, and is more delicate.
The Oswego has the natural golden tinge, and not the chalk white produced by artificial process.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., Garlick Hill, London.

BORWICK'S is the BAKING POWDER for Bread, Pastry, and Puddings. Sold everywhere in Packets, 1d., 2d., 6d., and 6d.; and in patent Boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s.

MAIZENA, of all competing articles, obtained Two, and the only, Prize Medals in its Class, with the superlative recommendation of the jury, "Exceedingly excellent for food." Maizena forms not only a cheap and substantial diet for the strong, but a most nourishing regimen for the sick. Dr. Lankester says, "I can confidently recommend maizena as an article of diet for children and invalids." Obtainable of all first-class Grocers, with directions for making a score of exquisite dishes. 1lb. 8d., ½lb 4d.

GLYCERINE, which very simple tests show to be impure, is being sold on the statement that it is in every respect "equal to Price's." Most medical men prescribe "PRICE'S Glycerine" where purity is of importance. Patients can ensure it by desiring to have their glycerine in one pound, 8, 4, or 2oz. bottles with capsules over the stoppers, marked "Price's Patent."
Belmont, Vauxhall.

BENZINE COLLAS removes grease, oil, or paint from silks, gloves, and every description of wearing apparel and furniture, without the least injury to the colour or texture. In bottles, 1s. 6d. each.—At J. SANGER'S, 150, Oxford-street, W. In constant use at Buckingham Palace.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS
TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
used in the Royal Laundry,
and awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR LADIES, 6d. per bottle. Any one can use them. Ten brilliant colours. May be had of all Chemists.

COALS.—COCKERELL'S COALS, price 23s., cash. Central Office, No. 13 Cornhill, E.C.

CARSONS' ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, for outdoor work, as iron, wood, stones, brick, compo, greenhouses, &c. Can be applied by any person. Five cwt. free to most parts of the realm. White and stone colours, 30s. per cwt.; cake, reds, chocolates, lead colour, and black, 28s.; greens and blues, 44s. Patterns and testimonials upon application to Walter Carson and Sons, 9, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL,
prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men throughout the world as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for
CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS,
is incomparably superior to every other variety.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D.,
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.
"I consider DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.,
Author of the "Spas of Germany."
"Dr. Granville has found that DR. DE JONGH'S Light-brown Cod-liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil."

EDWIN CANTON, Esq., F.R.C.S.,
President of the Medical Society of London, &c., &c.
"For several years past I have been in the habit of prescribing DR. DE JONGH'S Light-brown Cod-liver Oil, and I find it to be much more efficacious than other varieties of the same medicine which I have also employed with a view to test their relative superiority."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold only in Imperial half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 9d.; quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR HARFORD and CO., 77, STRAND LONDON, W.C.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is an excellent remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions. 172, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

YOUNG'S 1s. Box ARNICATED WHITE FELT CORN and BUNION PLASTERS. By H. Young, 31, Shaftesbury-place, Aldersgate-street, E.C. The best relief to sufferers. Ask for Young's 6d. and 1s. box; by post, 1s. 2d.

THE KING OF BAVARIA has for many years sanctioned the manufacture of a most efficacious medicine, known under the name of the ESSENTIAL SPIRIT OF MELISSUS. Mr. Wiederich Lang continues to manufacture it as a universal remedy for weakness. For Headache and Toothache it is one of the best cures. Sold in 1s. 6d. and 3s. bottles, wholesale and retail, by Butler and Crispe, Chemists to the Royal Family, 4, Cheapside (corner of St. Paul's, London); and respectable Chemists throughout the country. Wholesale Depôt, Telfer and Co., 11, St. John-court, Snow-hill.

LADIES NURSING. — ELAM'S NEW NIPPLE SHIELD, to wear whilst nursing. "This shield is unrivalled."—Elam, 196, Oxford-street, 4s. 6d. by post 6d. extra.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
PETER ROBINSON'S CHEAP SILKS,
A Manufacturer's Stock of Stripes and Checks,
at £1 15s. 6d.
Rich Jewelled Pompadours, 2 gs.
Cadrille Glaces, £2 15s. 6d.
Self-coloured French Glaces, in 33 different shades, at £2 15s. 6d. the Full Dress of 14 yards.
Three large lots of Chênes, at 3½ gs., £3 18s. 6d., and 4 gs.
Peter Robinson's, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

NOW ON SALE at PETER ROBINSON'S, the remaining portion of Summer Silks, at very low prices.
Patterns post-free.—Peter Robinson, Oxford-street, W.

A CHOICE VARIETY OF
FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS,
Printed Piques, and Cambrics,
from 6s. 6d. to 17s. 9d. Full Dress.

SPECIAL.
500 Pieces Rich Satin Foulardes,
reduced to 25s. 6d. the Extra Full Dress.
Patterns of the above in endless variety.

AN ELEGANT COLLECTION OF
RICH SILK GRENADINES,
suitable for Dinner or Summer wear,
in most brilliant colours, from 16s. 6d. to 50s. the Full Dress.

Just purchased, Several Thousand Yards
CHECKED WOOL GRENADINES,
all 24. 6d. the Full Dress, worth 21s.
Also, Several Hundred Pieces
RICH BROCHÉ WOOL GRENADINES,
at 18s. 6d. the Full Dress, usually sold from 35s. to 40s.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 104, Oxford-street, W.

THE BEST GLOVES.
Bajou's Best Paris Kid, 2s. 1½d. per pair (free for 27 stamps),
in all sizes and colours, every pair warranted;
also in Black and every shade of colour for Mourning,
at the Family Mourning Warehouse,
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

BLACK SILKS.—A Spécialité,
This Week and During the Month will BE SOLD
A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK,
The best value ever submitted.

Rich Figured Black Silks	..	from	£1 10 0 to 5 guineas.
Plain Glacé Silks	..	..	1 10 0 ditto
Drapes	..	..	1 8 6 ditto
Rich Poult de Soies (excellent wear)	..		2 12 6 ditto
Royals and Radzimoirs	..	..	2 2 0 ditto
Rich Antiques	..	..	3 3 0 to 10 guineas.
Half-mourning Silks	..	..	1 6 6 to 5 guineas.

Patterns free.
Also a large variety of made-up Silk Skirts in new and pretty designs, from 3 to 10 guineas.
At PETER ROBINSON'S Family and General Mourning Warehouse 103 and 104, Oxford-street, London.

BLACK BARÈGE—A SPÉCIALITÉ
L'INUSABLE,
A new Patent Black Barège,
obtained a Prize Medal
at the International Exhibition
for its beauty of finish and great strength.
This new and most useful wearing fabric is manufactured in quite plain and also in pretty fancy patterns, and the material embraces two most desirable objects—"lightness and strength"—never before attained to such perfection at so moderate a price. Patterns free.
Also a variety of new Organzines, Grenadines, Zybalines, Crape Balzarines, and other makes of Barèges.
Address PETER ROBINSON, Family and General Mourning Warehouse 103 and 104, Oxford-street.

FAMILY MOURNING
SENT FREE OF EXPENSE.
Families are respectfully informed that an assortment of mourning goods (including dresses, bonnets, millinery, mantles, shawls, &c., and every requisite for a complete outfit) would be dispatched for selection to any part of the country, free of expense, immediately on receipt of an order per post or telegram, accompanied by an experienced Assistant, or superior fitting Dressmaker (if necessary). Patterns and Estimates free. Also complete lists of Mourning requisite for every grade or degree of relationship.
Agent for the new imperial unspotting Crape.
Address PETER ROBINSON, Family and General Mourning Warehouse, 103 and 104, Oxford-street, London.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SUMMER GOODS.
GRANT AND GASK,
being about to make extensive alterations which will necessitate the closing of their Mantle, Shawl, and Made-up Skirt Rooms, for several weeks, beg to announce that the whole of their extensive STOCK in these departments is now being offered for Sale, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
A large portion of the Summer Stock of MANTLES and OPERA CLOAKS will be sold at 12s. 9d., previously sold at 2 guineas; and the richest quality of Mantles and real Lace Shawls at a proportionate reduction.
The Summer Stock of Embroidered Grenadine Silk Shawls will be sold at 18s. 9d., being less than half their former price. Rich Made-up Silk Skirts, Alpaca, and other Fancy Made-up Dresses, suitable for the country and seaside, will also be sold at a very great reduction in price.
In connection with the above sale, GRANT and GASK have resolved upon clearing out their
SUMMER STOCK OF ORGANDIE MUSLINS, GRENADINES, POPLINS DE SOIE, ETC.
A large portion of the Muslins de Soie and Muslin Poplinettes will be sold at 1s. 9½d. per yard, previously sold at 2s. 6d. per yard. French Organdie Muslins, from 6½d. per yard.
A Manufacturer's Stock of White Worked Muslin Robes, from 10s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. Some of them are a little soiled, and were sold as high as 6 guineas each.
A quantity of the Best Paris Kid gloves, in light colours, at 1s. 6½d. per pair.
Patterns forwarded free.
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street.

TO LADIES.
JAMES SPENCE and CO. are now offering the remaining portion of their Stock of Fancy Dresses, Grenadines, and Muslins, at greatly reduced prices:—
A lot of Mohairs at 6½d. per yard; former price 10d.
A lot of Grenadines at 10½d. per yard; former price 1s. 6½d.
A lot of Muslins at 5½d. and 6½d.; were 8½d. and 10d.
Also, a well-assorted Stock of made-up Mohair and Grenadine Skirts, with and without Jackets, from 12s. 9d. Complete.
All the goods are this season's patterns.
James Spence and Co., 77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard.

SILKS at REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES SPENCE and CO. are, previous to the delivery of their Autumn Stock, offering the remaining portion of their Silk Goods at very low prices.
Useful Checks and Stripes, from 23½d. upwards, Wide Width.
Chênes, Brochés, Glaces, &c.
Several very cheap lots of Black Glacés and Ducapes.
Patterns post-free.
James Spence and Co., Wholesale and Retail Silk Mercers, Drapers, &c., 77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard.
Close on Saturdays at Five o'Clock.

BABY-LINEN and LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING, Lace and Embroidery, at the lowest possible prices. Cloaks, Robes, and Hoods, newest styles, with every requisite for the infant, at SCOTT and THOMSON'S (late Nunn's), the Juvenile Depôt, 259, Regent-street, Oxford-street, London; and 8 and 9, Marine-promenade, Scarborough. Price-lists free by post.

DRESSES, SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, and FANCY GOODS half price.
NICHOLSON and AMOTT are now clearing out all Summer goods at an immense reduction.
Dresses, originally 1 guinea, now 6s. 11d.
Made-up Skirts, worth 30s., reduced to 10s. 9d.
Silk Mantles and Jackets,
during the Season 2½ guineas, now marked 1 guinea.
Lyons Silks, worth 15s., reduced to 1 guinea,
12 yards, wide width.
Shawls and all Fancy Goods equally cheap.
Patterns post-free.
Nicholson and Amott,
61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

REAL FUR SEALSKIN CLOAKS and JACKETS, rich in quality and new in shape, full size, from 11½ guineas to 18 guineas; trimmed with Grebe, 14 guineas to 25 guineas; Sealskin, trimmed with Mink, 25 guineas to 65 guineas; ditto, trimmed with Hudson's Bay Sable, 55 guineas to 140 guineas; trimmed with Russian Sable, 85 guineas to 150 guineas; Velvet Mantles, trimmed with Grebe, from 15 guineas to 20 guineas; Fur Gloves, 10s. 6d. to 25s.; Carriage Wrappers, 2 s. to 4½ guineas. Skins dressed and mounted. Furs of every description taken in exchange. W. P. LILLICRAPP, Furrier by Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 19A, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.

A BARGAIN.—Must be SOLD, in consequence of reverse of circumstances through the American War, a Set of Sable Muff, Cuffs, and Boa, cost in New York £18, to be sold for £8 10s. Also, a Set of Chinchilla for £4, cost £15; and a Gentleman's Sealskin Coat, lined throughout with Silk, cost £14, to be sold for £6 10s.—Apply, W. B. HENWOOD, Ladies' Habitmaker, 26, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W.

NOTICE.—20,000 GREBE PLUMES, at 3s. 11d. and 4s. 6d. each; cuffs, 6s. 9d.; muffs, 10s. 9d., 18s. 9d., 22s. 6d., and 27s. 6d.; collarettes, 12s. 6d. and 25s. 6d. 10,000 yards of trimming, 13s. 9d. and 16s. 9d. per yard. The above are all of the best quality of Swiss Grebe, just imported.
W. P. LILLICRAPP, Importer and Dealer in all kinds of foreign and English Skins 19A Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.

END OF SEASON.—KING and CO., Silkmercers, &c., 243, Regent-street, beg to announce that, during this month, they intend SELLING OFF their remaining Stock of Silks, Grenadines, Barèges, Muslins, Mantles, &c., at less than half the usual prices.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
RICHEST SILKS, at HALF PRICE.
Chiné, Broché, Moiré Antique, and other costly Silks,
33 guineas the Dress, usually sold at 10 guineas.
Address to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

PLAIN
SILKS, £1 1s. a DRESS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

STRIPED AND CHECKED
SILKS, £1 5s. a DRESS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

BLACK SILKS, £1 a DRESS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Black Broché Silks, £1 10s.
Patterns sent post-free.

BLACK BROCHE
SILKS, £1 10s. a DRESS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Black Moire Antiques, £1 19s. 6d.
Patterns sent post-free.

JACONET
MUSLINS, 2s. 11d. a DRESS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Cambrics, 2s. 6d.
Patterns sent post-free.

END OF SEASON.
GRENADINES, 10s. 6d. a Dress, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

EARLY SALE OF SUMMER STOCK.
ORCHARD and COMPANY, Argyll House,
256, Regent-street, respectfully announce their intention of offering their General Stock of SUMMER DRESSES, SHAWLS, SPANISH LACE SHAWLS, Alexandre Rotondes, printed Muslins, Ball and Evening Dresses, Bridal Dresses, Bridal Squares, Bridal Wreaths, all in perfect condition,
THE FAMILY LINENS, CARPETS, and DAMASKS
included. This stock is offered at less than the manufacturers' present prices. The Upper Rooms are appropriated for the
MADE-UP SKIRTS, BALL DRESSES, and FRENCH MILLINERY.
ARGYLL HOUSE, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street.

FAMILY MOURNING.
Messrs. JAY
would respectfully announce that great economy is effected by purchasing Mourning at their Establishment,
247 and 249, REGENT-STREET,
their Stock of
FAMILY MOURNING
being the largest in Europe
Through Messrs. Jay professedly keep the best articles for Mourning and Half-Mourning—at all times the cheapest—they supply a Complete Suit of Domestic Mourning
for 2½ guineas.
MOURNING COSTUME
of every description is kept Ready Made, and can be forwarded to Town or Country at a moment's notice.
The most reasonable prices are charged, and the wear of every article is guaranteed.
The London
General Mourning Warehouse,
Regent-street (next the Circus).
JAY'S.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 1s. 9d. Pair, usually sold at 3s. 3d. Free for 23 Stamps.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's.
BAKER and CRISP, Removed to 198, Regent-street (nearly opposite Conduit-street).

MUSLINS, &c.—Patterns post-free.—Fine Organdi and Grenadine Muslins, 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Arabian Alpaces and Early Autumn Fabrics, 10s. 6d. to 21s. Black Silks, 1 guinea, 12 yards. Coloured Silks, 2s. yard. Lace Shawls, 12s. 6d.
BAKER and CRISP, removed to more extensive premises, No. 198, Regent-street.

MANTLE CLOTHS.—Waterproof Tweeds, Blue and various colours in Diagonal Cloths, Meltons, and other Materials, for Yachting Jackets, Mantles, &c., from 1s. 11½d. per yard.
Also, a beautiful Stock of Woollen Goods for Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, from 1s. 11½d. per yard to the finest qualities. Patterns free.—CHARLES MEEKING and CO., Woollen Warehouse, 111, Holborn-hill (corner of Hatton-garden), London.

REDMAYNE and CO. respectfully announce that their BUSINESS is NOW CARRIED ON at No. 35 CONDUIT-STREET.

LADIES' KID ELASTIC WALKING-BOOTS, with Heels, 8s. 6d.; Double Soles, 10s. 6d. Swiss Prunelle Elastic House Boots, 3s. 6d.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, Oxford-street, London, W.

SHIRTS.—Morning and Evening Shirts of every description, fitting with precision and ease, at moderate prices. Directions for self-measurement and patterns sent on application.—CAPPER and WATERS, 26, Regent-street, London.

THE IRON AGE! STEEL COLLARS! Perfect Whiteness! Perfect Comfort! Ladies' or Gentlemen's Collars, 1s. 6d. each; a Pair of Cuffs, 2s. 6d.; by post, 4d. each extra. Sold by Mr. YEATMAN, 196, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; and 91, Regent-street, W.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—G. HOOPER, ARTIST IN HAIR. Solid Gold Revolving Brooches, for hair and portrait, from 35 shillings each. Hair Rings from 6s. 6d. each, &c. Illustrated Catalogues sent free.—213, Regent-street, London, W.

A. FORBER, Hair Jeweller to the Queen, 2, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, REMOVED from Regent-street and Baker-street.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—ARTIST in HAIR. DEWDNEY begs to inform Ladies or Gentlemen that he beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in Gold, Hair Bracelets, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, &c., and forwards the same at about one-half the usual charge. A beautiful collection of specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An illustrated book sent post-free.—Dewdney, 178, Fenchurch-street, London.

H. WALKER'S NEW NEEDLES.—The Patent Ridged-Eyes extend the cloth, so that the thread may pass through it quickly and without the slightest drag. For ease in threading they surpass all others. Samples post-free, at 1s. per 100, of any respectable dealer.—H. Walker, Patentee, Alcester, and 47, Gresham-street, London.

JAMES LEWIS'S MARROW OIL, prepared from finest clarified marrow, 1s. to 5s. James Lewis's Cape Jasmin, 2s. 6d. Iodine Soap, 6d. Prize Medal, 1862.
Manufactory, 6, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn. ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes, without effect to the skin, superfluous hair from the face, neck, and arms. 3s. 6d., sent the same day as ordered for fifty-four stamps.

SPANISH FLY is the active ingredient in ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL, which produces whiskers, stops the hair from falling, and covers bald places. Price 3s. 6d.; by post for 54 stamps.—248, High Holborn, London.

NAPOLEON PRICE'S GOLDEN OIL for RESTORING the HAIR. The fact of its being in constant use in the Royal Nursery and in the families of the nobility stamps its superior excellence. 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s., and 10s. per bottle.—Manufactory, 158, New Bond-street, first door.

TOURISTS, TRAVELLERS, VISITORS to the SEASIDE, and others exposed to the Sun and Dust will find the application of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR both cooling and refreshing to the Face and Skin; allaying all heat and irritability; removing eruptions, freckles, and discolorations; and rendering the skin fair, clear, and pleasant. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.
Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and beware of spurious and pernicious articles sold under the name of "Kalydor."

STARCH MANUFACTURERS
TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
used in the Royal Laundry,
and awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, exquisitely enamelled to nature, detection impossible, purest materials and best work, on Mr. ESKELL'S patented and painless plan of self-adhesion. (See New Edition of his Treatise, just published, free for seven stamps.)—6, Grosvenor-street, Bond-street, W. Consultations free.

Digitized by Google

war, *à priori* enveloping, like a mist, every trial of strength between Eastern and Western interests.

If, again, looking away from the essentially European nature and consequences of the pending struggle, we fix attention only upon the circumstances which surround it, and to which it has given rise, we shall hardly be surprised that the great capitalists of the West deem it prudent to shape their proceedings as if war were imminent. There is a covert but exceedingly biting sarcasm running through the several replies given by Prince Gortschakoff to the Notes of the three Powers, which, spite of the flourishes of courtesy which cover it, is unpleasantly suggestive of a determination on the part of Russia to risk a collision. There are warlike preparations at Cronstadt and elsewhere which are probably meant to signify that Russia can dare a blow as well as reply to a remonstrance in defence of what she assumes to be her rights. There are signs that war, however disastrous to the empire over which Alexander II. presides, would, at least temporarily, unite the Sovereign and his nobles—an end which may be thought worth a large venture and some sacrifices to effect. There is evidently a tendency at St. Petersburg to turn towards the subjects of the Russian Empire the religious aspects of the quarrel, with a view to win over beforehand the sympathies of the newly-enfranchised peasantry, and induce them to submit with patience to the draughts of the conscription. And, while Prince Gortschakoff is busy with diplomacy, Mouravieff and Berg are unscrupulous in their use of the sword, the torch, the knout, and the halter—doing the work of suppression with unhesitating brutality, in hopes that the winter will complete what they have left unfinished. The last few days, it is true, have cast a doubt upon the warlike intentions of Russia, as if she had been scared by her own temerity; but, on the whole, the indications which are to be descried in that quarter cannot be interpreted in favour of the continuance of peace.

Then there is France. The late panic upon the Paris Bourse gives the key to the feelings and expectations of the French people. Public opinion in France is excited, is indignant, and, on this Polish question, is bellicose. What may be the Emperor's intentions cannot with any certainty be assumed. The language of his Government has been singularly moderate, and it seems unlikely that Napoleon III. will rush into a single-handed conflict with Russia and Prussia unless for dynastic reasons of overpowering weight. But they must be blind who cannot see that the pulse of France is being covertly felt and her temper ascertained in relation to possible territorial changes of immense moment. Pamphlets, with just enough of pretension that they speak the sense of the Imperial mind to attract the notice of the public, but with too little to prevent their being repudiated when they have served their purpose, are beginning to discuss the Russo-Polish question in its European aspects much after the fashion in which the Italian question was discussed in anticipation of the campaign in Lombardy. There is the same demonstration of readiness on the part of France to "make war for an idea," the same expression of contempt for what is regarded as the sordid sluggishness of England, the same freedom in suggesting changes in the present map of Europe. There are here and there graver symptoms, among which the naval review at Cherbourg will probably be reckoned; and the license given to the newspaper press to vilify Russia ad libitum will not pass unnoticed. In short, the political atmosphere in France is highly charged with electricity, and no one would be astonished at a sudden flash of lightning proclaiming to the world that the storm-cloud had burst.

Ominous, however, as appearances are both in France and Russia, and incompetent as we hold diplomacy to be to find a permanent solution of the question, we incline to the conclusion that war will not result from present complications. There is too much reason to fear that before negotiations shall have secured any practical result for the Poles, whether they be abruptly terminated or not, winter will seal up the Baltic, and will, more effectually than all Mouravieff's atrocities, put out the fire of insurrection. At any rate, it is too late in the season for France to act alone, even if she were so disposed. Although the battle of Jena was fought as late as the middle of October, it does not follow that two months would suffice to enable France to prepare for and force a march through Prussia by an approximate date, especially with the prospect of wintering her army in Poland; and all idea of an effective naval movement in the Baltic before King Frost can exercise his dominion will, no doubt, be dismissed by the Minister of Marine as preposterous. Such being the contingencies, we have but little misgiving as to Europe being precipitated into a war with Russia by the impetuosity or the romance of public opinion on the other side of the Straits. The alternative of peace or war practically rests upon the decision of Austria, for the position of Austria in relation to Poland is such that her immense military power could be wielded almost instantaneously in assertion of the claims of Western civilisation. But Austria is in no hurry to give effect to the aspiration of the Poles to national unity and independence. Heartily as she disapproves of the administrative rule of Russia in Poland, and anxious as she is to compel a change for the better, it is quite a mistake to suppose that a war on behalf of the nationality of Poland would square with the general policy of the Austrian empire. So far, therefore, as the voice of Austria shall influence the counsels of the Western Powers, it will no doubt be lifted up energetically against any premature abandonment of diplomatic effort.

The temper of England is wholly averse to a war on behalf of Poland if it may be avoided without dishonour; and should Austria remain firm, as there is strong probability that she will, the odds seem to be decidedly in favour of a preservation of the peace, at least for the time being. Under no less pressure than that of actual conquest can Russia be expected to consent to a resuscitation of the Poland of 1772; but in the presence of an alliance, formal or virtual, between England, France, and Austria, she will probably deem it politic to abate somewhat of her lofty pretensions. When she has fully ascertained that the three Powers are resolved to resent a diplomatic insult, she will disown the intention of offering one, and will, perhaps, concede on paper all that has been demanded of her. She will do this all the more readily should Prussia falter, as she has lately seemed to do, in separating herself altogether from Western combinations. We have but little expectation that Poland will derive much advantage from diplomatic intervention, much less that such advantage will be of a permanent character. Poland craves national independence, and cares nothing just now for representative government unless as an instrument for securing the one object of her passionate desire. But when Poland shall have succumbed in the unequal struggle, as there is too good ground for believing she must, the diplomacy of the three Powers may possibly avail to save her from the cold-blooded vengeance to which she would otherwise be exposed, and the hapless victim will probably bide her time, and nourish her strength for a fitter opportunity.

Public opinion in this country will, however reluctantly, acquiesce in a conclusion very far short of what is desired by, and may be desirable for, the Poles—not from insensibility, but from a conviction that neither can war nor diplomacy obtain, at this late period, full compensation for the crime of 1772. There are many obvious and some occult reasons why England should object to follow the lead of France in a second contest with Russia. She knows that she could do little or nothing in Central Europe by means of an armed intervention, and she is too wary to upset the present balance of power in Europe until she can see her way to something better and more reliable. All political parties with the least pretension to influence are agreed that no essential good could be promoted by a war on behalf of Poland, and that incalculable mischief might come of it. Unless, therefore, Russia be intent upon precipitating hostilities, which would terribly cripple her as a European Power, there would seem to be a preponderance of probabilities that some compromise will be effected between East and West, and that the real cause of quarrel between them may be suffered to remain in abeyance until the issue is ripe for settlement, and events not only favour but demand it.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor returned from Vichy to St. Cloud on Wednesday, and his Majesty presided at a Council of Ministers on the following day.

The Empress received the Archbishop of Mexico at St. Cloud yesterday week.

The *Presse*, in an article signed by M. Emile de Girardin, recommends that the Duke de Morny should replace M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and that the Duke de Montebello should be recalled, his position at St. Petersburg having, as the *Presse* considers, become untenable.

Some sensation has been produced in Paris by the issue of a pamphlet bearing the title of "The Emperor, Poland, and Europe." This brochure has been ascribed to divers official pens—"M. Mocquard," said some; "M. Granier de Cassagnac," averred others; but there was a general endeavour to persuade the public that the pamphlet was the result of direct Imperial inspiration. It is not by any means certain that the publication has a really official character; even if it had, it does not appear to contain anything very new or surprising. It develops the familiar idea that while England, France, and Austria stand together a war would be scarcely necessary, and that in the event of war becoming imperative the struggle could not be long, difficult, or formidable. Much of the pamphlet is occupied in recalling to Russia various benefits which France believes she has of late years conferred upon her—such as the conclusion of peace in the Crimea, the putting aside all temptation to encourage a Polish movement, and so forth. If the pamphlet be official, it undoubtedly means that France will, if necessary, take up arms for Poland.

The preparations for installing the Campana Museum at the Louvre are advancing. Three rooms of what used to be the Spanish Museum have been newly floored and decorated to receive the paintings, 293 in number, and were opened to the public last week.

The vintage in the south of France promises to be among the finest of the present century.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The report of Marshal Forey, dated the 14th of June, giving an account of the operations of the French army in Mexico up to that date, has been published. Marshal Forey states that he had sent a column to protect the mines at Real del Monte, which the enemy intended to plunder, and to destroy the engines. The Marshal announces that he is occupied in forming a provisional Government, which, following out the intentions of the Emperor, will be composed of men of moderate views belonging to all parties.

La France asserts that Marshal Forey will leave Mexico on the 15th of September, giving up the command to General Bazaine.

The intelligence from Mexico viâ New York represents the position of the French army of occupation as anything but a comfortable one. Detachments of native troops were hovering around the capital; Ortega was in command between it and San Louis Potosi; Negretta, at the head of a strong body of cavalry, was endeavouring to destroy the communication with Vera Cruz; and another significant fact is that no couriers had arrived at Mexico from the latter place for thirty days prior to the 1st of July.

SPAIN.

The Minister of Finance has resigned. He will be replaced by the Minister of Public Works, whose post will be filled by Senor Alonzo Martinez.

PORTUGAL.

The Royal family continues to reside at Mafra. The state of the Queen's health is very satisfactory. On Thursday week the King and the Duc de Penthièvre went on board the Portuguese war-steamer Mindello, which was practising her artillery. The Duc de Penthièvre, who has been staying on a visit to the King, leaves shortly for New York.

The Government is prosecuting the company formed for supplying Lisbon with water, for breach of contract. The Government has purchased on account of the Crown 500 contos of reis in the Portuguese Funds with the proceeds of the diamonds recently sold.

The misunderstanding between the Government and the representatives of Senor Salamanca continues. The last section of the line of railway from Crato to the Spanish frontier continues closed to traffic by order of the Government surveyors.

The keels have been laid at the Royal Arsenal of two new corvettes, to be named Duke of Palmella and Duke de Terceira.

The vine disease continues to be developed.

ITALY.

The Turin Parliament terminated its Session last Saturday, after passing the bill regulating taxation upon articles of consumption and sanctioning the purchase by the Government of the Victor Emmanuel Railway and the concession to the Laffitte Company of the right to construct a railway, facilitating the communication between Calabria and Sicily. The Chamber of Deputies, after a discussion of several days' duration, voted the law for a levy of 55,000 men by a large majority.

A revival of brigandage is reported. A mixed band of Neapolitans, Spaniards, and Bavarians lately made a raid in the neighbourhood of Sora. They were, however, speedily put to flight by the national troops, and some of their number fell into the hands of the victors.

The French authorities have surrendered to the Italian Government the six brigand chiefs who attacked Santa Anatolia on June 7.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

The King of Prussia is staying at Gastein, a small town in the ancient archbishopric of Salzburg, situated on the frontier of the German Tyrol, at a short distance from Ischl. The King will leave that place about the middle of the month for Baden-Baden, and return to Berlin on the 25th.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at Gastein on Sunday afternoon, at half-past five o'clock. He received immediately a visit from the King of Prussia, who was accompanied by General de Manteuffel. The two Sovereigns remained together for a quarter of an hour. Shortly afterwards the Emperor, accompanied by the Archduke Louis, returned the visit of the King.

THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.

It is officially announced that the Emperor of Austria, in an autograph letter, has invited all the Sovereigns of the German Confederation and the Senates of the Free Cities to meet in an Assembly, at which all should personally attend, with the object of discussing the question of a reorganisation of the German Confederation suitable to the requirements of the age. The Emperor proposes Frankfort-on-the-Maine as the place, and the 16th inst. as the time, of meeting. Thursday's *Oesterreichische Zeitung* announces that the Emperor personally takes the initiative in introducing reform in the German Confederation. The same paper states that the German question was discussed by the Emperor and the King of Prussia at Gastein.

DENMARK AND SWEDEN.

An alliance between the Scandinavian monarchies—that of Denmark and that of Sweden—is considered to be close at hand. The Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs has addressed a note to the Cabinets of London and Paris, protesting energetically against the intention of the Germanic Confederation to interfere in the affairs of Schleswig.

The Danish Government has declined to accede to the request of the Schleswig Diet for an alteration of the regulations as to the use of the Danish language in churches, schools, and courts of law in the district of Schleswig which are inhabited by a mixed population.

The German party in Schleswig have succeeded in stopping the legislative business of the duchy, and the Diet was obliged to be closed on Thursday week on account of the necessary number of deputies not having attended. In the evening the loyal inhabitants of Flensburg, where the Diet was held, headed by a band of music, made a demonstration in honour of the Royal Commissioner and the loyal deputies, who were warmly cheered.

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 27th ult., in the *Nord*, says:—"The Emperor Alexander left yesterday for Finland. He goes by sea direct to Helsingfors, whence he will proceed by the new railway to Tawasthus. His Majesty, on returning, is to visit the fortifications of Sweaborg, and will arrive here in about ten days. The Court is still at Tzarskoe-Sélo, not having removed to Peterhoff on account of the state of health of the Empress, which requires great care."

The *Gazette de Riga* states that provisions and military stores are being sent to Finland in great quantities. At Tavastehus 150,000 sacks of flour have been received, and 70,000 sacks at Helsingfors. The quantity forwarded is described as sufficient for the support of an army of 150,000 men for a year. The works of the fortifications of Sweaborg and Helsingfors are progressing rapidly.

The Emperor has issued a ukase declaring free landowners the 2,000,000 peasants who are tenants of the crown domains and appanages.

The *Courier d'Orient* publishes news from Circassia confirming the belief in the serious nature of the insurrection in Daghestan. The same journal has a letter from Mouka (Caucasus), of June 20, which mentions an important movement, headed by an ex-Lieutenant of Schamyl, who, with a band which increased fpom 1500 to 8000 men, has been besieging a military fortress, and has succeeded in cutting off the communication on the postal route from Nouka to Tiflis.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

A despatch has been published from Prince Gortschakoff to Councillor de Knorring, Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna, upon the 27th ult., with regard to the note of Count Rechberg of the 19th. The despatch expresses surprise to find that Count Rechberg has hinted the possibility of Russia entertaining a reservation, and proceeds:—

If this view of the subject has been put forward by Count Rechberg from a desire to remove all idea of a separate agreement which might be judged incompatible with the engagements contracted by Austria, and with the point of departure with which she connects her measures, let us hasten to bear witness that no agreement whatever has taken place between her and ourselves upon the subject of the late overtures. We have deduced no approbation from the Austrian note of the 18th of June, and have anticipated her refusal of a conference. We have not dreamt of establishing any assimilation between Galicia and Poland; but tradition, precedents, and the assistance received by the insurgents from Galicia attest their common interests, and show the necessity of an understanding between the three northern Courts. The proposition for a conference was conceived in a friendly spirit, in conformity with the relations and interests of the two Courts, and we should reject any different interpretation.

The despatch terminates with an expression of Prince Gortschakoff's regret that the note of Count Rechberg implies a different impression.

The Poles have recently had, according to their organs, some fresh victories over bodies of Russian troops. Some of these victories are of course disputed by the Russian organs, but the reality and importance of the encounters are not denied, and the palm of success is only timidly claimed for the Russian side.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* publishes a decree of the National Government at Warsaw, dated July 5, ordering a forced loan for twenty-one millions of Polish florins. The decree appoints Ladislaus Czartoryski, Joseph Ordega, and Severin Galezowski trustees.

The National Government is stated to have issued a warning to the people of Warsaw against being entrapped into an insurrectionary demonstration which Russian agents were alleged to be getting up for the 9th inst. "The National Government will inform the inhabitants when the right time for insurrection shall have arrived."

The insurgent leaders Stefanski, Zawistwski, Nowikki, and Heine were hanged before the citadel of Warsaw on the 29th ult. Transportation by wholesale is going on.

TURKEY.

The Government, in consequence of charges made against the Greek Patriarch, has decreed his dismissal.

The *Levant Herald* of the 22nd ult. states that the subscription among the merchants and bankers of Constantinople to present the Sultan with a number of English rifles "is proceeding vigorously, and promises to attain a figure which will equip a full regiment with the best Enfields Birmingham can produce."

The Turkish National Exhibition closed on the 16th ult. Its commercial result has been a heavy balance on the wrong side of the account. There is a deficit of more than £14,000. This sum, however, the Sultan has, it is said, promised to make good to the company out of the Imperial privy purse.

On Saturday, July 18, the Sultan attended the accustomed annual meeting of the Grand Council to hear the report on the business of the past year. It was most flattering to his Majesty and hopefully coloured as regards the state and prospects of the country.

AMERICA.

WAR NEWS.

We have intelligence from New York to the evening of July 25.

The position and intentions of General Lee were at that date somewhat doubtful. It was at one time thought that he was rapidly retreating down the west side of the Shenandoah Valley, and General Meade crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, and moved down the western side of the Blue Ridge to intercept him; but it was found that the Confederate General was closely hugging the line of the Upper Potomac, and fears were entertained of another invasion of Maryland. Another conjecture was that he had delayed there to carry across his plunder and to carry away the new crop of that fertile valley, and that he intended to cross the mountains into Eastern Virginia at Chester or Thornton Gap. In that case probably a battle

Digitized by Google

MANOR HEATH, THE SEAT OF THE MAYOR OF HALIFAX.—SEE PAGE 131.

pelled to retire on the army collecting under General Johnston for the relief of Vicksburg. During their occupation, which lasted two days, the Yankees were guilty of every kind of vandalism; they sacked houses, stole clothing from the negroes, burst open their trunks, and took what little money they had, besides which they drove off the stoutest and strongest, against their will, to work on intrenchments; and behaved, indeed, more like savages than civilized troops. I arrived here the day before yesterday with the reinforcements, a portion of which you see entering the town. I entered it with them We found a large part of the place in flames, buildings being fired indiscriminately by the retreating enemy, who fled precipitately before our advance.

THE RIOTS IN NEW YORK: THE MOB LYNCHING A NEGRO IN CLARKSON-STREET.—SEE PAGE 142.

Digitized by Google

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 15.

SUNDAY, Aug. 9.—Tenth Sunday after Trinity. Julius Cæsar defeated Pompey at Pharsalia, and became master of the world, B.C. 48. Fulton's steam-boat tried on the Seine, at Paris, 1803.

MONDAY, 10.—St. Laurence, martyr, about 259. The French defeated at St. Quentin by the Spanish and English, 1557. The Swiss guards massacred and the Tuileries stormed by the mob of Paris, 1792. The Federals defeated the Confederates at Wilson's Creek, but lose their General; N. Lyon, 1861.

TUESDAY, 11.—Martin Frobisher discovers the strait bearing his name, 1576. The Republic of Bolivia, South America, established, 1825.

WEDNESDAY, 12.—The Crusaders, under Godfrey of Bouillon, defeated the Soldan of Egypt at Ascalon, 1099. Bengal subjected to the East India Company, 1765. Plymouth Breakwater commenced, 1812.

THURSDAY, 13.—Cortez takes the City of Mexico, 1521. Death of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, 1667.

FRIDAY, 14.—Book of Psalms printed by Faust and Schoeffer, 1457. The new French charter published, 1830. New moon, 2h. 3m. p.m.

SATURDAY, 15.—Behring discovered East Cape, 1741. Napoleon I. born, 1769. The French General, Joubert, defeated and slain by the Russians under Suwarrow, at Novi, 1799.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 15, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 40	10 20	11 0	11 36	—	0 11	0 38	1 2	1 24	1 43	2 2	2 20	2 36	2 53

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.		DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10A.M.
		Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 A.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°			Inches
July	29	29·991	65·7	56·8	·61	4	50·2	75·1	N. NW. W.	145	·000
	30	30·186	60·3	42·3	·54	4	52·6	69·4	N. NE.	210	·000
	31	30·243	58·3	42·9	·59	4	46·0	68·2	ENE. E.	288	·000
August	1	30·059	62·4	47·0	·59	6	49·9	71·8	E.	..	·000
	2	..	..	..	..	..	55·0	76·9	..	..	·000
	3	29·997	65·3	54·3	·69	9	55·4	72·4	SSW. SW.	302	·000
	4	29·875	62·9	56·8	·82	8	53·7	71·7	SSW. SW.	327	·007

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·005	30·189	30·275	30·105	29·995	30·013	29·897
Temperature of Air	64·4°	62·1°	60·7°	64·8°	60·3°	67·6°	68·5°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	58·3°	54·0°	52·4°	56·1°	53·1°	61·1°	61·0°
Direction of Wind	E.	NE.	ENE.	E.	S.	SW.	WSW.

TO CONTINENTAL SUBSCRIBERS.—Mr. Ludwig Denicke, Leipsic, has been appointed our Special Agent for Germany. Terms of Subscription at Leipsic—including four Double Numbers and the Christmas Number—One Year, 8 Thalers 20 Sgr.; Half-Year, 4 Thalers 10 Sgr.; per Quarter, 2 Thalers 5 Sgr.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT HALIFAX.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Aug. 15 will contain the following Engravings of the PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO HALIFAX:—

- Arrival at the Railway Station.
- Exterior of the Townhall.
- Procession up Princes-street.
- Presentation of Address to the Prince in the Townhall.
- His Royal Highness Declaring the Hall Open.
- Scene at the Piecehall, &c., &c.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1863.

"GOING! Gone!" should be the motto for the period immediately succeeding the close of Parliament and the opera. The locomotive idea is now in the ascendant, and, in fact, excludes nearly all others. It is true that we have a general impression that the American war continues, and that the Confederates are getting the worst of it; that the Poles maintain their struggle, and decline to allow Europe to interfere except upon the basis of Polish unity and independence; that Sherard Osborn may be gallantly demolishing Chinese rebels; and that the Damios of Japan may be beginning to think that their Protectionist ideas are out of date. We just know, too, that there is unpleasantness in New Zealand, and that the brigands of Naples are not exterminated; that Etna is in flames and Manilla in ruins, under which ten thousand persons are said to be buried; and that General Forey is giving the Mexicans "the freedom of the press as understood in France," a freedom regulated by a black man and three warnings, and is also confiscating the property of those who resisted the entry of the missionaries from the Tuileries. We heard, and really gave a moment of stern satisfaction to the news, that the miscreant Nana "Sahib" had been hunted down, and would probably be blown from a gun, as the most effective lesson to those who would consider him a martyr if he died in any other way, but who deem extermination by that means a complete obliteration of being. Something, too, we know about Herat, but not much, and we are not greatly excited about Dost Mohammed. The Suez Canal difficulty, we are told, is got over; and, by a curious coincidence, English newspapers, always true to science except when politics interfere, are beginning to admire the bold and useful work. We have a little sympathy with Mrs. Crossley and the Yorkshire people, who were deprived of the sight of the Princess of Wales, but are a little in the attitude of the man who said to his friend, "I can't understand how you can be hungry: I have had a good dinner;" we have seen so much of Royalty that we do not deeply feel with the city of the Holy Face of the Baptist, if that be the derivation of "Halifax." And we should just like to know who is to be the new Friend of Woman in the place of Sir Cresswell Cresswell, and we are pleased that the post-politician and author of "Palm-Leaves" is now Lord Houghton. All these things of the day are in a manner forced upon our attention; for Paterfamilias *will* read his paper at breakfast, and will mention what is in it, at the risk of being thought rather frivolous by the ladies, whose minds are on the serious business of planning tours or country amusements; but at strongest we have an impression rather than a conviction that all these things are going on.

Bradshaw is the lord of the hour, and his little quarto for "eighth month" drives even "Lost and Saved" from the drawing-room table, and causes even "Faust" to be less constantly talked about than it was a month ago. Mrs. Norton and M. Gounod must retire before the Irrepressible Quaker. And how the economy of social life is overthrown during the transition state! Invitations are looked upon rather as impertinences, and they are accepted with an "if" and at least a half-resolve that they shall be too late. There is no disorder in a gentleman's household; nevertheless, there is a sensation of what the American ladies used to call "anyhowishness." Neptune in the skies was discovered, not directly but by inference, from the observed fact that there was a disturbing influence operating upon his neighbours, and thus Baden-Baden is detected in Belgravia. We don't practice quite so regularly as mamma wishes, and Petrarch is certainly ill-treated by the Lauras with red feathers in their hats, and a short letter has gone off by this mail to Cousin Cameron at Allahabad, and we have asked dear Mrs. Quickfidget, who is only too happy to be busy, to attend the visiting committee. Papa, with a sly and silent satisfaction, manages to stop at the club for his "chop," which means just a spoonful of turtle, and eight other little constituents of a gentlemanly dinner, and mamma makes no complaint, and, indeed, takes it kind of him to be so considerate and keep out of the way when we are so busy. Good fun that afternoon of destroying all the letters, and invitations, and cards, and the consequent startling discovery of how rude we have been to the Winterblossoms. We have never called; well, then, people should not live all that way off. Besides, we met them at the Zoological Gardens and spoke to them; and that must do, for we can't go now. "No more parties at *that* house," Emily remarked slily, showing Flora a card and making Flora look a little red; yet why should she? A young lady need not accept a gentleman if she does not like him. And there is a card which will be blackedged when left next. We must call there and see the poor little things, Adelaide. That's done, and it's a strange thing how the dust will get into the best regulated card-basket.

Away and away! Who is that writing in a great review to show that our ancestors travelled as much as we do. Nothing of the kind. The world had to be discovered and the map invented, of course, and there must have gone a great deal of gallant labour and enterprise to the work; but it was done by comparatively few. But we emigrate by thousands, with our wives and our children. The great Pyramid sparkles with the white hats of young ladies from Rotten-row, and courageous matrons (we will not stand their being called "frisky") gaze upon Lebanon, and in pleasant voices repeat the lines of a poet fashionable in their girlhood, and since biographised by the Foreign Secretary. The Englishwoman is at Biarritz; and at Algiers; and is examining the Escurial; and is meekly enduring the sham classical enthusiasm of her lord amid Athenian dust; and is looking with real curiosity at that wooden spout sticking out of the seraglio at Constantinople, and wondering whether it is really the way by which the spare wives of the Padishah are sent in a sack; and bravely yachting in the North, or gliding down the Lower Danube and getting a new and half-melancholy sensation out of the interminable and neglected forests.

Unheeded spreads thy blossom'd bud
Its milky bosom to the bee,
Unheeded falls along the flood
Thy desolate and aged tree.]

"What part of the world has not seen our labours" in the pursuit of pleasure? But all is well. The change is essential to those who lead the high-pressure life of "society;" and to those whose duties are monotonous and whose pleasures are humble the great happiness of a month's break up of all their humdrum arrangements is a pleasure of which the others, foolishly envied, can have no idea. We rejoice to see this annual emigration. The only person for whom there is no relief is the journalist. The autumn shines no holiday for him. He must be at his post, or not far from it, and it is not permitted to him to be out of the way of the newspaper. It is true that a wit in society declared that the dulness of a newspaper during the recess shows that it is conducted by gentlemen, and that they are away at country houses; but the public is not so gracious, and will have its newspapers done in the best manner while the readers are enjoying their indolence *in excelsis*. So we are at our work; but we have, we think, in this article shown that we know what we lose by our fidelity, and we wish everybody *bon voyage*. The world will go on very well though society is out of town.

We regret to announce that the accounts of Lord Clyde's health are again discouraging.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle will be closed on Monday, the 10th inst. They will be reopened, under the usual regulations, on and after Thursday, the 13th inst.

It is announced from Copenhagen that the young King of Greece will leave Denmark for Athens on the completion of the arrangements for the cession of the Ionian Islands.

A telegram from Lahore communicates the fact that Dost Mahomed had taken Herat by storm, assisted by treachery within and stratagem without. There seems to be no doubt of the death of the Dost, which event, however, did not take place until after the fall of the stronghold.

The annual assembly of the United Methodist Free Churches held its sittings in Rochdale last week. There was a more numerous gathering of representatives than on any previous occasion. The Rev. John Guttridge was elected president. The Rev. Joseph Coleman and Mr. John Benson were appointed Connexional secretaries.

The presence of the Channel Fleet in the Firth of Forth has been a source of much enjoyment to the inhabitants of Leith and Edinburgh. On Tuesday the Warrior was converted into a pleasure-boat, and took a large party of the *élite* of the Scotch metropolis on a trip down the estuary. There were pleasant entertainments on board, dancing, music, and an elegant lunch. In the evening a banquet was given to the officers of the fleet by the city of Edinburgh, which was numerously attended. A ball in the Assembly Rooms followed. The fleet left Leeds, for the north of Scotland, at five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

THE COURT.

The Queen remains at Osborne, in good health. Her Majesty, accompanied by the junior members of the Royal family, will embark at Woolwich for Germany on Tuesday next. The Royal steam-yacht Fairy will arrive off the Dockyard to-day (Saturday), to be in readiness to convey her Majesty from Woolwich to Greenhithe, where the Victoria and Albert Royal yacht will be moored. The Queen will pass the night on board this vessel, and sail early on Wednesday morning for Antwerp.

The Duke of Newcastle and Earl Russell have visited Osborne and had audiences of her Majesty within the past few days.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Whippingham Church. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred landed in Cowes Roads this afternoon, from her Majesty's ship Racoon, and arrived at Osborne, attended by Major Cowell.

The Queen and the members of the Royal family have taken daily riding and walking exercise in the vicinity of Osborne during the week.

Prince Alfred arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday in her Majesty's steam-yacht Fairy, accompanied by Major Cowell, R.E. His Royal Highness had arrived from Osborne expressly to attend the funeral of a seaman-gunner, late belonging to the Racoon (the Prince's ship), named William Keyer, aged twenty-two years, who was killed by falling from the foretop of the Racoon on the 31st of July. On the Fairy arriving in the harbour, the Prince went on board the Enchantress, and paid his respects to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey and Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat have succeeded Lord Alfred Paget and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge as Equerries to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Coke and Captain Grey, arrived at Marlborough House on Saturday afternoon, from Osborne.

The Prince and Princess attended Divine service on Sunday morning at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Hon. Mrs. Coke and Major Teesdale were in attendance. Later in the day their Royal Highnesses received a visit from the Duke of Cambridge, and subsequently took a drive in an open carriage. The Princess had complained of langour during the day, and in the evening her Royal Highness was so unwell that it was considered absolutely necessary that her Royal Highness should forego the pleasure of accompanying her illustrious consort on his visit to Halifax.

The Prince left town on Monday for Halifax. His Royal Highness was attended by Lieutenant-General Knollys and Major Teesdale. At Halifax the Prince was met by Mr. Crossley, Mayor of the borough, who attended his Royal Highness to his private residence, Manor Heath, and subsequently conducted the Prince through several of the important establishments which abound in this industrial neighbourhood.

On Tuesday the Prince officiated at the opening of the New Townhall in Halifax, and returned to town the same evening.

On Wednesday the Prince and Princess left town for Studley Royal, the seat of the Earl and Countess De Grey, near Ripon. The progress northwards would depend on the health of the Princess; but it was expected their Royal Highnesses would reach the palace of Holyrood on Thursday evening; and, passing the following day in the Scottish capital, continue their journey to Abergeldie this day (Saturday).

Mr. Joseph Wyon has had the honour of sittings from the Princess of Wales for a model to be executed for the city of London.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge returned to Gloucester House on Saturday from Goodwood. His Royal Highness has been the guest of his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, at Molecomb, and of the Duke of Richmond, at Goodwood, during his absence from town.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador and the Countess Bernstorff returned to town from Brighton on Saturday last, and have since left London for Carlsbad.

His Excellency the Italian Minister has left town on a tour in Germany.

Mdme. Musurus and family have left the residence of the Turkish Embassy for St. Leonards-on-Sea, where they have taken a residence for a few weeks. His Excellency remains in town.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, who arrived in town on Saturday from Goodwood, have since left, on a visit to Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, at Wortley Hall, Yorkshire.

The Duchess of St. Albans, and Viscount Falkland and Lady Diana Beauclerk, have left town on a visit *to* Lady Molesworth, at her seat, Pencarrow, in Cornwall.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, who arrived in town at the latter end of last week from the Continent, have since left for Bowood.

The Marchioness of Exeter has arrived in town from a tour in Germany. The noble Marquis is confined to his residence in Grosvenor-square by indisposition.

Earl Cowley has arrived at Montagu House from the British Embassy in Paris, in order to be present at the marriage of Viscount Dangan, his eldest son, with Miss Piers Williams.

Earl Granville has left town on a tour of visits in the north.

The Earl and Countess of Mount-Edgcumbe have left Grosvenor-street for their seat, Mount Edgecumbe, in Devonshire.

The Earl and Countess of Devon and Lady Agnes Courtenay left town a few days since on a Continental tour.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone have left town for Hawarden Castle, Chester.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have left Grosvenor-gate for Hughendon Manor, Bucks.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Viscount Marsham, eldest son of the Earl of Romney, with Lady Constance Hastings, youngest daughter of the late Marquis of Hastings and sister of the present Peer, took place on Thursday se'nnight at Castle Donington, where the event was celebrated with great rejoicings.—The marriage of Lord Alexander Gordon Lennox with Miss Towneley, daughter of Lady Caroline Towneley, took place in London on Thursday last.—The marriage of Viscount Dangan, eldest son of Earl Cowley, with Miss Piers Williams, takes place at St. George's, Hanover-square, this day (Saturday).

It is said that Prince Louis of Hesse has bought the arsenal at Mayence, to convert it into a palace. The view from the windows over the Rhine is a most beautiful one.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Alfred Seaman Kindred as Consul at Belize for the Emperor of Austria, and of M. Gustav A. Beling as Consul in Lower Canada, to reside at Quebec, for the Free city of Bremen.

A Parliamentary return states that there have been seventeen ships wrecked on the Goodwin Sands, occasioning loss of life, during the last twelve years, ending December, 1862.

A fire has just devastated a portion of the château of Horzgowitz (Austrian Bohemia), belonging to the Elector of Hesse. The Prince had been for some weeks residing on the property, and directed in person the operations of those engaged in getting the fire under.

By the last Brazil mail we learn that Mr. Elliot, the British Minister at Rio, had demanded and received passports for himself and Legation, but had not left Rio.

A letter from Catania mentions that Mount Etna broke out in eruption on the 7th ult., but subsided again the same day. There was a heavy fall of sand in Catania, with loud noises and a good deal of smoke.

The Head Master of Harrow School has ordered that the side trousers pockets of his pupils shall be dispensed with, his reason for the prohibition being that the boys continually had their hands in those pockets, and thereby contracted a lounging and stooping habit.

On Wednesday a satisfactory harbour trial was made at Limehouse with a new life-boat belonging to the National Life-boat Institution, and intended for Hastings. She is thirty-six feet long and eight feet wide, and rows twelve oars, double-banked. The life-boat was forwarded by the institution on the following day to Hastings, to replace a smaller one, which was deemed less suitable for the locality. A free conveyance was, as usual, given to the new and old life-boats and their transporting carriages by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company over their line.

Digitized by Google

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO HALIFAX.

IT has not been unusual, when an important town in the provinces has erected some public municipal building, to seek to give its inauguration the sanction of the presence of Royalty. The Queen has on more than one occasion presided over such ceremonials; and it is not surprising that the Prince of Wales should, during the sort of viceregency which he at present exercises in such matters, be called upon to fulfil like functions. The ancient borough of Halifax, having built a new Townhall, invited the Prince and Princess of Wales to grace with their presence the formal opening of the building. This invitation was accepted, and Tuesday last was appointed for a demonstration in which it was believed the whole of the West Riding of Yorkshire would be fully represented in the persons who would compose a large assemblage of visitors to Halifax. The authorities of the town, acting under the influence of a popular impulse, as well as under their own sense of what was due to an occasion of this kind, spared no trouble nor any reasonable expense in preparations for the event. Artists and decorators were brought from town, and to them mainly were intrusted the construction, in front of the Townhall, of a triumphal arch and a temporary corridor, flanked by handsome balconies and a range of banners dependent from lofty staffs; while festoons of artificial flowers, Prince of Wales plumes, mottoes, and devices, were disposed about in every available position. The streets in the vicinity of the Townhall were also decorated in a similar manner, and notably that portion of them which lead from the railway station into the town. The programme of the proceedings had been so arranged that the procession, would necessarily pass through almost every part of the town; and, consequently, stands of seats were built up in all directions, while all the houses along the route were made available for sightseeing. Whether by chance or design, it occurred that there had been elected Mayor of the borough for this year John Crossley, Esq., who is one of the wealthiest manufacturers in Halifax, and the possessor of a truly magnificent residence, furnished in the most complete and tasteful manner, and situated within a short distance of the town itself. Here there was a residence provided without difficulty for the Prince and Princess; and, in passing, it may be said, once for all, that the duties of a host were performed by the Mayor with the liberality and success which might be expected from a combination of all the appliances which wealth and taste could bring together. Everything was thus prepared for a worthy reception of the Royal visitors, and Halifax awaited with pleased anxiety the conferring upon it the honour of being the first town in Yorkshire which the Prince and Princess of Wales have visited. Partaking of that feeling which characterised London on the 10th of March last, the greatest part of the enthusiasm of the inhabitants, of all ranks and classes, was evidently turned towards the Princess of Wales. Without any impeachment of loyalty to the Prince, it was evident that his presence was at least the second consideration. It would be difficult, therefore, to describe the disappointment, deepening into positive anger, which was aroused in Halifax when, on Sunday afternoon, it was announced that the state of the Princess's health would not allow of her undergoing the fatigue necessarily attendant on such an occasion. Wide, deep, and, at times, almost threatening was the sense of defeated expectation which prevailed, and there were mutterings about the probability of a reception being given to the Prince when he came alone which would have been anything but loyal. One effect was palpable on Monday, and that was, that, whereas numbers of persons were expected to come into Halifax from the towns and district within fifty or sixty miles, after the first two or three special trains arrived in the morning, which were pretty full, comparatively few persons came in those that followed during the day. On the whole, however, by the afternoon, good-humour had been restored, and as many persons as could crowd themselves into the streets abutting on the railway station, and in the line leading to the Mayor's residence, began to assemble as early as midday. The hour fixed for the arrival of the Prince was three o'clock. Some time before that hour a battery of volunteer artillery, four troops of the 2nd West York Yeomanry Cavalry (a remarkably fine and well-trained body of horsemen), drew up in the courtyard of the station, and a strong detachment of the Halifax Rifle Volunteers were disposed on the platform within to act as a guard of honour. In due course, the Mayor, Aldermen, councillors, and other officials of the borough, dressed in robes of divers colours, and looking very fine, as the story-book says, came upon the scene, and ranged themselves upon the arrival platform. Curiously enough, in a town which is celebrated for its carpet manufacture, not even the conventional strip of red drugget which is usually spread for Royal footsteps when they tread the platforms of railway stations, was spread on this occasion, nor was any attempt made to decorate the station. On the extreme point of the range of lofty hills which look down upon the valley in which Halifax is so picturesquely situated, and which is called the "Beacon Hill," a battery of heavy artillery had been stationed. While the persons assembled were awaiting the arrival of the Prince, two ordinary trains ran into the station. For some reason or other the last of the two was mistaken for the Royal train, and as it glided up to the platform the Mayor and his satellites hastened towards the central carriage, the guard of honour presented arms, and the battery on the Beacon Hill thundered out a Royal salute. These proceedings first astonished and then infinitely amused the somewhat rough occupants of the third-class carriages, of which the train principally consisted, and who, thinking that after such honours had been paid them they were entitled to see the "soight," manifested an inclination to remain on the platform; but they were soon disabused of any such notion, and were politely but peremptorily shown the "way out" by a detachment of the A division of the metropolitan police, which was on duty in that spot. Presently, but after the Royal salute was over, the Prince arrived, was hastily greeted by the Corporation, glided rapidly through the door to the courtyard of the station, and was driven away to his place of destination for the night almost before any of the spectators could catch a glimpse of him or satisfy themselves by ocular evidence that the Princess was really not with him; for there had been rumours that her Royal Highness would come, after all. Subsequently, the Prince drove through parts of the town, and visited several of the principal manufactories. He was serenaded in the evening by a picked band of singers, and a guard of honour of volunteers kept watch around the house during the night.

It has been shown that something more than a damp had been cast on the prospects of the demonstration by the news that the Princess would be absent; but the damp soon ceased to be metaphorical, and became intensely real. In fact, about ten o'clock rain set in, and all through the night and until ten o'clock the next morning it poured down in such torrents as may be expected in a valley surrounded by such rain-conductors as lofty hills. Under any circumstance this would have proved a serious drawback to the festivities of the day; but, in the present instance, it threatened to mar the most special and characteristic feature of the demonstration, and one which is peculiar to Yorkshire and to the North of England generally. There is in Halifax a large area open to the sky but surrounded by corridors and galleries, which was formerly much and is now a little used as an "exchange" for the merchants and manufacturers of the town. It is called the "Piecehall;" and there it was proposed to assemble no less than 16,000 Sunday-school scholars of the town and districts adjacent, who, in combination with a large number of vocalists and instrumentalists, were to sing several hymns and the "Hallelujah Chorus" before the Prince. The terrible downcome of rain threatened to put a stop to this, as it could hardly have been reasonable to expect that a number of persons, including a large proportion of children of various ages, could stand beneath such a pitiless pelting as they would have had to encounter for more than three hours. However, at ten o'clock the rain diminished from its waterspout character into something which could be tolerably well resisted by umbrellas, and the "scholars" duly marched into the "Piecehall" and took up their appointed stations, where, hiding themselves, literally and in the strictest sense of the term, under umbrellas, they sung two or three hymns and patiently awaited the arrival of the Prince. The effect of the weather elsewhere was visible in the comparatively sparse gathering of people in the streets and in the empty condition of the stands and seats which had been erected, most notably in the thrice-privileged balconies around and about the Townhall, which were so desolate in appearance that, in order to make up a show in them, persons from the streets were invited to enter them and occupy the melancholy vacancies in the seats. Things at this time looked sad and dreary enough, it must be confessed. In due course, however, the Prince, whose experience of wet weather is tolerably extensive, accompanied by the prescribed procession, made the circuit set down for him, visited the "People's Park," drew up in his carriage in the Piecehall, and, under the influence of a shower rather more gentle than heretofore, listened to the vocalisation of the 16,000 scholars and accepted an address from them. Thence his Royal Highness proceeded to examine a church erected by Mr. Akroyd, one of the magnates of the town, which is a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture, and afterwards, by a circuitous route, reached the Townhall. By this time the rain had ceased, and although everyone, specially and particularly, including the Prince, was damp and dishevelled, if not wet, things brightened up a little. The crowd grew thicker, and the shouts of welcome and congratulation were continuous and hearty, and by the time that the alternate point of the ceremonial was attained, the sense of failure which had previously prevailed diminished. In the "hall," strictly so called, of the corporate building which was then to be inaugurated, and which is a small but very tasteful and elegant room, the élite of the inhabitants of the town and district were assembled. The Prince, attended by his suite, took his place on a dais, and the Mayor and Corporation, the members for the West Riding of Yorkshire and Halifax, and other local functionaries, ranged themselves semi-circularly before him. The National Anthem and the Danish National Anthem were sung by a trained choir; the Bishop of Ripon delivered a speech and appropriate form of prayer; an address was presented and replied to by the Prince; and his Royal Highness declared formally that the "Hall was opened." Immediately afterwards the Prince proceeded to a balcony erected over the portico of the building and there made a similar proclamation to the outside assemblage; and the ceremony and the festival, which will mark an epoch in the history of Halifax, and which was to have been the joy and delight of its inhabitants and those of the West Riding, but which was marred and maimed by circumstances over which those who planned and carried it into execution had no control, were practically over; for, although the town was illuminated at night, and the Mayor feasted the distinguished personages who had assembled on the occasion and were not immediately attached to the Prince's suite, yet, with the departure of his Royal Highness for London at three o'clock, the main interest of the day subsided.

MANOR HEATH, NEAR HALIFAX.

At page 129 we engrave a picture of Manor Heath, the residence of John Crossley, Esq., Mayor of Halifax, in which his Royal Highness was the guest of the chief magistrate during his recent visit to the borough to preside over the ceremonial of opening the new Townhall. The house is situated about a mile from Halifax, and stands in a handsome and well-arranged domain and beautifully laid-out gardens. It was erected from the designs of Mr. Alfred Smith, of the Adelphi, one of the architects of the Army and Navy Club, Pall-mall. Mr. Smith's designs were chosen by Mr. Crossley from competitive drawings, all in the Italian style, of six selected architects. Eventually, at the request of Mr. Crossley, the design was altered to the Gothic, and in that style the mansion was built. While the peculiar features of this style have been accurately preserved, they have been adapted to house architecture, and the mansion has nothing ecclesiastical about it, but looks like a comfortable, while it is a handsome, and indeed an elegant, gentleman's residence. The furniture and decorations of the interior are in strict keeping with the architectural style; and the general effect is one of solid but tasteful magnificence.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The foundation-stone of the new wing in connection with the Sailors' Home, Well-street, was laid by Lord Palmerston on Tuesday.

The Duke of Cambridge was elected a Fishmonger last Saturday, and his freedom was presented to him in a gold box. He was afterwards entertained at a dinner by that company.

The Maharanee Jendan Kower, the widow of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh and the mother of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, died last Saturday, at Abingdon House, Kensington.

The governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, it is stated, have definitively arranged for the purchase of the proposed site at Stangate, on the bank of the Thames, adjoining Westminster Bridge, for £95,000.

It is stated that the directors of the Alexandra Park Company have arranged with Messrs. Kelk and Lucas for the reconstruction, on an improved design, of the Exhibition building of 1862, on Muswell-hill.

To the many benevolent schemes with which London abounds another has been added. It is announced that an early date a prize-show of costermongers' donkeys will be held, with a view to the encouragement of humane owners among the poor and the well-being of that useful and too often misused animal.

Some thousands of people assembled on Sunday afternoon on Blackheath to assent to expressions of sympathy with the cause of Poland. Several resolutions were adopted, all breathing a spirit of resistance to Russia and looking to the sword alone as a means of freeing Poland. An attempt to abuse the Emperor of the French was promptly put down by the meeting itself.

A large number of persons assembled yesterday week on Blackfriars Bridge to witness the driving of the first pile for the construction of the temporary wooden bridge across the Thames, for the conveyance of foot passengers during the building of the new bridge. The site chosen for the erection of the bridge is from the steps between the works of the railway bridge and Blackfriars Bridge on the south side, to the steam-boat pier on the Middlesex side of the river.

The idea of a new street from Charing-cross to the Thames embankment, which was the subject of so much controversy some time ago, is not abandoned. Some members of the Metropolitan Board of Works proposed at their meeting yesterday week that plans for the new street should be prepared. A conversation ensued, which ended in the adoption of a suggestion made by the chairman that the whole subject of the approaches to the embankment should be referred to the Embankment Committee.

A meeting of gentlemen, for the most part connected with the Australian colonies, was held yesterday week, in Willis's Rooms, to protest against the conclusions arrived at in the report of the commission on transportation, which recommended the transmission of convicts to Western Australia. Sir Charles Nicholson was in the chair, and he, as well as the other speakers, strongly objected to the suggestions of the report, and urged that they would lead to great irritation, discontent, and disaffection in the other Australian colonies. Resolutions embodying these sentiments were agreed to.

Last week the births of 1941 children—1007 boys and 934 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1810.——A high rate of mortality prevailed in London last week. In the four weeks that ended July 25 they were successively 1187, 1287, 1364, 1452. In the week that ended last Saturday they rose to 1514. The average number of deaths in ten corresponding weeks—viz., the thirty-first week in each of the years 1853-62—is, with a correction for increase of population, 1284. Scarlatina appears to be increasing. It was fatal in 87 and 110 cases in the two previous weeks, and last week in 122. The deaths from diarrhœa and cholera were 217, and were not quite so numerous as in the previous week.

A festival of Oddfellows took place at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday. The metropolitan lodges connected with the Manchester Unity assembled in large numbers, which were swelled by a considerable arrival of provincial members. The entertainments provided were much relished and enjoyed to a late hour.——The new station at Sydenham Hill, on the London, Chatham, and Dover line, was opened for traffic last Saturday. It is close to the mouth of the tunnel which runs near to the north end of the Crystal Palace, and will be found a great convenience for passengers from Brixton, Stockwell, and the neighbourhood of the Elephant and Castle.——The fifth annual drawing for prizes of the Crystal Palace Art-Union took place at the Crystal Palace on Thursday week—Dr. Doran, F.S.A., occupying the chair. It is said that the position and prospects of the institution have never been in a more satisfactory condition.

On Monday the Earl of Shaftesbury presided at a meeting of the friends of the Metropolitan Home for Cripples, on the occasion of the opening of the new premises, Northumberland House, Marylebone-road. The report stated that the cost of removing the Cripples' Home, with its female refuge and public laundry, from Hill-street, Dorset square, to Northumberland House, would be £3000. There are sixty-eight inmates, forty-eight of whom are cripples, the remainder being strong, active girls employed in household and laundry work to fit them for domestic servants. The inmates, by means of the seaside fund, are sent in the summer to Sandgate. The nursery will not be transferred to the new premises. Resolutions in favour of a further promotion of the objects of the institution were proposed and spoken to by the chairman, Viscount Raynham, Mr. Hanbury, M.P.; the Revs. C. P. Eyre, J. Keeling; Messrs. Haldane, Maxwell, and others.

On Wednesday the members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, of which her Majesty is the patron, entertained Mr. Tite, M.P., at dinner at the Trafalgar, at Greenwich, on the occasion of his retiring from the office of president, which he had held for two years. Professor Donaldson acted as chairman; and the company was made up of all the more distinguished members of the profession in the metropolis and other parts of the kingdom, including Mr. Gilbert Scott, Mr. Charles Barry, Mr. Penrose, Mr. Pennethorne, Mr. F. P. Cockerell, Mr. P. Hardwick, Mr. S. Smirke, Mr. Owen Jones, Mr. Crace, Mr. Ashpitel, Mr. J. Fergusson, Mr. B. Ferrey, and many other architects and persons of note. All the "styles," indeed, may be said to have been represented on the occasion. The Lord Mayor was likewise present; as were also Mr. Hawkshaw, president of the Institute of Civil Engineers; and Mr. Thwaites, chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

LAW AND POLICE.—The case of "Braun (Swynfen) v. Kennedy" was decided yesterday week. A short time ago a bill was filed in the Court of Rolls to set aside a deed by which the plaintiff had bound herself to pay the defendant £20,000 for his services as counsel in the celebrated Swynfen trials. It had been previously held that the defendant could not legally enforce any claim for services rendered as a barrister, and the present application was made to set aside the deed in question. Mr. Kennedy opposed the bill in person; but the Master of the Rolls held that the deed had been obtained by undue influence, and ordered it to be cancelled.

A discovery of gold coins (rose nobles) has been made in the precincts of Westminster Abbey. A labourer was brought before Mr. Arnold yesterday week on the charge of having disposed of a number of gold coins which he found in the groin of an arch in the cloisters he was employed to pull down. The man appears to have believed he was entitled to keep the coins, and he generously admitted his fellow-workmen to a share of the profits. After hearing the facts, the magistrate liberated the man on his own recognisance to come up again on Tuesday, when the case was dismissed, Mr. Arnold being of opinion that he had no jurisdiction.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE AT SHEFFIELD.

ON Thursday week, the preparatory committees having been completed, the Conference proper was opened at nine o'clock with the usual devotional exercises. The first business was the filling up of vacancies which have occurred in the legal hundred of ministers, or the Conference proper. There were seven such vacancies to be supplied this year; five by seniority, and two by nomination. The five elected from among ministers qualified by years of service were the Revs. Joseph Floyd, vice Corbett Cooke; Amos Learoyd, vice Robert Day; H. B. Trethewey, vice John Hobson; W. Blythway, vice — Rayner; and C. Haydon, vice Joseph Stinson. The first elected by nomination was the Rev. W. B. Boyce, vice W. Ash, whose claims to the honour were suggested by Dr. Hoole, as resting on lengthened and valuable services, chiefly in Australia. As a second nominee, in the room of the Rev. Roger Moor, the Rev. Thomas Jackson presented the Rev. B. B. Waddy. Dr. Rule then asked for votes in favour of the Rev. David Hay, as a laborious pastor, and eminent for his services during the Lancashire distress; and Dr. Osborn nominated the Rev. W. B. Pope, on the ground of personal and ministerial excellence, and of eminent literary attainments and labours. The votes recorded were—D. Hay, 54; W. B. Pope, 71; B. B. Waddy, 117. These elections were all duly confirmed. The President of the Conference was next elected. The Rev. W. L. Thornton and Dr. Osborn each had a large and earnest band of supporters. The voting gave Dr. Osborn the presidency of the Conference. The votes were—Dr. Osborn, 129; Mr. Thornton, 122; Mr. Shaw, 64. In handing over the seal of the Conference, Mr. Wesley's Bible, and other insignia of office to his successor, the ex-President (Rev. C. Prest) referred to his co-entrance into the ministry thirty years ago, and his association in it since, with Dr. Osborn: and spoke in the highest terms of his preaching, his abilities, and faithful defence and development of Methodist polity. Dr. Osborn made an address in reply on taking the chair of the Conference. The Rev. Mr. Farrar was then elected secretary of the Conference, and the Rev. Luke H. Wiseman one of the official letter-writers.

The first business after the devotional services on Friday was to accept, with thanks, a new chapel built by Mr. Thomas Hazlehurst, at a cost of £2500, in the Runcorn circuit. The address of the Irish Conference was presented by the Rev. H. Price; after which the Rev. R. Wallace addressed the Conference on the state of Methodism in Ireland. There was a considerable diminution in the number of members this year, owing to the hindrance they had to contend with. There was, however, abundant reason for thankfulness. While Popery had lost two millions of members since 1834, the Established Church 150,000, and the Presbyterians an equal number, Methodism had increased. They had now 1800 chapels or preaching-rooms in Ireland, eighty or ninety day schools, and were making arrangements for a first-class educational establishment, where the sons of ministers and others could be trained. The Revs. Dr. Rule, W. D. Boyce, and M. C. Taylor were deputed to prepare an answer to the Irish address. On the presentation of the French address, the Rev. James Hocart, President of the French Conference, adverted to the small increase of Methodism in France and the difficulties which beset the Ministry and Church there. He spoke cheerfully of the spread of religion in Italy, and urged that though the French Conference had great expenses to provide for in connection with the Corsican and other missions, none of them should be abandoned. Methodism, he maintained, was essential in France, and he trusted France would not be forgotten in the jubilee year of the Methodist Missionary Society. The Rev. W. Gibson adverted to the progress of the English mission in Paris; and the President hoped that the improved missions in France and Italy would be maintained, feeling convinced that there was a great work for Methodism to accomplish on the Continent. The Revs. G. Scott, W. Arthur, and F. Greaves were appointed to prepare an answer to the French address. After the reading of the Australian Conference address, the Rev. W. Butters, the representative of that Conference, spoke of its loyal attachment to Wesleyan polity. An invitation was read from Bradford to the Conference to hold its next sittings in that town, Bradford agreeing to provide accommodation for four hundred ministers. The invitation was cordially accepted. The Conference next entered upon the inquiry with regard to admitting the ministerial probationers.

On Sunday the pulpits of all the Methodist chapels in the Sheffield, Chesterfield, Rotherham, Wath, Doncaster, Barnsley, Retford, and Worksop circuits were occupied by ministers attending the Conference. In the Conference Chapel, at seven o'clock a.m., the Rev. B. B. Waddy preached, and the Rev. Benjamin Gregory at Norfolk-street at the same hour. The attendance was good. The most important service of the day was the official sermon by the ex-president (the Rev. Charles Prest), in Carver-street Chapel, at half-past ten. There was an overflowing congregation, including the President, who occupied his official seat on the platform, and who was supported on his right and left by several ex-presidents and other ministers. The secretary of the Conference (the Rev. John Farrar) read the Liturgy. The 27th and 28th verses of the twelfth chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews formed the text. Some of the evening services in Sheffield were very largely attended, especially those conducted by the Rev. John Rattenbury, Carver-street; the Rev. Luke Tyerman, in Brunswick; and the Rev. W. M. Punshon, in Ebenezer.

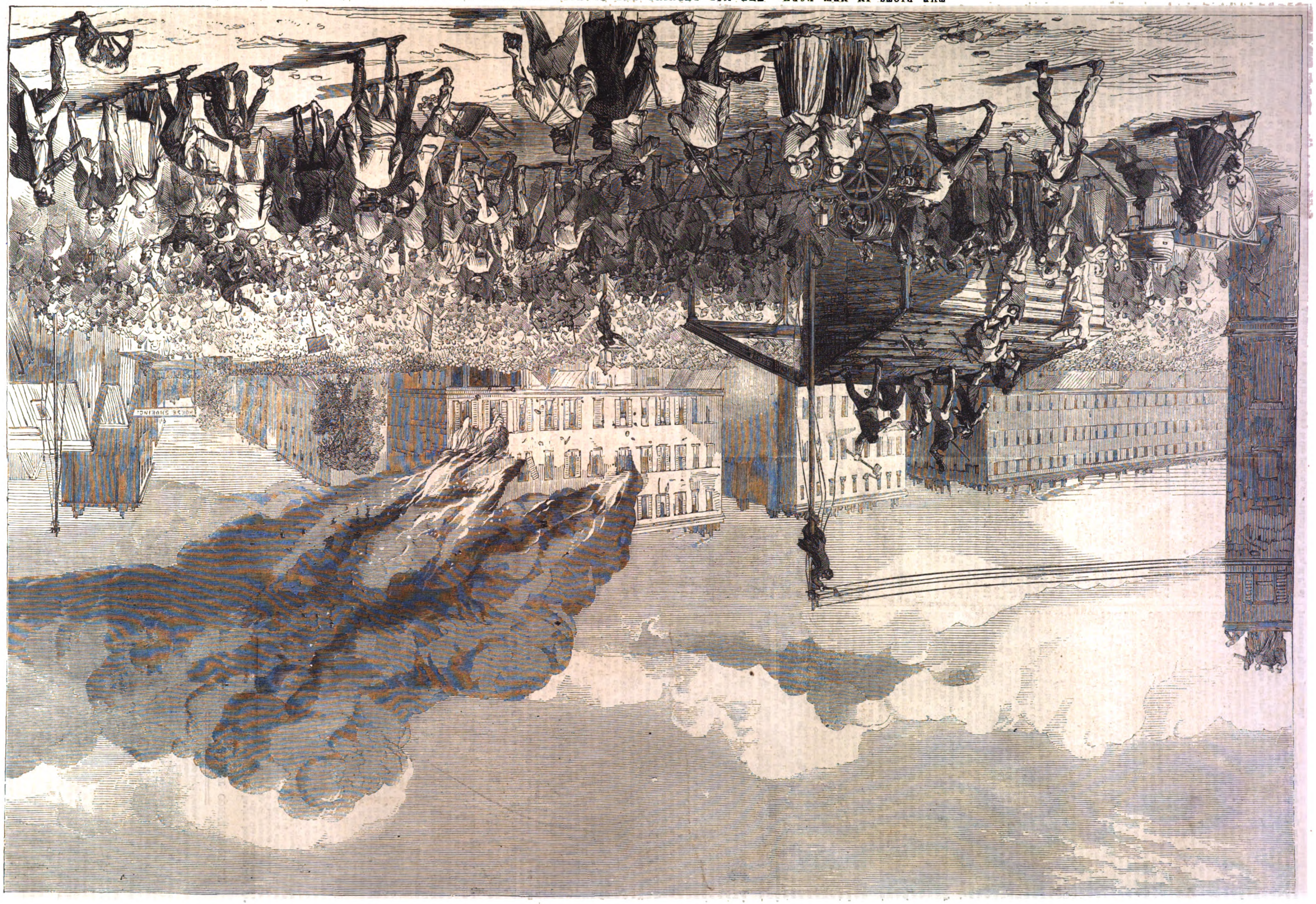
On Monday the reading of the obituaries of deceased ministers was continued, the memoirs being those of the late Revs. T. F. Tranmer, John Gannel, and Robert Bruce. The Conference then proceeded with the inquiry, "Are there any objections to any of our ministers or preachers on trial?" which occupied the remainder of the session, and was not concluded when the adjournment took place. Public examinations of candidates for the ministry, preparatory to their ordination, were conducted in the evening in the Carver-street Chapel by the president of the Conference; in Norfolk-street Chapel, by the ex-president and Dr. Waddy; and in the Wesleyan Chapel, Rotherham, by the Revs. John Rattenbury and Francis A. West.

On Tuesday the Rev. John Bedford read the "record of previous acts." Several committees were appointed, one of which was directed to examine, and, if needful, to report upon, cases in which the conditions of the Chapel Committee had not been complied with in the erection or enlargement of chapels and schools. Disciplinary inquiries and proceedings next occupied the Conference. After this the candidates for ordination were examined in theology by Dr. Hannah. It was then unanimously agreed that the whole number (fifty-seven) should be received as ministers in full connection with the Conference, into which the president welcomed them in an affectionate address. The business of the day closed with the inquiry, "What ministers retire from active service and become supernumeraries?" The following ministers received the requested permission:—Revs. Edward Lightwood (for one year), Jacob Stanley, William H. Clarkson, Richard Haddy, Thomas Collins, Aquila Barber, William Henley, John Osborn, George B. Macdonald, George Jackson, Alfred J. French, B.A. (one year), Samuel Broadbent, George Ranyell, Abel Dernaley, John A. Faull, Isaac Keeling, James Catton, Charles Hawthorn, William D. Goy, Robert Lyon, Thomas Denham, John W. Cotton, Samuel Broadbent, and Matthew Cranswick (for one year). It was agreed that a special letter should be addressed to the Rev. Isaac Keeling (an ex-president), expressing the high esteem in which the Conference held his character and services during the fifty-two years of his ministry. It was also agreed that a kindly letter should be sent to each of the ministers now becoming supernumeraries, and not present at the Conference.

On Wednesday morning the ordination service took place in the Brunswick Chapel, Sheffield. There were present a large number of the members of Conference, and a densely crowded congregation. The president opened the service with the 704th Hymn, after which Dr. Hannah prayed. The president then read the ordination service used by the Wesleyan Methodists. It consists of the greater portion of the Church of England form "for the ordering of priests," a few extracts from that "for the ordering of deacons," with some additions, and adapted throughout to Methodist usages. At one part, the whole congregation was invited to engage for a few minutes in silent prayer for the Divine blessing. Ordination was administered by the imposition of hands, in which the president, the secretary, and the ex-president took part, assisted by the Revs. Thomas Jackson, Dr. Hannah, John Bowers, Dr. Waddy, William Shaw, John Rattenbury, Francis A. West, and others. After a hymn and prayers, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to the newly-ordained ministers by the president. The ex-president (Rev. C. Prest) then delivered the charge. It consisted of an exposition and enforcement, seriatim, of the several matters respecting which the candidates had made answer in the course of the ordination services; and closed with some plainly-worded counsels to the young ministers, and with fervent commendation of them to the Divine blessing. The Doxology was then sung, and the benediction pronounced by the president.

Digitized by Google

THE RIOTS IN NEW YORK: THE MOB BURNING THE PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE.—SEE PAGE 142.



Digitized by Google

Archæological Institute of Great Britain & Ireland

YARD OF ANCIENT HOSTELRY.

LEYBOURNE CASTLE

LEYBOURNE CHURCH

MONTH'S MEETING

QUINTAIN AT OTTEHAM

ROCHESTER IVY. 1863

FOUNTAIN AT MALLING ABBEY.

T. Sulman, del.

MALLING ABBEY

St LEONARD'S TOWER

W. Jackson, sc.

PROFR WILLIS & PARTY IN THE CRYPT OF ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL

Digitized by Google

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The recent frightful catastrophe at Aston Park, Birmingham, through which a poor, pregnant woman, calling herself "The Female Blondin," lost her life while attitudinising on the high rope, has, as our readers know, elicited from her Majesty the Queen a most dignified and pathetic letter of remonstrance, addressed to the Mayor of Birmingham. The Queen's womanly sympathy for the sufferer, and her indignant horror at the heartlessness of the audience, who remained dancing, drinking, and singing in the park for hours after the accident, are most forcibly expressed. The Mayor has replied to the Royal missive as Mayors are wont to do—namely, in acquiescent generalities. Mr. Charles Sturge pleads that he is very sorry, that the performance of "The Female Blondin" took place without his knowledge; and, in conclusion, he gives vent to a hope that the Legislature will, ere long, at once and for ever put a stop to these degrading, dangerous, and demoralising exhibitions.

It is a very old saying that people are not to be made virtuous by Act of Parliament. By a parity of reasoning, it may gravely be doubted whether any legislative measure would definitively abrogate exhibitions of foolhardiness for gain. We will assume the Government, coerced by an unanimous feeling of disgust and terror, to bring in a bill prohibiting dancing, running, or vaulting on the high rope, tight or slack. Nay, for additional security, we will throw the low rope in. The bill passes (we still assume) both Houses; and becomes law. Well; what next, and next? To-morrow there may arrive from America a wonderful mountebank who, head downwards, walks on the ceiling of a theatre, as Sands actually did. He succeeds. Crowds of imitators start up to emulate him; one, two, three of them are killed. Straight! an Act of Parliament to put down walking on the ceiling—and the Chinese conjurors, who throw knives at each other—and the acrobats in the street, who, poised on the *perche*, look in at our second-floor windows—and the professors of the flying trapèze—and the artists of the *volo del campanile* and the Venetian pyramid—and the Bedouin Arabs, who take double somersaults over groves of fixed bayonets. But our continued enumeration may awaken impatience. Why not pass one sweeping Act of Parliament to forbid each and every feat of strength and agility perilous to life and limb, and thus at once be rid of the race of mountebanks, posture-masters, and acrobats? Simply for this reason: we should also have to put down steeplechasing and ballooning; and even then we should never be free from the introduction of new inventions, not to be carried out without personal risk, but the possibility of which was not foreseen by the framers of the Act. The days of those who are to fly in the air or walk on the water may be yet to come; but if we crush them by anticipation we put manacles on art, and gyves on science.

There are two plain and palpable remedies, however, for the evils of which the public so justly complain. After the Royal reproof, it will be scarcely probable, we should think, for any managers of public gardens to have the bad taste to permit women to appear on the tight rope, or for any such gardens to be licensed by the magistrates without a distinct stipulation with the conductors that no "dangerous" or "demoralising" exhibitions are to take place. Another remedy is to confide discretionary powers to the police, and to allow them to decide on the comparative danger or safety of gymnastic feats. This plan is pursued all over the Continent, from Copenhagen to Constantinople, and works very well; but in the present temper of the British public, a proposition to curtail the powers of the police, instead of increasing them, would find the greater favour.

It is curiously worthy of remark, that while this tight-rope question was under discussion, a man-o'-war's man belonging to the Channel fleet, at Edinburgh, should have successfully performed a feat more reckless and adventurous than any attempted by the Leotards and Blondins. This man climbed to the topmost pinnacle of the Scott monument, and, without any stay or support, threw out his legs, waved his hat, gave three cheers, and descended in safety. A comrade, as adventurous, was about to follow his example, when he was prevented by the keeper of the monument. All this was seen by half-admiring, half-horrorstricken crowds in Princes-street, below. For a sailor to stand on the maintruck of a three-decker at a naval review, or when yards are manned, is by no means an uncommon occurrence; but this should be likewise among the things put down by law, if Parliament take action in the matter.

The Shakspeare Committee, which has now grown to goodly proportions, and is steadily receiving accessions of vice-presidents and members, held a meeting on Monday last at the French Gallery, which has been generously placed at its disposal by Mr. Gambart. Sir Richard Macdonald was in the chair, and the honorary secretaries, Messrs. Hepworth Dixon, Sterling Coyne, and J. O. Halliwell, were present. Among numerous other "representative" men, Mr. Holman Hunt, Mr. George Dawson, A.M., and M. Louis Gallait, the distinguished Belgian painter, were elected members; and three gentlemen—Messrs. Furnival, Colley Grattan, and E. Dicey—appointed, as qualified by their intimate relations with eminent literary men and admirers of Shakspeare in America, to endeavour to enlist Transatlantic sympathies for the objects of the memorial and celebration committee. The time for both is rapidly drawing on, and, with the long vacation imminent, it is essential that the public should be as soon as possible made acquainted with the general scheme decided upon by the committee. The form which the monument is eventually to take, and where it is to stand, must be considered at present as pure matters of speculation, and of even secondary importance. The first and most pressing need is to make the public fully aware that the organisation of the committee is complete, that the executive are in full working order, that trustees and treasurers have been appointed, and that Messrs. Coutts have undertaken to receive subscriptions. When the money begins to flow in, and a round sum has been secured, it will be time enough to discuss plans for the memorial.

Sir Richard Macdonald and Sir Charles Nicholson have undertaken to "work" the colonies; Messrs. Furnival, Grattan, and Dicey will, doubtless, do their very best with America; and we are bold enough to think that were our Transatlantic brethren at war with us (which Heaven forfend!), there would be found hundreds of Americans generous enough to subscribe to the Shakspeare fund. Furthermore, it behoves all influential Englishmen who are bent, during the approaching "fall," on Continental travel to indoctrinate all eminent foreigners with whom they may happen to be acquainted with the scope and purpose of the Shakspeare Committee.

Touching Continental travel, we are reminded of a certain pamphlet, written under the *nom de plume* of "Viator Verax," which is now in its third edition, and has created a decided "sensation." "Viator Verax" has travelled, it would seem, from Dan to Beersheba, and has found all barren. He, or she, discourses very pleasantly, and, in the main, sensibly on the discomforts of foreign travel, and on the extortion and uncleanliness prevalent in some foreign hotels. But "Viator Verax" has likewise disentombed from an old file of the *Times* a wonderful mare's-nest, which we feel bound to pick to pieces. We allude to the "nasty nice" suggestion that at many of the best hotels in Europe it is a common custom to bore "Judas holes" or "spy places" in the bedroom doors, to enable prurient foreigners to scrutinise English ladies who are practising the mysteries of the toilet.

As an old traveller, who for twenty years has been wandering up and down every corner of Europe, we do entreat the ladies of Great Britain to "get this nonsense out of their heads." It is a stupid, wicked calumny. So far from "Judas holes" being drilled through doors, we have found, scores of times in hotels abroad, that when bedrooms communicated one with the other—for many families prefer rooms *en suite*—the keyholes had been scrupulously plugged up to ensure privacy. Moreover, may we hint that foreigners arriving at the hostelries of their own countries are just as liable to be fatigued and just as anxious to get to rest as British tourists, and that they have something better to do at night than to enact the part of "Peeping Tom" while Lady Godiva is disrobing herself?

The only instance of a "Judas hole" abroad that ever came under our notice was, six weeks' since, in the post-carriage that took us over the Brenner Pass from Innspruck to Botzen, in the Tyrol, a distance of eighty miles. We travelled by night; and our sole companion, in a narrow coupé, was a very young and pretty lady, a total stranger to us. Although our travelling name happens to be Scipio Africanus, we were nervous. The lady felt no such qualms. She seemed to divine our uneasiness, and pointed significantly to a little glazed orifice in the *coupé* through which the *conducteur*, who sat in the *cabriolet* above, and *who had a lamp*, could see from time to time all that was going on in our padded cell. Now this was a "Judas hole" of which we conscientiously approved. It was a check on the rude or ungallant traveller, and if it were carried out in English railway trains we should hear of fewer scandalous outrages on ladies.

In every bushel of falsehood, however, there may be a grain of truth; and we apprehend that the "Judas hole" delusion, propagated by "Viator Verax," is based on the following very simple circumstance:—The great Continental hotels, which have frequently been palaces or mansions of the nobility, are intersected by numerous and dark corridors, the only means of giving a little light to which is by placing here and there a glazed fanlight high up in the wall above a bedroom door. But, be it observed, *chambermaids* are continually passing to and fro these corridors at all hours of the day and night, and should any English lady really suffer from the apprehension that some impertinent foreigner is standing on tiptoe on a stool outside her door in order to pry into her room, nothing would be easier than for her to mount on a couple of chairs or a chest of drawers and pin a shawl over the much-dreaded fanlight, which in hotels of recent construction does not exist at all.

Those who are desirous of forming a definite idea of Oriental magnificence in its most ornate and elaborate form would do well to visit the great porcelain and crystal showrooms of Mr. Henry Greene, in King William-street and Cannon-street, where for some days past has been submitted to private view a sumptuous suite of chandeliers manufactured for his Highness the Nizam, and destined for the palace of that mysterious potentate at Hyderabad. The chandeliers are of colossal dimensions, eight in number, tinted in the most gorgeous hues, and will cost something like a thousand pounds apiece. Only imagine a nautch of bayadères in the Nizam's great saloon, hundreds of wax-lights blazing in the chandeliers, which will be again reflected in numbers of pier-glasses! And not one Englishman in a million has ever seen the Nizam, or knows what kind of a palace he has at Hyderabad!

Fashion in Paris, ordinarily frivolous, has suddenly become historical. We have heard of bonnets *à l'insurrection Polonaise* trimmed with *dentelles aux traités de Vienne*, worn, consistently enough, *en lambeaux*—in rags; but the latest novelty for ladies is the *cravate à la Steinkirk*, a muslin neckhandkerchief tied in a large, loose bow beneath the chin, in perpetual remembrance of the French Garde Royale at the battle of Steinkirk, who rushed to battle in such hot haste as to be unable to give due Brummellian symmetry to the fit of their neckcloths. *Vanité! où vas-tu te nicher?*

THE FARM.

Cattle shows have come so thick of late that it is almost impossible to chronicle them. At Boston, where £566 was taken in shillings at the gate, Lady Pigot's trio all took firsts. The Messrs. Dudding did well with their bulls, and Mr. Torr was first in the yearling bull class with his Grand Royal, by Booth Royal, dam by Baron Warlaby. Augur won the blood-sire prize, and Mr. Pishey Snaith's seven weeks' chestnut foal by Father of the Turf beat a field of some thirty hunting foals. At Bridlington Messrs. Borton, Stamper, and Lovell were foremost with their sheep, and Barber and J. R. Singleton with their shorthorns. Mr. Booth had two firsts at Redcar with Queen of the Vale, looking very much out of sorts, and his heifer Graceful; and both here and at Hexham Mr. Wiley took his prescriptive prize for gimmers. Mr. Booth's lot were very strong at Hexham, but an objection was lodged against them on the ground that their entries had never been received. The committee, however, overruled it on receiving an assurance that they had been sent, and Queen of the Ocean beat Soldier's Bride in the cow class; while Queen of the May 2nd and Prince of Battersea took firsts as well. The precedent is not one that ought to be followed, as, in default of the missing letter turning up from the Dead Letter Office, which it had not done at that date, these were virtually post entries. We learn by telegram that the four first bull prizes at the Yorkshire show have been won by General Murat, Butterfly 11th, Master Goldschmidt (Gell's), and Prince of Battersea; and four out of the female prizes by Queen of the Ocean, Rosedale, Frederick's Farewell, and Butterfly's Pageant. Mr. Wainman had three firsts for pigs.

Although the entries were by no means equal to Perth, except in pigs and implements, the Highland Society has had a very good show at Kelso this week. The array of shorthorns was short, owing to the clashing with the Yorkshire, but the Royal prize bull Duke of Tyne was obliged to be content with third honours to Mr. Stirling's Forth (second for the gold medal at Battersea last year) and Mr. Benning's Van Tromp. Mr. Douglas's very neat little Next of Kin was second in the yearling bull class to Messrs. Mitchell's Conqueror, a very wealthy bull nearly nine months older. In the cow class, the Pride of Southwicke just maintained her Royal honours, although very hard run by the elegant Queen of Athelstane, whose half-sister, Pride of Athelstane, was second to another Royal winner, the Duke of Montrose's Flower Girl. Rosedale did not come. Mr. Balfour's very true made *Lady* Windsor headed the yearling heifers, and Mr. Barclay gained his first Highland Society prize, a third, with one of a heifer triplet. The Battersea decisions among the poll Angus and Galloways were in some instances reversed, "Prospero" only being commended to begin with, in an excellent class of aged bulls, which was won by Mr. Walker's "Fox Maule." The polled Galloway cow class was a very fine one. The Duke of Athol resigned his Ayrshire honours to the Duke of Hamilton, but came out strong in the Highland classes, winning four firsts and one second with his five. The Clydesdales, although there was no Sir Walter Scott among them, made up a very grand array. The Duke of Hamilton, whose noble father grudged no price for prize winners, was most successful (although he only exhibited out of deference to the wishes of Mr. Maxwell, who felt how much the show would suffer in the absence of the late Duke's entries), and so was Mr. Stirling, of Kerr, who did not bring any of the grand quintet of mares which he had at Battersea. The blood horses, which were judged for the £50 prize by Captain Percy Williams; Mr. Thompson, master of the Fife Hounds, and Mr. Hunt, were a poor lot, and beaten easily by the nineteen-year-old Æsculapius, the property of Mr. Wemyss, M.P. Old Era, æt. 23, and full of life and riot, was the reserve; and Storm, Hotspur, Ebony, and eight others were in the ruck.

The Leicester shearling ewes and gimmers were rare specimens of hardy borderers, and the latter have seldom been finer. Mr. Brydon was supreme with his Cheviots, and took the four firsts and two seconds; Mr. Elliot, of Hindhope, coming in for a second and three thirds; and Mr. Paterson, of Terrona for a second with a very game pen of gimmers of Brydon blood. Mr. Murray, of Pencuick, led in the black-faced classes, and Mr. Beale Browne, with his Cotswolds, in "the other long-wools." Shrops made their first appearance, but were very weak in numbers, and the ewes too bad for a prize; and the Southdowns cut no great figure to an eye fresh from "Worcester and Walsingham." The pig show was good, and the competition far stronger than at Perth. Several of Mr. Wainman's Worcester cracks came, and won nine prizes in six classes. The implement part of the show was very good, and Messrs. Howard, of Bedford, enlivened the afternoons of Wednesday and Thursday by a display of their steam-plough, of which three or four have already been sold into Scotland. It was tried on a light clover ley, rather full of stones, but the herbage was so thick that it was not possible to get a very nice tilth. The people did not seem to care for the cultivators, but the ploughing was a great success, and we have seldom seen an audience take more interest or express more pleasure. The great banquet was held on Tuesday night—the Duke of Argyll in the chair. His Grace spoke forcibly and at great length, and the subject of over-preservation of game was very deftly touched upon by Mr. Wilson, of Edington Mains, in replying to the toast of "The Tenantry."

Mr. Shepherd of Shethin's herd of 135 head were sold on Wednesday last, by Mr. Strafford, and averaged £25 10s. Colonel Pennant gave 90 gs. for the highest lot, Waterloo 24th, and five lots went to Ireland. The Messrs. Cruickshanks were among the buyers, and the company was very large. The Sledmere rams realised nearly £1200 for 112; the highest three shear making 61 gs., and the highest shearling 31½ gs.

The council of the Royal Agricultural closed their session on Wednesday with two very hard days of committee work, under their new president, Lord Feversham. It was decided to substitute a triennial for a quadrennial trial of implements, and the system will be as follows:—Implements and Machines—(1) for the Drainage, Tillage, and Cultivation of Land; (2) for the Cultivation and Harvesting of the Crops; and (3) for the Preparation of Crops for the Market and for Stock. Steam cultivation may be taken in any or every year. The receipts at Worcester are a trifle over Warwick, and it is expected that there will be a loss of at least £1000 on the meeting. As in the Warwick year, thousands of people were left behind through the bad railway arrangements. Leeds can show the two best-attended days as yet; but the Worcester Thursday stands third, a few hundreds ahead of the best Battersea day.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Nancy in 1851 inaugurated quite a three-year-old era for the Goodwood Cup, and thrice only since then have the "four-year-olds and upwards" won. The high weights have no chance now, and Priam (9 st. 13 lb.) and Charles XII. (9 st. 9 lb.) seem almost incomprehensible winning traditions. Buckstone's Ascot Cup penalty had quite defeated him when they reached the distance-post, and the struggle home was a very fine one, at even weights, between Isoline and La Toucques, the latter staying much better than the Parisian "stocktakers" had predicted. Isoline got a bad start and, we believe, a disappointment in the Oaks, for which she ran an excellent fourth, and was purchased by Mr. Naylor from Mr. Tom Parr. The running of the "pure Barb" Mazagan shows that the highest performances at Gibraltar give no line for Goodwood. Scottish Chief suffered an easy defeat from Fille de l'Air, but had a field of seven behind him; Ace of Clubs (who is said to have been cured of roaring by firing his throat through a tube) won the Chesterfield Cup cleverly; and Isoline, despite her severe race of the day before, followed Millionaire till within two strides of the finish of the 3 m 5 fur. course, and then caught and beat him by a neck. The great Tomato case has come to an end at last, and the decision of Messrs. Onslow and Sturt has been overthrown, in error, before three of the Jockey Club. From first to last, the discussion has extended over nearly eight weeks! A race at the Brighton meeting has unhappily proved fatal to young Drew, the jockey. Beyond the fine finish for the Brighton Stakes between Magnum Bonum and Blackdown, the running calls for no comment. Wolverhampton, Reading, Paisley, Newton Abbott, and Wenlock are the race meetings for next week. The York sale list is a pretty full one this year. Dilkoosh, once schoolmaster and timekeeper to Kettledrum, and a dozen of Colonel Towneley's yearlings, seven of them by King of Trumps, are to be sold there; and those who like a tribe will find Tarlatan, two of her sisters, and her dam (in foal again, it is thought, to Leamington) before Mr. Robert Johnson's rostrum. Zuyder Zee (whose celebrated dam Barbelle was put away last year) is to be sold for 1000 guineas, the same price as was put by Mr. Stirling Crawfurd upon Mayonnaise.

The accounts from the moors, both English and Scottish, are most favourable. In all the West Highland forests, also, the deer have thriven remarkably well, and so many antlers have seldom been seen at this season.

The hunter shows have been in great force during the past week. At Boston Mr. Booth's Beechwood again won the first prize in his class, and twenty-two were shown for the Chaplin prize. Sir G. Strickland's three and two year olds won both at Bridlington and Driffield. No less than fifty-two were entered in one class at the latter place, and hence the numbers at the Cleveland show, which was fixed for the same day, were considerably reduced. Beechwood was saved for the Yorkshire, and little Topsy, the steeplechase mare, took the second prize to Mr. Batty's Lady Marcian in the hunting-mare class, and gave a high specimen of her jumping powers.

The Hurworth and the Vale of White Horse did not send their entries; but eleven other kennels, English and Scottish, made up a wonderful show. Earl Wemyss, who won the challenge cup for the best three couple at Guisborough last year, had not concentrated his strength into one lot, and hence his Lordship was beaten by Mr. Thompson's beautiful three couple of "Fife ladies." The Cheshire, all of which were one-season hunters, would have been third if there had been another prize; and if the other two couples had been as good as Lightning and Larkspur there would have been nothing to beat them. The first prize for puppies was won by Lord Middleton, Norah just balancing the points against her companion Prior; and Lord Yarborough, Earl Wemyss, and The Cottesmore came next. The silver cream-jug for the best dam not less than a four-season hunter, went to Lord Yarborough's Charity, after a very close struggle with Lord Middleton's Modish; and the hound sire prize was given to the same kennel for Gambler, the old dog who won at Pontefract three years ago, the Cottesmore getting second place. Nearly all the prizes were given in plate, and the whips and huntsmen, about fifteen in number, were photographed in a half circle, with Mr. Tom Parrington as their centre, when the judging was over. Sir Watkin Wynne, Major Fletcher, Mr. Milbanke, and Captain Williams were the hound judges, and the latter gentleman and Colonel Cotton judged the hunters. The dinner in the middle of the day, between the fox-hound and hunter part of the entertainment, was given up, and the old system was introduced again, much to the detriment of the afternoon. The show will be held at Middlesboro' next year, and, as still larger hound prizes will be offered, and Saltburn on the Sea has just opened quite a "Clarendon" for Cleveland, we may expect to meet a perfect parliament of masters, with their "three couple" each.

Six young watermen went for the Doggett's coat and badge, which was won easily by Young, from Rotherhithe. Chambers and his friends are most anxious that Cooper, who beat "the champion" at one mile, should row him four.

The Surrey Club played a weak eleven against Southgate, which made 494, and won by 261 in one innings. Mr. J. D. Walker's wickets were not reached till he had made 101. All England had only five to make when they began their second innings against the Longsight 22, and no less than 21 of them in the two innings were caught off Tinley. The Gloucestershire gentlemen have beaten the Devonshire by 134 runs, 132 of which were made for them in one innings by Mr. E. M. Grace, who caught three men in wonderful style at point. The I Zingari have beaten Liverpool by seven wickets; and Warwickshire has proved itself a great deal too good for Worcestershire. Kent has made rather short work of Sussex, for whom James Lillywhite bowled remarkably well; while John Lillywhite scored more than any other batsman for his county, although he achieved nothing like his great 91 innings of last month. Surrey fought an up-hill game with the North of England (which did not play its best eleven), and won by three wickets, when G. Griffith (56) and T. Lockyer (36) had their hands well in. The North fielding broke down at last, and their wicket-keeping was wretched throughout.

BRIGHTON RACES.—TUESDAY.

Bristol Plate.—Deerfoot, 1. Neophyte, 2. Fanatic, 3.
Marine Plate.—Cheerful, 1. Topsy, 2. Dolphin, 3.
Southdown Stakes.—Hedworth, 1. Madame Tagliafico, 2. Verbena, 3.
Brighton Stakes.—Magnum Bonum, 1. Blackdown, 2. Spencer, 3.
Brighton Nursery Stakes.—Madame Walton, 1. Junius, 2. The Clown, 3.
Second Year of the Eleventh Brighton Biennial Stakes.—Avondale, 1. Cadeau, 2. The Gunner, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Pavilion Plate.—Cheerful, 1. Tippler, 2. Kingswood, 3.
Sussex Stakes.—Quadrille, 1. Maid of Cadiz f., 2. Rest, 3.
Ovingdean Plate.—Birdlime, 1. Zora, 2. Creole, 3.
Brighton Cup.—Caller Ou walked over.
First Year of the Twelfth Brighton Biennial Stakes.—Fille de l'Air walked over.
Champagne Stakes.—Tippler, 1. Fairwater, 2. Waterwitch, 3.
Grand Stand Plate.—Gunner, 1. Deerfoot, 2. Baliverne, 3.

THURSDAY.

£100 Plate.—Lady Derby, 1. Blanche of Lancaster, 2. Keane, 3.
Brighton Club Stakes.—Alcibiade, 1. General Hess, 2. Tonio, 3.
Brighton Club Plate.—Atlas, 1. St. Rosalie, 2.
Claret Stakes.—Cheerful, 1. Doncaster, 2.
Fourth Biennial.—Trumps, 1. Cachuca, 2.
Fifth Biennial Stakes.—Durham, 1. La Belle Feronniere, 2. Junius, 3.
£60 Plate.—Trumps, 1. Zelco, 2.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Lady Clifden, 1. Hedworth, 2.
£100 Plate.—Clown, 1. Seaboy, 2.

The Dieppe Regatta took place on the 2nd inst., with great éclat, the weather being fine and the attendance numerous. The yacht Ariel, of the Prince of Wales's Yacht Club, belonging to Mr. John Arthur, of Paris, won the first prize, consisting of an *objet d'art*, given by the town of Dieppe, and a gold medal; also, the prize of honour, given by the Emperor, for being the winner of the Course d'Ensemble. In the rowing-matches an English crew, from London, was successful.

Digitized by Google

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY, K.G.

The Most Noble Sir Constantine Henry Phipps, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.H., first Marquis of Normanby, second Earl of Mulgrave, Viscount Normanby, and Baron Mulgrave of Mulgrave, in the county of York, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and Baron Mulgrave of New Ross, in the county of Wexford, in the peerage of Ireland, was the eldest son of Henry, first Earl of Mulgrave, by his wife, Martha Sophia, daughter of Christopher Thomson Maling, Esq., of West Herrington, in the county of Durham. He was born on the 15th of May, 1797, and was educated at Harrow School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, at which University he took his degree as M.A. before he was nineteen. Shortly after he attained his majority he entered Parliament as member for Scarborough. His maiden speech in the House of Commons, made in 1819, was in favour of the Roman Catholic claims, and was considered a decided success. He also energetically seconded Lord John Russell's resolutions on Reform. He shortly afterwards resigned his seat in Parliament and retired to Italy. In 1832 he was elected member for Higham Ferrers and resumed his position in the House of Commons. He about this time also wrote several political pamphlets of unquestionable ability. At the general election of 1826 he was chosen M.P. for Malton, and supported Mr. Canning's Administration with earnest and masterly eloquence. He, on the 7th of April, 1831, succeeded his father as second Earl of Mulgrave, and in the summer of the following year he was appointed Captain-General and Governor of Jamaica, and his administration there, which lasted two years, was most successful. In 1834 he accepted the office of Lord Privy Seal, with a seat in the Cabinet; and in 1835 he was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and he was most popular there, and held his Court in Dublin with great brilliancy and spirit during the four years of his viceroyalty. He was, on the 25th of June, 1838, created Marquis of Normanby. In 1839 he was for a short time Secretary of State for the Colonies, and from the August of that year to September, 1841, he administered the Home Department. In August, 1846, he was appointed Ambassador at Paris, where he remained till February, 1852. His last public employment was that of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Florence, which he held from December, 1854, to March, 1858. The Marquis was a politician and statesman of considerable power; he was an eloquent speaker, and a man of exquisite address and of manners most fascinating. With these qualities he combined great aptitude for and industry in official business. His career in connection with the Whig party was the main and the bright period of his life, and that which will make him be favourably remembered. Latterly, owing, no doubt, to ill health and declining years, his sentiments varied, and his mind seemed to lose its former equanimity. He, with excitable bitterness, complained of the policy adopted by Government in the affairs of Italy, and expressed continually and eagerly his sympathy for the fallen Italian dynasties. He appeared to have quite forsaken his former political friends, and generally voted with the Opposition. He was, however, gently and considerately treated by his antagonists. Lord Normanby, besides his political writings, was the author of several works of merit, both in prose and verse; among others, his novels "Yes and No" and "Matilda" had quite a run when published. His Lordship was, in 1832, made a Privy Councillor and a G.C.H., in 1847 a G.C.B. (Civil), and in 1851 a K.G. The Marquis died on the 28th ult. at his town house, Hamilton-lodge, Kensington-gore. He had married, Aug. 12, 1818, the Hon. Maria Liddell, eldest daughter of Thomas Henry, first Lord Ravensworth, by whom, who survives him, he leaves an only child, his successor, George Augustus Constantine, now second Marquis of Normanby, who was born on the 23rd of July, 1819, and who, as Earl of Mulgrave, was M.P. for Scarborough during several Parliaments. He was in early life in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and subsequently in the North York Militia, and was Treasurer of the Queen's Household from January, 1853, to February, 1858; and in the January of that year he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, whence he has recently returned. His Lordship married, Aug. 17, 1844, Laura, daughter of the late Robert Russell, Esq., and niece of Elizabeth, late Duchess Dowager of Cleveland, and has a youthful family of sons and daughters. This house of Phipps, Earls of Mulgrave and Marquises of Normanby, is of Lincolnshire origin, and was of Cavalier distinction in the time of Charles I. Sir William Phipps, the inventor of the diving-bell, was of the family; and his cousin, Sir Constantine Phipps, Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1710, was the immediate ancestor of the Marquis just dead, and of the present Marquis.

THE EARL OF MORNINGTON.

The Right Hon. William Richard Arthur Pole Tylney Long Wellesley, sixth Earl of Mornington, Viscount Wellesley of Dangan Castle, and Baron Mornington of Mornington, in the county of Meath, in the peerage of Ireland, and Baron Maryborough, of Maryborough, Queen's County, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was the head and representative of the illustrious house of Wellesley, which the great Duke of Wellington, his grand uncle, has linked with English history for ever, and which derived no little reputation also from his other grand uncle, the eminent Marquis Wellesley. He was the elder son of William Pole Tylney Long Wellesley, fifth Earl of Mornington, by his wife, Catherine, eldest daughter and eventual heir of Sir James Tylney Long, eighth and last Baronet of Draycot, Wilts. He was born on the 7th of October, 1813, and was educated at Eton. He succeeded his father as sixth Earl of Mornington on the 1st of July, 1857. He led a life of retirement, and died, unmarried, on the 25th ult., at the Hôtel du Rhin, Place Vendôme, Paris. His younger and only brother died, unmarried, before him, in 1851, and an only sister, Lady Victoria Long Wellesley, survives. By his death his Lordship's barony of Maryborough, of the United Kingdom, becomes extinct, while his Irish titles and the representation of the house of Wellesley pass to his cousin, the present Duke of Wellington, who consequently, to the twelve British and foreign titles of nobility he already possesses, now adds the viscountcy of Wellesley and earldom and barony of Mornington, and becomes what his father, though ennobled in various countries of Europe, was not—an Irish Peer.

SIR CRESSWELL CRESSWELL.

The Right Hon. Sir Cresswell Cresswell, D.C., S.L., Judge of the Court of Probate, and Judge Ordinary of the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, was the fourth son of Francis Easterby (afterwards Cresswell), Esq., of Blackheath, by his wife, Frances Dorothea, elder daughter and coheir of John Cresswell, Esq., of Cresswell, in Northumberland. He was born in 1794, and was educated at the Charterhouse School and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1814. He was, in 1819 called to the English Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, and went the Northern Circuit, where his ability and industry led him eventually into the most leading and extensive business. He also acquired very great practice in the Courts of Westminster. Prior, however, to his success as an advocate, he earned a high reputation at the Bar as the second co-editor, with the late Richard Vaughan Barnewall, Esq., of those famous King's and Queen's Bench Law Reports, of which two other editors, besides himself, have attained the ermine—viz., Judges Alderson and Blackburn. Mr. Cresswell, in 1834, became a King's Counsel, and succeeded Sir Frederick Pollock as leader of the Northern Circuit, and maintained his lead till his elevation to the Bench in 1842. He was a firm Conservative, and as such entered Parliament, in 1837, as M.P. for Liverpool. He showed himself in the House to be an active, intelligent, and effective supporter of his party, and spoke on all occasions well and fluently. He was elevated in 1842 to a Puisne Judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas, and was knighted. Sir Cresswell Cresswell displayed on the Bench the acuteness, impartiality, and dignity of a thoroughly experienced and upright Judge, and soon won the esteem and respect of the Bar and the public. After being a Justice of the Common Law for fifteen years he was transferred, in 1857, to be the first Judge of the new Court of Probate, and the first Judge Ordinary of the new Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, and he took his seat for the first time on the 16th of January, 1858. His appointment proved a most fortunate one; and both in establishing his new tribunals and in managing them, he displayed incomparable fitness for the office. His indefatigable diligence, his unerring sense of justice, his high bearing and perfect rectitude of mind and heart, and his continual patience have no doubt rendered the questionable establishment of a divorce court less unpalatable to the public than it would otherwise have been. As Judge of the two new courts, Sir Cresswell Cresswell earned a fame which will not soon die out. Sir Cresswell, while in the midst of apparent health and vigour, met with a miserable and mortal accident, thus:—While riding from his court up the mall of St. James's Park, on the 17th ult., he was thrown off his horse by a sudden thrust from the pole of Lord Aveland's carriage, of which the horses had run away, and the axle was broken. Sir Cresswell sustained an injury of the knee, and was taken to St. George's Hospital, and thence removed to his town house, 21, Prince's Gate, Hyde Park, where he seemed to be gradually recovering until the 29th ult., when he suddenly fainted and expired. His death is everywhere deplored, and, indeed, looked on as a great public loss. Sir Cresswell Cresswell, through his mother, was descended from one of the oldest of the Northumberland families—that of De Cresswell, which has held land in that county since the time of Richard I. Sir Cresswell's father, Mr. Easterby, got one moiety by marriage, and the other by purchase of the Cresswell estate, and took the name of Cresswell. That estate is now in the possession of Sir Cresswell's eldest brother, Addison John Baker-Cresswell, Esq., of Cresswell, J.P. and D.L., and, in 1821, High Sheriff of Northumberland. Sir Cresswell's next brother, Francis Cresswell, Esq., married Rachel Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Fry and his wife, Mrs. Fry, so deservedly renowned for her benevolence. Mr. Francis Cresswell's son, Captain Samuel Gurney Cresswell, R.N., returning to England in 1853 with despatches from the Investigator, Captain M'Clure, was the first person who accomplished the North-West Passage. Sir Cresswell Cresswell's youngest brother is the Rev. Oswald Joseph Cresswell, Rector of Hanworth, Middlesex.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Mr. Ogilvy, surgeon, of Coventry, has died in the Isle of Man from a puncture received while dissecting.

A rumour is current in Nottingham that Newstead Abbey, the seat of the late Lord Byron, has been purchased by the Prince of Wales.

A deplorable accident occurred on Monday to an excursion-train which was proceeding from Hunstanton to Lynn. When near Wooton station it struck a bullock which had strayed on to the line. Three carriages were thrown off the rails, six persons being killed, and a number much injured.

Lord Londesborough concluded a series of entertainments given at Grimston Park, Yorkshire, last week by assembling around him on Saturday his tenants from various parts of Yorkshire, entertaining them at dinner and with amusements provided in the park. Including tenants and their wives, there were 1800 persons present.

On Thursday week the directors of the Royal Atlantic Mail Company entertained the Lord Lieutenant and a number of the citizens of Dublin on board the splendid steamer Adriatic, now lying in Kingstown Harbour. After the consumption of the good things provided, there was the usual amount of speaking. His Excellency, Lord Clancarty, Mr. Malcolmson, the chairman, and others, addressed the company.

Sir Colman O'Loghlen was on Monday elected member for the county of Clare without opposition.——The elevation of Mr. Monckton Milnes to the peerage has cost the Government a vote in the House of Commons. Major Waterhouse, a Conservative, was on Monday elected for Pontefract without opposition. Sir Edmund Head had offered himself as a candidate in the Liberal interest, but at the last moment he retired.

The county of Surrey has up to this time been without any other medical or surgical establishment than the metropolitan hospitals of Guy's and St. Thomas's. Advantage was taken of the feeling caused by the death of the Prince Consort to raise subscriptions for a county hospital dedicated to the Prince's memory, and bearing his name. The foundation-stone was laid yesterday week in the neighbourhood of Guildford by the High Sheriff of the county, in the presence of a large and influential assembly.

Mr. Gregson, M.P., has presented the borough of Lancaster with baths and wash-houses, which have just been erected at a cost of about £5000. The opening ceremony took place on Wednesday, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The building is after a design by Mr. G. Martin, of London, and is fitted up in the best style. Its dimensions are 100 ft. by 84 ft. It contains five private baths for women and ten for men, with wash-house, ironing-room, and spacious swimming-bath.

A libel case of some importance has been on trial before Mr. Justice Hayes, at the county Antrim Assizes, for the last week. The plaintiff is the Mayor of Belfast, and the defendant is John Rea. The libel consists of charges made by Mr. Rea against the Mayor during discussions in the Corporation, and conspiracy and perjury form the least serious. The defendant is a man of great eccentricity, and has kept Belfast in a state of turmoil for many years; but he is also possessed of considerable ability. He conducted his own case, and, in closing his address to the jury, made use of the following singular language, as reported by a correspondent of the *Morning Post*:—"I require your verdict of acquittal. I demand it. On every principle of law and justice I am entitled to it. But don't believe that even your verdict or conviction will dismay me; for I defy it. Justice, you may think, will be defeated; who says that lies in the face of the gods. She is immaculate and immortal, and, though all the guilty globe should blaze, she will spring up through the fire and soar above the crackling ball without a downy feather ruffled by its fierceness. Gentlemen of a jury, well and fairly packed to convict me, I defy your verdict!"

The great Egmont case was commenced at Cork yesterday week, before Mr. Justice Keogh and a special jury. All the leading Irish counsel were engaged on one side or the other. The question at issue was the validity of a will executed by the Earl of Egmont on the 14th of December, 1841, nine days before he died, and bequeathing all his property, now valued at £12,000 a year, to his agent, Edward Tierney. The Earl was in embarrassed circumstances, his estate in the hands of trustees; and for many years he lived retired in Wiltshire, passing under the name of Mr. Lovell, and having contracted "the worst and most degrading of vices," drunkenness. In 1840 he went to Lisbon, returning to London in October the following year, where he was found at the beginning of December by a friend of both parties, in a bad state. This friend wrote to Mr. Tierney to know what was to be done. The latter immediately started for London, which he reached on the 7th. A solicitor unknown to any of the parties was employed to make the will. All the parties present, except one, at its execution are dead. The Rev. Sir W. L. Darell, successor to Mr. Tierney, defended the will against the present Earl of Egmont. When the pleadings had very nearly come to a conclusion on Wednesday, the case was compromised without being allowed to go to the jury. Although the terms of the compromise made have not been stated, it is generally understood that Sir Lionel Darell and the other plaintiffs are to receive £125,000 in lieu of the estates devised by the will in dispute, and that Lord Egmont is to pay all costs. Mr. Justice Keogh expressed his complete satisfaction with the arrangement.

At the quarterly meeting of the Nottingham Town Council, held on Monday, it was unanimously resolved to invite and memorialise the British Association for the Advancement of Science and Art to hold their meetings in that town in 1864.

Intelligence from Réunion to the 7th of July states that the reaction against foreigners at Madagascar continues unabated, and that the Minister who signed the late treaty with France has been assassinated and the French prohibited from taking possession of the land which had been conceded to them under its provisions. The French flag has been hauled down, and the Consul has withdrawn from the capital.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, August 3.—There was a very moderate show of English wheat in to-day's market. Last year's qualities changed hands slowly, at about stationary prices; whilst new samples were in fair request, at from 48s. to 58s. per quarter. The supply of foreign wheat was extensive, and most descriptions moved off heavily, at barely late rates. Floating cargoes of grain commanded very little attention. Both English and foreign barley ruled inactive; in prices, however, no change took place. New qualities were worth 36s. to 40s. per quarter. The malt trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. Good sound oats were the turn dearer, and other qualities were steady in price. Beans and peas met a slow inquiry, at last week's quotations. In flour very little was doing, at late rates.

Aug. 5.—The demand for nearly all kinds of produce to-day was confined to small parcels, at rates about equal to Monday.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 1862, 40s. to 50s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 51s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 4 s. to 50s.; rye, 34s. to 37s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 32s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 65s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 24s.; tick beans, 30s. to 32s.; grey peas, 35s. to 36s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 36s. to 38s.; boilers, 37s to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 47s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 29s. to 31s. per 280lb.; French, 32s. to 41s.; American, 21s. to 25s. per barrel.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: wheat, 380; barley, 20; malt, 450; oats, 60; flour, 240. Irish: oats, 640. Foreign: wheat, 10,780; barley, 580; oats, 17,720; flour, 15,010 barrels.

Seeds.—New seeds are coming forward steadily, but the demand for them is by no means active. Linseed and cakes are quite as dear as last week.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 63s.; Calcutta, 66s. to 67s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8s. to 10s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; tares 7s. to 8s. per bushel; English rapeseed 30s. to 31s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 per ton; canary, 46s. to 52s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 66s.; white ditto, 54s. to 57s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 11d.; barley, 31s.; oats, 23s.; rye, 37s. 11d.; beans, 39s. 11d.; peas, 36s. 3d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 5d.; barley, 30s. 5d.; oats, 23s. 1d.; rye, 34s. 5d.; beans, 39s. 9d.; peas, 37s. 1d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 57,933; barley, 971; oats, 3432; rye, 21; beans, 1272; peas, 270 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales have gone off slowly, at about stationary prices. Privately, the demand is inactive. The shipments from China to the latest dates were 117,000,000 lb.

Sugar.—The market, generally, is very quiet, at late currencies. Barbadoes has realised 32s. to 40s.; Jamaica, 33s. to 35s.; and Demerara, 29s. to 33s. per cwt. Refined goods move off slowly, at 45s. 6d. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock is 108,427 tons, against 86,568 tons last year.

Coffee.—The market is less active. Prices, however, are well supported. Stock, 9923 tons, against 10,168 tons.

Rice.—All kinds are a slow inquiry, at previous rates. Stock, 41,136 tons, against 56,187 tons in 1862.

Provisions.—Most descriptions of Irish butter are in request, and Clonmel are worth 94s. to 96s. per cwt. The best foreign butter is steady, at 98s. to 104s. per cwt. Bacon has advanced 3s. to 4s., and all other provisions command full prices.

Tallow.—The demand is steady. P.Y.C., on the spot, 43s. to 43s. 3d.; and for delivery during the last three months, 45s. 6d. per cwt. Stock, 40,305 casks, against 34,359 ditto in 1862.

Oils.—Linseed oil is selling at £44 15s. to £45; rape, £43 to £46; olive, £53 to £60; cocoanut, £47 to £49; and fine palm, £37. American turpentine, 90s.; French, 74s. to 76s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is in moderate request, at 1s. 6d. for proof Leewards, and 1s. 5d. for East Indis. Brandy is freely offering at 2s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 10s. to £4 10s.; new ditto, £3 to £4; old clover, £4 10s. to £6; new ditto, £4 to £5; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 16s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 3d.; seconds, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; Hartley's, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 3d.; and manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—Selected samples are in fair request, at full prices. All other kinds move off slowly, at late rates.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool are progressing steadily, at full quotations. Privately, the demand is steady.

Potatoes.—The supplies are on the increase, and the trade is inactive, at from 60s. to 110s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, August 6.)—To-day's market was fairly supplied with beasts as to number; but their general quality was inferior. The few prime breeds on offer sold slowly, at about previous rates, the top quotation being 4s. 10d per 8lb. Inferior stock was very dull, at barely stationary prices. The show of sheep was moderate. Downs and half-breds were in fair request, at full currencies—viz., 4s. 8d. to 5s. per 8lb.; but inferior sheep ruled heavy, at prices barely equal to Monday. Lambs were in moderate supply and sluggish request, at late quotations. There was a large supply of calves in the market, and the veal trade was very dull. The most inferior calves sold as low as 3s. per 8lb. Pigs and milch cows moved off heavily, at late rates. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s; large coarse calves, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; prime small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 5s. to 6s.; suckling calves, 18s. to 30s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 18s. to 26s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 1100; cows, 140; sheep and lambs, 10,800; calves, 100; pigs, 250. Foreign: Beasts, 550; sheep and lambs, 2200; calves, 450.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the trade rules inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; lamb, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. per 8lb. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 31.

BANKRUPTS.

F. SWENBECK, Fowke's-buildings, Great Tower-street, merchant.—F. STEPHENSON, Joseph-street, St. George's-in-the-East, iron founder.—E. C. LAMBLE, Kentish-town-road, carpenter and builder.—F. C. THOMAS, Elm-street, Gray's-inn, cab proprietor.—E. CROSS, Southampton, boot and shoe maker and leather seller.—ANN NORDABY, Hammersmith.—J. OWEN, Monk Sherborne, Hants, surveyor.—T. YOUNGMAN, Montagu-street, Montague-square, horse dealer.—J. HANCOCK, Bolsover-street, Portland-place, sculptor.—J. HITCHEN, Clarendon-place, Vassall-road, Brixton, photographer.—H. N. TOLLERVEY, Cardinal-terrace, Balls Pond-road, paperhanger.—F. L. WATSON, Holt, Norfolk, bookseller.—J. PACE, Lombard-street, iron merchant.—J. H. MARSDEN, Shoe-lane, hat manufacturer.—J. RIGBY, Upper Whitecross-street, fruiterer.—W. MILWARD, Cardiff, publican.—J. BAILEY, Plumstead, builder.—R. LATHBURY, Leighton-road, Kentish-town, cattle dealer.—J. S. WEST and H. HUGHES, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, brush manufacturers.—S. FROST, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, mariner.—F. C. MARSHALL, Market-row, Oxford-market, pork butcher.—FRANCES H. I. NAPIER, Brunswick-square, Camberwell, private boarding-house keeper.—J. R. BREWSTER, Birmingham, bookseller.—W. STAIK, Bristol, carpenter and cabinetmaker.—J. CHADBOND, Great Bolton, Lancashire, flesmith.—M. CARNEY, Rugeley, Staffordshire, marine-store dealer.—R. HOYLE, Boston, boot and shoe maker.—H. S. PETERS, Bristol, ship-chandler.—H. MIER, Chesterfield, jeweller and watchmaker.—W. MASON, Sheffield, electro-plate manufacturer.—W. R. GILES, Leeds, dealer in horses.—G. WILKINSON, Kingston-upon-Hull, smack-owner.—H. J. LYONS, Kingston-upon-Hull, ironmonger.—A. NUTTALL, Accrington, Lancashire, contractor and stonemason.—W. J. SMITH, Manchester, manufacturer.—J. J. SHELY, Buxton, dealer in fancy goods.—S. GREGG, Chester, plasterer and painter.—J. HOWATSON, Bensham, Durham, wine and spirit merchant.—W. A. SLARSTON, Sunderland, schoolmaster.—T. GOODALL, Fareham, Hants, pipemaker.—J. STEAR, Belper, Derbyshire, boot and shoe maker.—F. W. H. CHARLES, Worcester, shoemaker.—J. BEARDSLEY, Thorpe, Derbyshire, licensed victualler.—W. T. HAND, Egmanton, Nottinghamshire, schoolmaster.—C. SMITH, Sandown, Isle of Wight, manager of the Sandown gasworks.—J. SOULSOCK, Pembroke Dock, builder.—J. BURLING, Newmarket St. Mary, Suffolk, publican.—H. CADOGAN, Blakeney, Gloucestershire, licensed victualler.—J. HAWKES, Cambridge, dealer in cattle and publican.—W. GADSDEN, Eston Bray, Bedfordshire, poultry-dealer.—T. STOCKER, Basingstoke, Southampton, general dealer.—J. HUGILL, Kingston-upon-Hull, provision dealer.—C. WHITE, Hull, pilot and smack-owner.—R. GULLICK, Newport, Monmouthshire, china and glass dealer.—J. P. O'BRIEN, Maindee, Monmouthshire, teacher of music.—T. RICHARDSON, Bury, Lancashire, fishmonger.—W. BARLOW, Radcliffe, Lancashire, grocer.—J. DENTITH, Briggate, Leeds, eating-house keeper.—J. H. BEAUMONT, Leeds, painter and paperhanger.—G. KILEY, Leeds, coal merchant.—R. LYON, Leeds, grocer.—J. DAVIES, Cleobury Mortimer, Salop, brickmaker.—L. JONES, Liverpool, printer and publisher.—S. LIGHT, Manchester, flour factor.—T. S. GOODE, Leicester-square, commission agent.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4.

BANKRUPTS.

C. L. TRACY, Hammersmith, African merchant.—G. MYERS, Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane, printer.—T. GROVER, jun., Orpington, Kent, gardener.—I. RUDNISKY, Stratford, Essex, watchdealer.—C. TREE, Elizabeth-street, Pimlico, watchmaker.—J. ROBERTS, Three Tun-passage, Newgate market, licensed victualler.—R. GRIFFITHS, Bow-lane, City, fringe manufacturer.—G. VAN HARE, Stafford-place, Pimlico, proprietor of an equestrian circus.—J. BRINGLOE, Elizabeth-place, Cold Harbour-lane, Camberwell, surgeon.—W. H. CASE, John's-mews, and Cockpit-yard, Little James-street, Bedford-row, cab proprietor.—H. LEVY, Lower Marsh, Lambeth, clothier.—D. JOLLY, Bradford, Yorkshire, grocer.—J. KIRKLAND, Tickhill, Yorkshire, watchmaker.—L. WATSON, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, whitesmith.—T. TAYLOR, Hastings, fruiterer.—J. KING, Wilson-street, Finsbury-square, saddler.—C. KING, New-street, Old-street, coachmaker.—J. P. HERBOUGHS, Canterbury-row, Kennington-road, commission agent.—R. EVANS, Cowley, Oxfordshire, builder.—W. BURTON, Holt's-place, Hoxton, farrier.—J. M. WELCH, High-street, Camberwell, licensed victualler.—G. MOBAR, Bow-road, Mile-end, nurseryman.—R. MARRISON, Norwich, gunmaker.—R. BAGLEY, Fulham, Middlesex, gardener.—W. T. LYON, Lower Tulse-hill and Brixton, Surrey, plumber.—MARY ANN BELL, Charington-street, Camden-town, late licensed victualler.—GEORGIANA NEWMAN, Salisbury-street, Old Kent-road, late beershop-keeper.—E. SLIP, Bath, oil and colour man.—W. ADAMS, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, innkeeper.—G. DARCH, Weston-super-Mare, butcher.—C. PENGILLY, Bodmin, farmer.—R. TREGASKIS, Perran-ar-worthal, Cornwall, accountant.—S. R. SANDERS, Rotherham, waggon-dealer.—J. B. MARKLAND, Manchester, wine merchant.—G. HOWARTH, jun., Manchester, provision dealer.—H. H. LORD, Bacup, plumber.—G. & THOMPSON, Newcastle-on-Tyne, builder.—T. CASTLE, Birmingham, baker.—J. TURNER, Poulton-by-the-Sands, Lancashire, licensed victualler.—C. ASHMORE, Birmingham, saddler.—S. KING, Penzance, Cornwall, jeweller.—J. CHAFFER, Blackpool, Lancashire, glass-dealer.—M. SPENCE, Leeds, mason.—J. R. SCRASE, Bolney, corn-chandler.—J. FLEYD, Aberdare, Glamorganshire, collier.—W. PEARSE, Burnham, Somersetshire, baker.—W. BERRY, Warrington, Lancashire, slater.—C. MOSS, Newark-on-Trent, stationer.—E. SOUTHWICK, Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, builder.—J. SMITH, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, bootmaker.—T. BLACK, Heswell-lane, Durham, publican.—J. JONES, jun., Worcester, huckster.—SARAH DARBY, Tipton, Staffordshire, grocer.—HARRIET MASON, Chesterfield, victualler.—W. DAVENPORT, Liverpool, grocer.

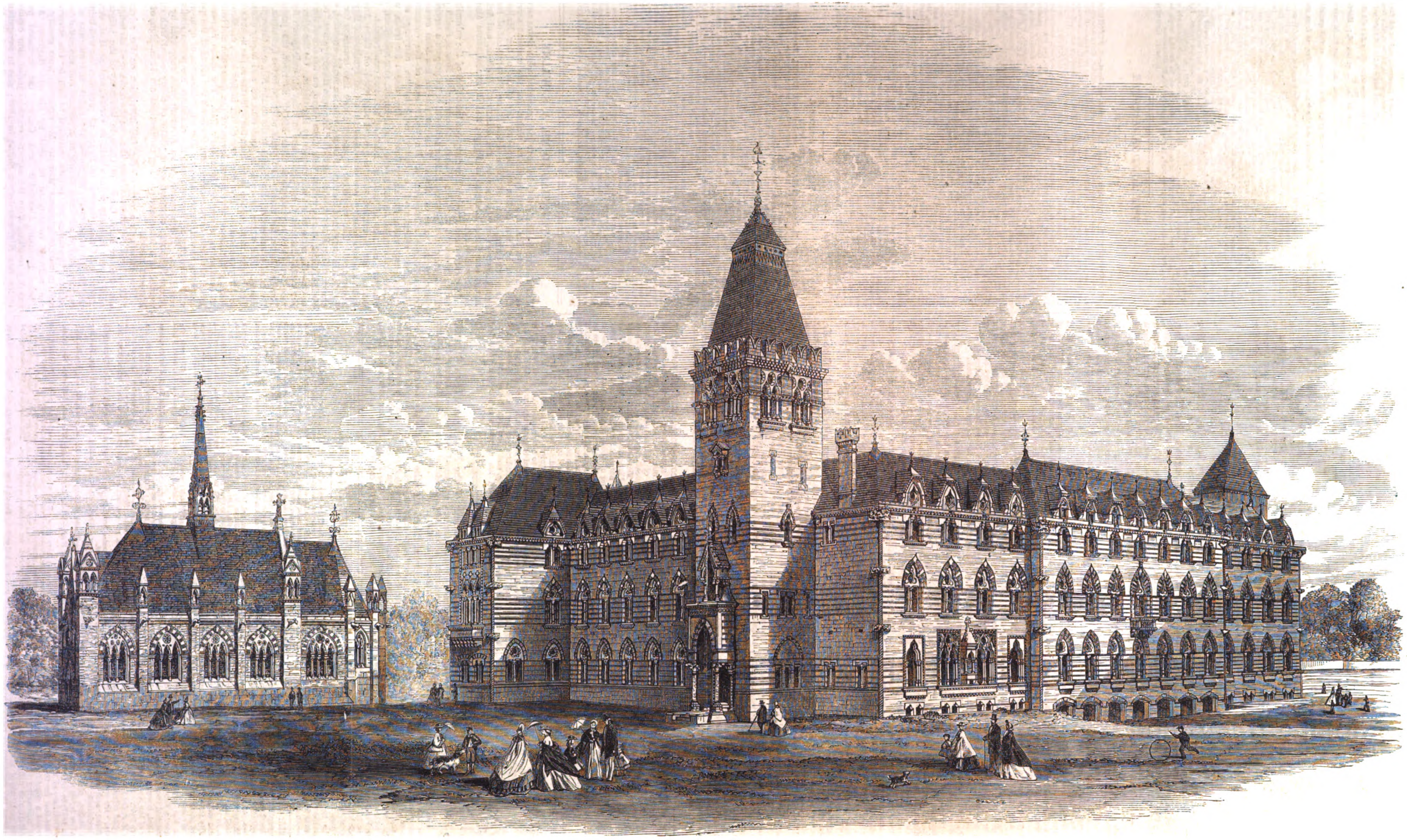
TESTIMONIAL TO MR. A. S. WALNE.

THE British residents at Cairo have just presented a handsome service of plate to Mr. Alfred Septimus Walne, for the eminent services rendered by him in the discharge of the offices of her Majesty's Consul at Cairo, Agent at Cairo of the Home Government of India, her Majesty's Commissioner for the Affairs of Guddah, and Acting Agent and Consul-General in Egypt; and in remembrance also of his private worth.

The committee appointed to carry out the object of the subscribers, acting in concert with Mr. Walne, commissioned Messrs. Smith and Nicholson, of Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, to prepare a service of plate, of the value of £500. This commission has been executed to the entire satisfaction of Mr. Walne and of the committee. The plate consists of a centre candelabrum, carrying seven lights; two vases, for ice or flowers; four dishes for fruits, with twelve ornamented dessert spoons; sugar-basket, four saltcellars, and a salver; and, in addition, an inkstand and two candlesticks. The centre piece is formed with a ground supported on three Andro-Sphinxes, and bearing two date-trees and a vine, symbols of Egypt's abundance. The vine-stem separates above into branches for the lights. On one side of the date-trees and vine is a model, executed, with the aid of Mr. Bonomi, from Burton's "Excerpta Hieroglyphica," of the obelisk which stands, within view from Cairo, on the site of the city of On—the same which was beheld by Herodotus. On the other side is a postal dromedary, equipped; and in front the well-known figure, modelled from a photograph from life, of its rider, the janissary Ibrahim Agha, for twenty-two years attached to the Consulate, and the chief attendant of the British mails on the Nile and through the desert. The whole group is in good contrast and highly effective. The height, in all, of the piece, from the sphinxes to the light sockets, is thirty-one inches. The vases are eleven inches high, of Etruscan form, gilt, relieved with raised leaves of the date palm and banana, in dead silver, springing from their foot. The dishes represent a graceful cluster of vine-leaves, and the bowls and stems of the spoons are wrought with raised flowers. The sugar-basket is of open-work, with an edging of flowers; and the saltcellars are pecten shells, on scroll feet. The inkstand is an Etruscan vase, supported by two Andro-Sphinxes, mounted on a plinth of ebony edged with silver worked into lotus-leaves. The candlesticks are 12 in. high, of the Etruscan model.

The following is a copy of the full inscription on the salver:—"To Alfred Septimus Walne, Esq., on the occasion of his resigning the office of H.M. Consul at Cairo, in testimony of the judgment, ability, and integrity with which, as Consul, and as H.M. Acting Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, he promoted the well-being of the British community, supported the rights and interests of his country, and at all times, during an important and successful career, fulfilled the duties and powers intrusted to him by the Sovereign; and in acknowledgment that to his exertions were greatly due the railway constructed in 1851 by his late Highness Abbas Pacha between Alexandria and Cairo; the increased public security resulting from the supreme criminal jurisdiction confirmed to his late Highness by the Sultan in 1852; also in recognition of the efficiency manifested by him when agent at Cairo of the Home Government of India in organising the first regular conveyance of

Digitized by Google



THE MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM AT SNARESBROOK.

the Indian mail in 1838 between Alexandria and Suez; and when appointed H.M. Commissioner for the affairs of Guddah, after the outbreak there in June, 1858, in conducting inquiries into injuries and losses for which H.M. Ambassador subsequently obtained full reparation from the Sublime Porte; the British residents in the consular district assembled in public meeting, the 25th of December, 1861, have, with an accompanying address, presented this service of plate; while, to one who passed among them twenty-five years of his life in honour and kindness, they have no less cordially desired to offer a lasting remembrance of his private worth."

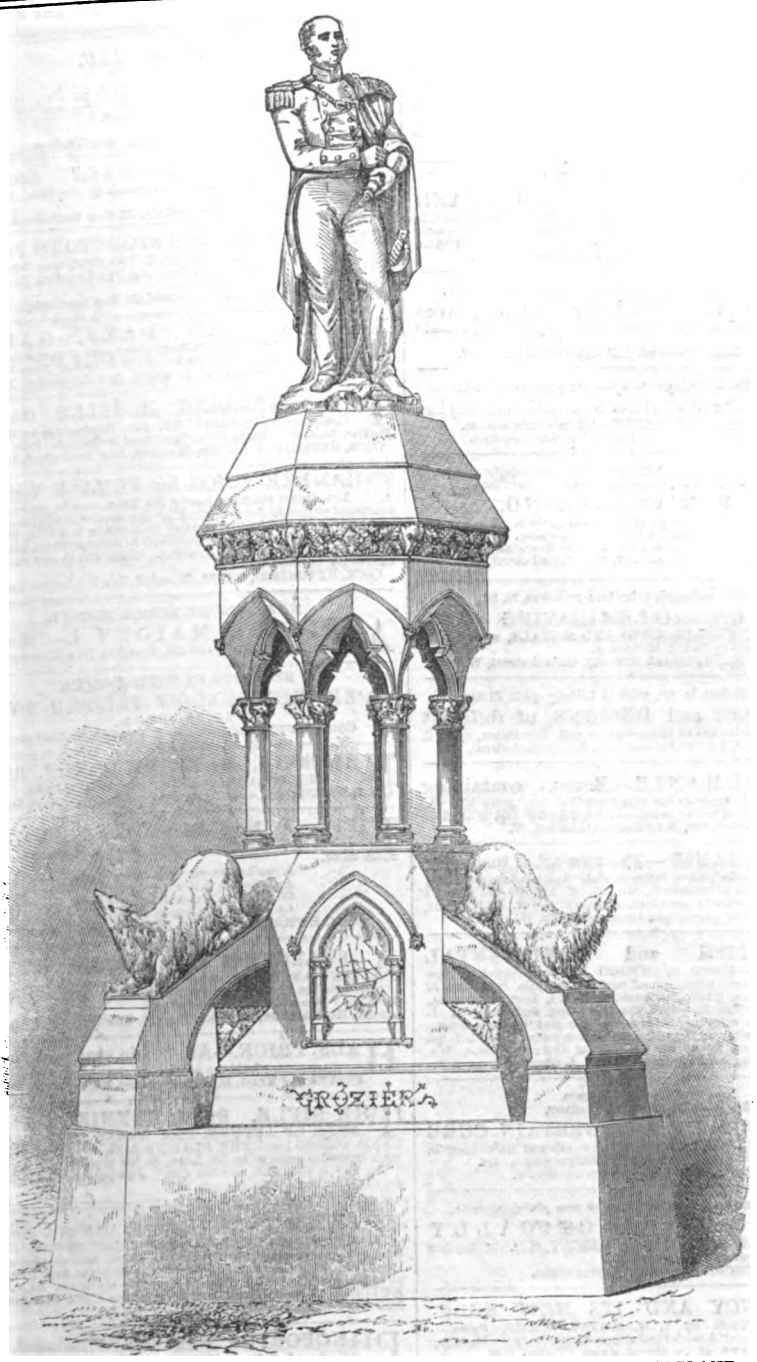
MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN CROZIER, R.N.

THE monument, surmounted with a colossal statue of Captain Crozier, R.N. (engraved on page 137), has been erected in his native place, Banbridge, in the county of Down, Ireland. The statue was sculptured by an Irish artist, Mr. J. R. Kirk, R.H.A. The Polar bears on the novel and picturesque pedestal are very suggestively and appropriately introduced in a memorial of one whose life was sacrificed to Arctic exploration.

Captain Francis Rawdon Moira Crozier, who was second in command in the ill-fated expedition under Sir John Franklin, entered the Navy in June, 1810, and, under the command of Sir Thomas Staines, sailed in the Briton to the Pacific, and visited Pitcairn's Island, which was found peopled by the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty. In 1824 he was appointed master's mate of the Fury, and he accompanied Parry in three of his voyages to the Polar Sea. In 1826 Mr. Crozier was made Lieutenant, and was employed on the coasts of Spain and Portugal till December, 1835, when he sailed with Captain (now Sir James) Ross to search for the missing whalers in Baffin's Bay. His reputation for science, seamanship, and fertility of resource secured his promotion; and he commanded the Terror, in the expedition under Sir James Ross, for the exploration of the Antarctic regions, which sailed in 1839, and was absent three years.

In March, 1845, he was re-commissioned to the Terror, and sailed with Franklin to discover the north-west passage, since which time he has not been heard of. He was in the prime of life on his departure, and died probably in his fiftieth year. He was a Fellow of the Royal and Astronomical Societies, and was distinguished as much for devotion to duty as for love of science.

Digitized by Google



MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN CROZIER, R.N., AT BANBRIDGE, DOWNSHIRE, IRELAND.

THE GOODWOOD PLATE.

The Stewards' Cup was run for on Tuesday week, and won by the Duke of Beaufort's Birdhill. It consists of a group in silver, representing an equestrian statuette of Queen Mary in her magnificent robes of state, and mounted upon a highly-caparisoned horse of the period. Her Majesty is attended by a page, who is also in very rich costume, and is leading the Queen's horse, with a group of hounds in the background. It was manufactured by C. F. Hancock, of Bruton-street.

The Goodwood Cup, run for on Thursday week, and won by Mr. Naylor's Isoline, is an equestrian group, representing the Bruce attacked by Highlanders in a mountain pass. R. and S. Garrard and Company, Panton-street and Haymarket, were the manufacturers.

The Chesterfield Cup was won by Lord Annesley's Ace of Clubs on Friday week. It is a tazza in silver, partly gilt. The group on the cover represents King Edward III. and his son, Edward the Black Prince, on the battle-field of Cressy, Aug. 26, 1346.

"Sweet son! God give you good perseverance! You are my true son, for loyally have you acquitted yourself this day, and worthy you are of a crown." Young Edward bowed very lowly, and, humbling himself, gave all the honour to the King his father.—*Vide Froissart.*

On the foot are figures of Fame and Victory, and shields bearing the feathers and coat of arms, as on the tomb at Canterbury. It was manufactured by Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street.

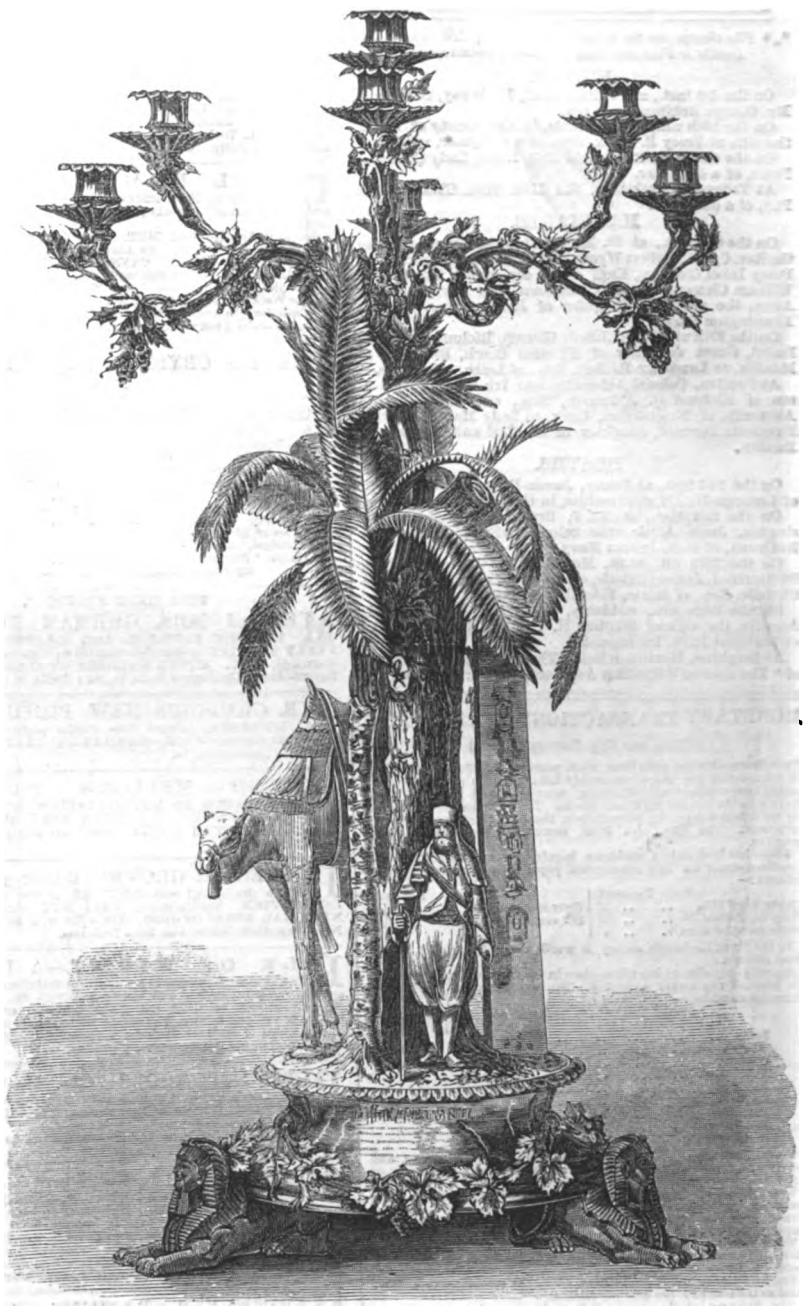


PLATE PRESENTED TO ALFRED S. WALNE, ESQ., LATE HER MAJESTY'S CONSUL AT CAIRO.—SEE PAGE 135.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

THE CHESTERFIELD CUP.

THE STEWARDS' CUP.

THE GOODWOOD PRIZE CUPS.

Digitized by Google

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., at 12, Park-road, Holloway, the wife of Mr. George Robinson, of a son.

On the 28th ult., at Newcastle, in the county of Down, the wife of Vesey E. Knox, Esq., of a daughter, stillborn.

On the 4th inst., at Coptfold Hall, Essex, Lady Catherine Petre, of a daughter.

At Tadcaster, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Lane Fox, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at St. Mark's Church, Kennington, by the Rev. Cyrill Herbert Wyche, B.A., Curate of Kennington, Percy Innel Clement, Esq., eldest son of the late George William Clement, Esq., of Clapham New Park, to Mary Anna, the youngest daughter of Henry Jones, Esq., of Kennington Park.

On the 29th ult., at St. John's Church, Richmond, Emma Isabel, eldest daughter of Thomas Beech, Esq., late of Manilla, to Lawrence R. Bell, Esq., of Leith. No cards.

At Bandon, Colonel Aldworth, late 7th Royal Fusiliers, son of Richard O. Aldworth, Esq., and Lady Letitia Aldworth, of Newmarket, Cork, to Lady Mary Catherine Henrietta Bernard, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Bandon.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Tenby, James Pickering Ord, Esq. of Langton Hall, Leicestershire, in the 74th year of his age.

On the 2nd inst., at No. 7, Brunswick-gardens, Kensington, Jessy Amile, the beloved wife of Captain G. Robinson, of H.M. Indian Navy.

On the 20th ult., at St. Moritz Baths, Upper Engodine, Switzerland, James Christie, eldest son of Charles Maitland Christie, Esq., of Dnrie, Fifeshire, Scotland.

On the 24th ult., suddenly, at St. Gall, Switzerland, Annette, the wife of William H. Chisheli Plowden, Esq., of Ewhurst Park, Basingstoke.

At Brighton, Martha, relict of Thomas Carpenter, author of "The Scholar's Spelling Assistant," in her 87th year.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE favourable accounts from most parts of the United Kingdom in reference to the crops, the steady influx of the precious metals, and the great abundance of money, have produced rather a better feeling in the market for Home Stocks. The business doing has been by no means extensive; nevertheless, the quotations have slightly improved. The Unfunded Debt, however, has continued very inactive.

There has been only a moderate inquiry for accommodation. In Lombard-street the best commercial paper is readily discounted, as follows:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Thirty days' bills	3½	Four months' bills	4½
Sixty days' ditto	3½	Six months' ditto	4½ 5
Three months' ditto	4		

In the Stock Exchange money is worth about 3 per cent, if for short periods.

Scarcely any change has taken place in the rates on the Continent; the demand has rather improved. The quotations in the leading cities are as under:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.
Paris	4	4
Vienna	5	5
Berlin	4	3½
Frankfort	3	2½
Amsterdam	3½	3½
Turin	5	5
Brussels	3	2½
Hamburg	—	3½
St. Petersburg	5½	7½

Several parcels of gold have arrived from various quarters, and nearly the whole of them have been disposed of to the Bank of England. The export demand has been trifling.

The foreign exchanges are for the most part favourable. The quotation for bankers' bills at New York comes at 139½, and the premium on gold 27 per cent. These rates are in favour of steady shipments of bullion.

The Council for India have disposed of £400,000 in bills on the various Presidencies, at previous rates. The applications within the limits amounted to £1,989,000.

The half-yearly report of the Bank of Egypt recommends a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum.

The directors of the Imperial Bank have carried over the net profits—£4612.

The London and County have declared a dividend of 6 per cent.

The old banking firm of Messrs. Hankeys is now amalgamated with the Consolidated Bank, which will have a paid-up capital of £600,000.

The dealings in Consols and Indian Securities on Monday were limited, and the quotations were with difficulty supported:—Consols, for Money, were done at 92¼ to ⅜; Ditto, for Account, 93; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92¾ 93; India Bonds, 16s. to 18s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem.; India Five per Cents, 104¾ ⅜; Ditto, Debentures, 100. India Stock sold at 224, and the Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 107. On Tuesday, Consols left off at 92¾ ⅞ for Money, and 93 to ⅜ for the 9th of September. Bank Stock, 227 to 230; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92¾ 93; India Stock, 224 to 226; Ditto, New, 104¾ ⅝; Rupee Paper, 107 to ½, and 116 to ½; India Bonds, 16s. to 18s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem.; India Debentures, 100½. The quotations had an upward tendency on the following day. Consols, for Money, touched 93 to ½; Ditto, for Account, 93¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¼ ½; India Five per Cents, 104¾ ½; Ditto, Bonds, 16s. to 19s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem.; Bank Stock, 230; India Stock, 225½; Dit o, Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 107½; Ditto, Debentures, 100. On Thursday the market was less firm. Consols, for Money, marked 92⅞ to 93; for Account, 93¼ to ½; Reduced and New Threes, 93½; and Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem. Long Annuities sold at 15½. India Five per Cent Stock realised 104¾ to ½; and Bank Stock, 257½.

American Securities have been very firm and prices have steadily advanced. Virginia Six per Cents have been 42½; Pennsylvania Seven per Cents, 72½; Erie Shares, 70 ex div.; Illinois Central Seven per Cents, 78½.

The market for Foreign Securities has continued dull, and a further decline has taken place in the quotations:—The scrip of the Confederate Loan has sold as low as 26 dis. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have marked 93½; Danish Five per Cents, 1853, 90; Egyptian, 102½; Greek, 32; Mexican Three per Cents, 36; Moorish, 93¼ ex div.; New Grenada, 14½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 1862, 85½; Portuguese Old Three per Cents, 48½; Ditto, 1862, 48; Russian Three per Cents, 58; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90½; Russian Five per Cents, 1862, 92½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 90; Spanish Three per Cents, 53¾; Ditto, Deferred, 48½; Ditto, Passive, 11½; Ditto, Certificates, 12; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 92½; Ditto, 1858, 70½; Ditto, 1862, 67½; Ditto Four per Cents, 101½; Venezuela Three per Cents, 25½; Ditto Six per Cents, 56; Dutch Four per Cents, 102; and Italian Five per Cents, 70½.

The dealings in Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been far from numerous. Annexed are the leading transactions for the week:—Agra and United Service, 112; Alliance, 34½ ex div. and ex new; Australasia, 76½; Imperial Ottoman, 17½; London and Brazilian, 43; London and County, 47½; London Joint-Stock, 34½ ex div.; London and South African, 26; London and Westminster, 7⅝; National Provincial of England, New, 26; Oriental, 57½; Union of Australia, 53; and Union of London, 35½.

Colonial Government Securities have been in limited request, as follows:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 101; Cape Six per Cents, 1860, 114½; Mauritius Six per Cents, 1873, 104½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1867, 104½; Ditto, 1868 to 1882, 102; South Australian Six per Cents, 111; and Victoria Six per Cents, 112½.

The Miscellaneous Market has been tolerably active. Crystal Palace shares have realised 6⅝; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 3; Electric Telegraph, 105½; English and Australian Copper, 1½; General Credit and Finance of London, 2⅞; Hudson's Bay, 3½; International Financial Society, 8½; Italian Irrigation and Canal Six per Cent Bonds, 71; Joint Stock Discount, 6; London Financial Association, 1½; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 3⅝; National Discount, 9½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 78; Regent's Canal, 25½; East London Waterworks, 125½; Berlin, 8½; Grand Junction, 84½; Southwark and Vauxhall, 127.

The Railway Share Market has continued in a very inactive state; on the whole, however, prices have shown more firmness than in the previous week. The dividend of the London and South-Western is at the rate of 4½; of the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the Great Northern, 4½; Victoria and Pimlico, 6; Vale of Neath, 3½; Midland, 5½; Bristol and Exeter 4; London and Blackwall, 3½; and of the Salisbury and Yeovil, 4½ per cent. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Great Eastern, 52½; Great Northern, 124¼; Ditto, A Stock, 122; Great Southern and Western, 65½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 113½; London and Brighton, 111 ex div.; London and North-Western, 102½; London and South-Western, 106½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 44½; Metropolitan, 114½; Ditto, New, 44; Midland, 128½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 99; North and South Western Junction, 11½; West Midland—Hereford, 10½.

Preference Shares.—Great Eastern—East Anglian Stock, 108; Midland—Bristol and Birmingham, 136 ex div.; South-Eastern—Reading Annuities, 24½.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—London and Chatham, 93½; North Western, 174; Nottingham and Grantham Railway and Canal, 97½.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda and Central India, 107½; Ditto, 8 Shares, 8½; Cape Town and Dock, 107½; East Indian, 108½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 1st Preference, 70; Great Indian Peninsula, 16⅝; Great Southern of India, 107; Madras, 107½; Scinde, 107½; Delhi, 27.

Foreign.—Dutch Rhenish, 21½; San Paulo, 9½; Ditto, 22½; Turin and Savona, 3 ex int.

The return of the Bank of England, for the week ending August 5, shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of	£511,128
A decrease of public deposits of	52,044
A decrease of other deposits of	631,017
An increase of Government Securities of	31,538
A decrease of other Securities of	220,251
An increase of bullion of	98,950
An increase of rest of	102,142
A decrease of reserve of	376,945

The total circulation is £22,340,800. Public deposits amount to £5,577,268; and private deposits to £13,709,855. Securities are £18,249,227; and the stock of bullion is £14,843,185.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.
Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY and during the Week, THE IRISH TIGER; after which, at Eight, a new Drama, entitled THE HAUNTED MAN (in which will be exhibited Professor Pepper's adaptation of the great Spectral Illusion)—Messrs. J. L. Toole and R. Phillips, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, and Miss H. Simms; and ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE—Messrs. J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, and R. Phillips, the Nelson Sisters and Miss K. Kelly. Commence at Seven.

CRYSTAL PALACE. — OPEN DAILY.
Mondays at Nine, other days at Ten. Orchestral Band, One and 4.30. Terrace Fountains, Three. Great Organ Performances, 5.45 daily.
Monday, Aug. 10—CONCERT. Excursion and Fête of the London General Cabmen's Benevolent Association.
The FLOWERS at the CRYSTAL PALACE are now MOST BRILLIANT. Special attention is directed to the Slopes and Beds round the Rosery, on the Upper Terrace, on each side the Grand Centre Walk, and round the Great Circular Fountain.
Admission—Saturday, Half-a-crown; other days, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Half-price.

SEE the CRYSTAL PALACE FLOWER BEDS.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT SHILLING CONCERT, MONDAY NEXT, AUG. 10, 1863.
Solo Vocalists from Her Majesty's Theatre:—Mdlle. Trebelli, Mdlle. Rose Erskine, Signor Bettini, and Signor Frieca.
Chorus of Two Hundred Voices, by the London Vocal Union.
The Selections for the Choir will include—

Tramp Chorus	Bishop.
Solo and Chorus ("Daughter of Error")	Bishop.
Part-song, "Departure"	Mendelssohn.
"Lass of Richmond Hill"	Arranged by H. Leslie.
Madrigal, "O, who will o'er the downs?"	Pearsall.
Finale, "Eurysathe"	Weber.

Open at 9. Concert at 3.30. One Shilling.

WILL CLOSE AUGUST 20.
MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, in their CHARMING COTTAGE, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at 8; Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at 2. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Unreserved Seats, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Stall Chairs, 5s.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, "THE ICEBERGS," painted from studies made in the Northern Seas in the Summer of 1863.—GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, W. Admission, 1s.

ALFRED MELLON'S PROMENADE CONCERTS at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN, will commence on MONDAY NEXT, AUG. 10. Vocalist, MDLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI. Band of nearly 100 Performers. Admission, 1s.

PROFESSOR GLOVER, Editor of "Moore's Irish Melodies," will LECTURE, at the POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, Regent street, THIS DAY (Saturday), on the NATIONAL MUSIC OF IRELAND. He will introduce also his New Pianoforte Concerto on Irish Melodies.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—A LADY and GENTLEMAN, occupying a spacious and elegantly-furnished country residence replete with comfort, OFFER the advantages of a pleasant HOME to ONE OR TWO LADIES or a MARRIED COUPLE without family. The terms will include wine and the use of a carriage, if desired. References exchanged.—Address Leander, 6, Glasshouse-street, Regent-street, London.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CLUB.—Candidates for Admission to this Club must have been at one of the following Public Schools:—Charterhouse, Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Westminster, Winchester.
Prospectuses, &c., may be had on application to the Secretary, No. 17, St. James's-place, St. James's, S.W.

ST. MARY'S HALL, Nos. 5 and 6, St. Mary's-road, Canonbury, near London, N.—English and French Institution for Ladies on the principles of Queen's College, established 1849.—Ladies wishing further instruction in any branch of education, under the first professors, can be received as boarders for a term, or longer. Prospectuses containing full particulars will be forwarded upon application. The College will re-open on the 17th of September. SARAH NORTHCROFT, Principal.

MARIENLYST BATHING AND SPA ESTABLISHMENT, near Elsinore, Denmark.
This, in Denmark, very fashionable watering-place, renowned for its healthy and beautiful situation, commanding the charming views over the Sound, and for the saline properties of the water, is highly recommended to the Nobility and Gentry of this country. The proprietors can accommodate a number of visitors in beautifully-situated cottages and a well-arranged hotel.
For further particulars and with orders for accommodation, &c., apply to the "Office of Marienlyst Baths," in Elsinore.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—There is a VACANCY in a first-class Establishment in Bath (where a small number of pupils are received) for a YOUNG LADY to COMPLETE her EDUCATION under eminent professors. Terms, 100 guineas per annum, including Music, Drawing, French, and German. References given and required.—Address, "Lyra," Mr. Oliver's Lib ary, Milsom-street, Bath.

LA DANSE.—TO FAMILIES or SCHOOLS.
Mdlle. SILVESTRE, Professor of Dancing, Deportment, and Calisthenic Exercises, having just closed her classes for the London season, is desirous of meeting with a temporary engagement in the country, either exclusively for the members of the family or for réunions among different families in the neighbourhood. Private lessons given daily by Monsieur Silvestre.—Address A. Silvestre, 8, Stanhope-terrace, Gloucester-gate, Regent's Park.

NEW ZEALAND.—REMITTANCES.—The Bank of New Zealand (incorporated by Act of General Assembly), Capital £500,000, grants Letters of Credit and undertakes every description of Banking Business throughout the several Provinces.
Terms and particulars on application at the London Office.
F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director.
80, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

TO INVENTORS.—The GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (Limited), 71, Fleet-street, obtains PATENTS for INVENTIONS, and affords unusual facilities to Inventors. Printed information gratis. E. M. LATHAM, Sec.

UNIVERSAL MICROSCOPE, Price £5 5s.
SMITH, BECK, and BECK,
31, Cornhill, E.C. (late 6, Coleman-street),
Catalogues sent on receipt of six postage-stamps.

DEERSTALKING and YACHTING TELESCOPES.
1 to 5 guineas.—W. and J. BURROW, Malvern.
London—Arnold, 72, Baker-street; and Wales and Co., 56, Cheapside

OPERA, RACE, and FIELD GLASSES in every variety of form and mounting, matchless for great magnifying power and sharpness of definition, prices from 2s. each, at CALLAGHAN'S, 23A, New Bond-street, W. (corner of Conduit-street). N.B. Sole agent for the celebrated Race and Field Glasses made by Voigtländer, Vienna. Field-glasses made expressly for India, warranted to withstand the greatest tropical heat. The new Aluminium-mounted Glasses as made for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales), though of the largest size, weigh but a few ounces.

KEYZOR and BENDON'S TWO-GUINEA BINOCULAR FIELD, RIFLE, or OPERA GLASS.—The extraordinary power of this instrument renders it adapted to define objects distinctly at ten miles' distance—suitable for the theatre, racecourse, target practice, sportsmen, tourists, and general outdoor observation. Illustrated Price Lists of Optical Instruments for 2 stamps.—50, High Holborn, London.

STEWARD'S TELESCOPES and BINOCULAR FIELD and LANDSCAPE GLASSES are unrivalled for their quality and moderate cost. Lists and Testimonials post-free on application. Address, 406, Strand, London, W.C. Steward's new Pocket Field Glass, just out, weighs under six ounces. Price 20s. A luxury for Tourists.

THE PLANETS and DOUBLE STARS SEEN distinctly by a new TELESCOPE for £5. Testimonial. "Old Castle, West-hill, Hastings, 4th June, 1863. Sirs,—I send you the following report about the telescope I bought of you. As a day telescope it is decidedly the best I ever looked through. I saw distinctly the flags and ropes on Beachy Head, which is sixteen miles distant. I shall be able to report more fully when the weather is more favourable. You may add my name to the list of gentlemen who approve of your £5 telescope. Yours truly, D. Wyburn.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, No. 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. Powerful small pocket telescopes, opera, field, and general outdoor day and night glasses.

SPECTACLES.—The Patent Newly-invented TINTED SPECTACLES are patronised by the majority of the nobility, including Viscount Palmerston. They give extraordinary relief by day and night to weak, dim, and defective vision.
S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

DEAFNESS.—The SOUND MAGNIFIER and INVISIBLE VOICE CONDUCTOR, for Deafness. It fits into the ear not perceptible, removes singing noises in the head, and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

NEW BOOKS.

BATTLES OF ENGLAND.
Showing the Cause, Conduct, and Issue of every Battle since the Conquest. Compiled expressly for the Use of Schools. By C. SANDERSON, LL.C.P. Neatly bound in embossed cloth, gilt, price 1s. 6d. BRADBURY and EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Just published, crown 8vo,
BRACKETT'S ILLUSTRATED HAND GUIDE TO TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD. Price One Shilling. With Two Maps and many Engravings. Edited by WILLIAM GASPEY.—London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co. Tunbridge Wells: William Brackett.

Seventh Edition, with 22 Lithographic Plates; post-free, 8d,
STAINED WINDOWS, by the Improved Transfer Process of DIAPHANIE, easily performed, at small cost.
London: J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street, W.

Price 1s., with 13 Lithographic Plates; post-free, 1s. 2d.,
DESIGNS for WINDOWS of different styles to be executed in DIAPHANIE, with full instructions.
London: J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street.

Price 1s. 6d., each Part containing four Plates beautifully printed in Colours by Leighton's process, and four Outline Plates,
COPIES FOR COLOURING, for the Improvement of the Taste of Youthful Artists. Nos. 1 and 2, after Birket Foster; Nos. 3 and 4, after John Absolon.
Large Series, price 2s. 6d. Nos. 1 and 2, after Harrison Weir.
London: J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street, W.

Fifth Edition, enlarged, price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 2d.,
HINTS ON ILLUMINATING AND ORNAMENTING IN GOLD AND METALS, with Lithographic Illustrations by Henry M. Lucien.
London: J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street, W.

Price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 2d., with 14 Lithographic Plates,
ALPHABETS and DESIGNS, of different Periods, for the use of Illuminators and Decorators, by F. C. WOOD.—London: J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street, W.

DECALCOMANIE.—Boxes, containing Designs and Materials for this beautiful Art, price 10s. 6d., sent on receipt of Post Office order.—J. BARNARD and SON, Sole Agents for the Patentee, 339, Oxford-street, London, W.

DECALCOMANIE.—The new art of instantly transferring designs to any material. Instructions post-free, 6d.; complete boxes of materials, 10s. 6d. STAINED WINDOWS (Diaphanie). Instructions post-free, 8 stamps.—WM. BARNARD, Artistic Repository, 59, Connaught-terrace, London, W.

TO BRITISH and CONTINENTAL TOURISTS.—EDWD. STANFORD has just issued a New Edition of his "Tourist's Catalogue," containing Title, Price, &c., of the best Guide-Books, Maps, Conversation-Books, Dictionaries, &c., published in the United Kingdom, the Continent, and America. It can be had gratis upon application, or per post for one stamp. London: Edwd. Stanford, Mapseller by appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and Agent for the sale of Ordnance Maps, Geological Survey Maps, and Admiralty Charts. 6, Charing-cross, S.W.

Now ready, price Sixpence.
May be had of all Booksellers,
A SAFE, SPEEDY, AND CERTAIN CURE FOR SMALLPOX; with Cases Illustrative of its Efficacy in every state of the Disease, in Preventing Disfigurement, &c.
London: KENT and Co., Paternoster-row.

Sixth Edition, considerably enlarged, with new plates, price 6s.,
DEAFNESS PRACTICALLY ILLUSTRATED. By JAS. YEARSLEY, M.D. "Replete with valuable information."—Lancet.
CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

CORPULENCY AND ITS NEW SELF-DIETARY CURE. By A. W. MOORE, M.R.C.S. Price 5s. Fourth Edition, 40-9.—"A useful and scientific discovery."—Morning Post.—A. and M. EVANS, 42, Tachbrook-street, Pimlico, S.W.

50,000 BIBLES, Prayer-books, and Church Services, Altars, Juvenile Books, and Standard Authors on Sale, in every variety of binding, at JOHN FIELD'S Great Bible Warehouse, 65, Regent's-quadrant.

A GUINEA PRAYER-BOOK for 6s. 6d. The PICTORIAL BOOK of COMMON PRAYER, large type, with 600 beautiful engravings, and bound in antique style, only 6s. 6d.; or post-free for 7s. This splendid volume only to be had at JOHN FIELD'S, 65, Regent's-quadrant.

THREE HUNDRED BIBLE STORIES, with nearly 300 Bible Pictures, a Pictorial Sunday Book for the Young, handsomely bound, price 4s. 6d., published at 12s., post-free from FIELD'S Great Bible Warehouse, 65, Regent's-quadrant.

DECALCOMANIA PERFECTIONNÉE. Designs equal to Painting. Also, an Assortment of the White China for Ornamenting, at R. HELBRONNER'S, 265, Regent-street (near Oxford-circus).

FOR FAMILY ARMS—the LINCOLN'S INN HERALDIC OFFICE—send Name and County. Arms Painted, Impaled, and Quartered. Sketch, 3s. 6d., or stamps. The Pedigrees of Families, 21s.—H. SALT, Gt. Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE. The established office of authority in England for furnishing Arms, Crests, &c., authentically. "The Lincoln's-inn Manual of Heraldry," 3s. or stamps.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

SIGNET CREST RINGS, 18-carat, Hall-marked, Solid fine Gold, 30s.; Ditto, handsome, for Arms and Crest, 50s. Ditto, large for Arms, Crest, and Motto, £3 15s.—H. SALT (observe), Heraldic Office, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE. Engraving by the Laws of Garter King-at-Arms. Crest on Seals or Rings, 8s. 6d.; Arms on ditto, 18s.; Solid Gold Signet Rings for Crest, 21s.; a Book-Plate, Arms, and Crest, with Name, 21s.

FAMILY ARMS.—All Persons desirous of having a correct copy of their armorial bearings should send name and county to CULLETON'S HERALDIC LIBRARY. No fee for search. Plain sketch, 3s. 6d.; in heraldic colours, 6s.; large size Arms, Crest, and Motto, with heraldic description, beautifully painted in rich colours, 12s. Family Pedigrees traced and Arms quartered and impaled by T. Culleton, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), London, W.C.

YOUR ARMS, CREST, MONOGRAM, or Address Stamped on Paper Free of Charge, and no charge for engraving die if an order is given for a ream of best paper and 500 envelopes to match at 21s., carriage paid, by T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

WEDDING-CARDS and ENVELOPES Stamped in Silver with Arms, Crest, or Monogram. 50 Cards for lady and gentleman, 50 choice envelopes, maiden name printed on flap, all complete, 12s. 6d., carriage paid. A Cardplate engraved in any style, and 50 best Ivory Cards, 2s., post-free.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

FAMILY ARMS Engraved on Seals, Rings, and steel Dies in artistic style. Crest on Seals, 7s. 6d.; solid Gold Ring, 18-carat, Hall-marked, engraved with any crest, 32s.; ditto, very massive, 42s.; ditto for Arms, Crest, and Motto, 60s. The Hall mark is the only guarantee for pure gold.—T. CULLETON, Engraver to her Majesty and the Board of Trade, by appointment, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

MARK YOUR LINEN with CULLETON'S PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES.—By means of this invention the difficulty of writing on linen with the pen is entirely superseded. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name, 2s. 6d.; Set of Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest, 5s. Post-free for stamps. Any one can use them.—T. Culleton, Patentee, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

PENCILS, Black Lead, and Coloured Chalks, A. W. FABER'S POLYGRADE LEAD PENCILS.
Sold by all Stationers and Artists' Colournen.
Agents—Heintzmann and Rochussen, 9, Friday-street, London, E.C.

CARTE DE VISITE, 12 for 2s. 6d. Forward your Carte de Visite and 32 postage-stamps, with address, to the London Photographic Copying Institution, 63, Tollington-road, Holloway-road, N., and you will receive 12, the exact size and copy of original, which will be returned. A Specimen sent to any address on receipt of 4 stamps.—Address, WM. CHARLESON.

NEW MUSIC.

NEW and POPULAR PIANOFORTE MUSIC and SONGS, published by
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 62 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

"THE BROKEN FLOWER." Song for Mezzo-Soprano Voice. Composed by the Hon. ALFRED STOURTON. Price 2s. 6d.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63, New Bond-street.

THE HON. ALFRED STOURTON'S Popular Song, THE SPELL OF THY BEAUTY, now being sung with immense success by Miss Poole and Miss Lascelles. Price 2s. 6d. Can be had either in F or A flat.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and Co., 62 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

FOR A FEW DAYS. GALOP. By J. H. TULLY. Dedicated, by special permission, to his ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES. Price 4s.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and Co., 62 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

THE SPARKLING MOSELLE GALOP. Composed by C. GODFREY, jun., Bandmaster to the Scots Fusilier Guards. Comic Title, Illustrated in Colours. Price 4s.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and Co., 62 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

CHAMBER TRIOS for FEMALE VOICES. This Series contains nearly 100 Trios selected, arranged, and composed expressly for this Work by the most celebrated Composers, and can be had either in separate Numbers or in 3 Vols., 21s. each. N.B. Many of these Trios are published in separate Parts, and all are especially adapted for class teaching. Lists will be sent on application to the publishers.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and Co., 62 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

NEW SONG BY IGNACE GIBSONE.
A FISHER MAIDEN I.—Price 3s.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and Co., 62 and 63, New Bond-street.

NEW SONG BY BOYTON SMITH,
O'ER THE MEADOW TRIPPED SWEET KITTY.—Price 3s.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and Co., 62 and 63, New Bond-street.

NEW SONG. By FRANK ROMER. "THE ENGLISH GIRL'S SONG," sung by Miss Poole.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and Co., 62 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

LIFE. A New Sacred Song. By J. P. KNIGHT, composer of "She Wore a Wreath of Roses." Price 2s. 6d.
"A mother kneels with earnest tears,
And for her children prays,
Oh! let me watch their early years,
Oh! grant me length of days."
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and Co., 62 and 63, New Bond-street.

A SELECTION OF PSALMS, HYMNS, AND ANTHEMS, with the music arranged in familiar keys, and adapted to the Service of the Church, Edited by FRANK ROMER. Bound in cloth, price 10s. 6d.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and Co., 62 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

HALF PRICE.—All Music sent post-free at half the published price.
FOSTER and KING, 16, Hanover-street, Regent-street, W.

THE RIFLE. By G. RENNIE POWELL. SIGNS OF AUTUMN, THE MERRY SLEIGH BELLS, LAND AHEAD! and THE BLAZING LOG, by CLINTON, sung with immense success by Mr. Lord, in his popular entertainment, "The Canoe, the Rifle, and the Axe." Just published by ROBT. W. OLLIVIER, 19, Old Bond-street, W.

KIRKMAN'S 7-octave trichord SEMI-GRAND and DRAWING-ROOM GRAND PIANOFORTES, with double repeating action and all their very latest improvements. Price from 100 guineas and upwards. For beauty of tone, perfection of touch, and durability, these instruments are unrivalled.—COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., Music and Pianoforte Warehouse, 62 and 63, New Bond-street, London, W.

PIANOFORTES, New and Secondhand, by Broadwood, Collard, Kirkman, and other Makers, for SALE or HIRE, at Messrs. COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO.'S (late Leader and Cock), Nos. 62 and 63, New Bond-street, corner of Brook-street.

KIRKMAN'S CELEBRATED TRICHORD PIANOFORTES, of every description, for SALE or HIRE, at COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO.'S Pianoforte Warehouse, 62 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

CHISSHOLME and SONS, Pianoforte Manufacturers (from Messrs. Broadwood's), 61, Berners-st., Oxford-st., W. Studio Pianos, in solid Walnut, Mahogany, or Ash Cases, from 20 guineas. Pianofortes on hire from 10s. per month.

BUTLER'S BRASS-BAND INSTRUMENTS, Cornets, Saxhorns, Circular Vibrating Horns, Drums, Flutes, &c., are all made on the premises, and are sold at prices much below any other English house. Cornets from £2 to £5. A written guarantee given with every instrument. Prices, with Drawings, sent post-free. Manufactory, Haymarket, London.

MUSICAL BOX DÉPOT for the Sale of NICOLE'S celebrated Musical Instruments is removed from No. 14 to 11 and 12, Cornhill, London. List of tunes and prices gratis and postage-free.

MUSICAL BOX DÉPOTS, 56, Cheapside, and 33, Ludgate-street. Nicole's large Musical Boxes, £1 per air; Snuffboxes, 18s. to 40s. Catalogues of tunes and prices gratis and post-free on application to WALES and CO. as above.

GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY. Collections of Minerals, Rocks, Recent Shells, and Fossils, to illustrate the study of Geology, Conchology, and Mineralogy, can be had at 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50, to 100 guineas each, of J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, W.C. J. T. gives Private Instruction in Geology.

TO BE SOLD for £21 (cost £50), a SUPERB GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETER, by Neill, of the finest construction. Perfect in condition, and warranted. May be seen at WALES and M'CULLOCH'S, 32, Ludgate-street.

TO BE SOLD for £24 (cost £50), a GENTLEMAN'S keyless pocket SEMI-CHRONOMETER, by Murray, of the most superb and recent construction, with gold hunting case.—May be seen at WALES and CO.'S, 56, Cheapside.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.—M. F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker by special appointment to her Majesty the Queen, 33 and 34, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross (corner of Spring-gardens).

DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker by special appointment to her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand (adjoining Coutts's Bank), and 34, Royal Exchange.

THE PRETTIEST GIFT FOR A LADY is one of JONES'S LEVER WATCHES, at £11 11s.; for a Gentleman, at £10 10s. Rewarded at the Exhibition for cheapness of production. Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House.

GOLD CHAINS and FINE GOLD JEWELLERY.—A very elegant STOCK of GOLD CHAINS, 13s. to 20 gs.; Gentlemen's Albert Chains, 21s. to 18 gs.; Gold Brooches, 20s. to 15 gs.; Gold Bracelets, 55s. to £20; Wedding and Keeper Rings, 10s., 15s., and 20s.; Gem ditto, 12s. 6d. to 20 gs.; Gold Earrings, 12s. 6d. to 5 gs. per pair. Gold Lockets, 10s. to 16 guineas. Gold Searf Pins, 3s. to 10 gs.—FREDC. HAWLEY, Goldsmith, 148, Regent-street, W. Jewellery repaired and Diamonds reset.

WATCHES, TIMEPIECES, and CLOCKS. Elegant GOLD WATCHES, jewelled in four holes, £3 15s. to £35; Silver Watches, £1 5s. to 12 guineas; eight-day Timepieces, 12s. 6d. each; Clocks going 14 days, three guineas and upwards.—FREDERIC HAWLEY, Watchmaker, 148, Regent-street, W. (from 75, Strand, and Coventry-street). Established nearly a Century. List of prices free. Old Watches, Gold, Silver, Diamonds, &c., purchased or taken in exchange. Merchants and Captains supplied on liberal terms. Watches and Clocks repaired.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—ARTIST in HAIR. DEWDNEY begs to inform Ladies or Gentlemen that he beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in Gold, Hair Bracelets, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, &c., and forwards the same at about one half the usual charge. A beautiful collection of specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An Illustrated book sent post-free.—Dewdney, 172, Fenchurch-street, London.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—G. HOOPER, ARTIST IN HAIR. Solid Gold Revolving

CURIOUS and USEFUL CHINESE and JAPANESE ARTICLES, suitable for Presents.—Just imported, several large cases of beautifully-lacquered JAPANESE TRAYS, at 8s. the pair.—Oriental Warehouse, 179, Regent-street; FARMER and ROGERS; also at the Great Shawl and Cloak Emporium, 171, 173, 175, Regent-street.

MAPPIN, WEBB, and CO., 71 and 72, Cornhill.

MAPPIN, WEBB, and CO., 77 and 78, Oxford-street.

MAPPIN, WEBB, and CO., Manufacturers, the Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

THE LONDON WAREHOUSES, as above, contain the largest and best selected Stock of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and CUTLERY in England:—
Electro-Silver Plated Spoons and Forks, strongly plated and best finished.
Every Article stamped with our Name, and Quality guaranteed.

Full Size.	Fiddle or Plain Pattern. Good.	Better.	Best.	Double Thread.	King's Pattern.	Lily Pattern.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
12 Table Forks	27 0	36 0	48 0	54 0	56 0	54 0
12 Table Spoons	27 0	36 0	48 0	54 0	56 0	54 0
12 Dessert Forks	21 0	27 0	36 0	40 0	40 0	40 0
12 Dessert Spoons	21 0	27 0	36 0	40 0	40 0	40 0
12 Tea Spoons	10 6	16 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0
1 Sauce Ladles	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0
1 Gravy Spoon	5 6	7 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls..	6 8	6 8	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0
1 Mustard Spoon	1 8	1 8	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 6
1 pair Sugar Tongs ..	2 0	3 6	4 0	5 0	5 0	4 6
1 pair Fish Carvers ..	18 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	34 0	38 0
1 Butter Knife	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0	6 0	6 0
1 Soup Ladle	7 6	8 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	15 0

Smaller quantities can be had at the above rate of prices, which are the same as at the manufactory, Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield. Please note particularly the Nos. of the London addresses.—City house, 71 and 72, Cornhill; West End house, 77 and 78, Oxford-street.

MAPPIN BROTHERS,
THE LONDON-BRIDGE FIRM.

MILITARY CANTEENS for Officers, £8 each. No charge for Oak Case, containing

PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.	£ s. d.
4 Table spoons	0 13 0
6 Table forks	0 18 0
6 Dessert spoons	0 13 6
6 Dessert forks	0 18 0
6 Tea spoons	0 8 0
2 Egg spoons	0 5 0
1 Soup ladle	0 12 0
1 Pair fish carvers ..	0 14 0
2 Sauce ladles	0 3 0
1 Mustard spoon	0 1 8
Carried forward,	£5 5 8

IVORY TABLE KNIVES.	
Brought forward ..	£5 5 8
1 Gravy spoon	0 7 0
1 pair sugar tongs ..	0 3 6
2 Salt spoons	0 3 4
1 Butter knife	0 3 6
6 Table knives	0 11 0
6 Cheese knives	0 3 0
Pair of meat carvers ..	0 7 6
Pair of chicken carvers	0 7 6
Ivory-handle steel ..	0 3 0
Oak chest, no charge.	
Complete ..	£8 0 0

Every other size and pattern in stock.
MAPPIN BROTHERS, Silversmiths and Cutlers, West-end House, 222, Regent-street; and 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge. Same prices charged at both houses as at their Manufactory, Queen's Plate and Cutlery Works, Sheffield.
Observe the address.

FURNITURE.—ALFRED GREEN'S complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of FURNITURE is now ready, and will be forwarded, post-free, to any address on application. This catalogue is the most comprehensive furniture guide ever published, and should be consulted by all persons requiring good and substantial furniture at moderate prices.—Alfred Green, General Furnishing and Upholstery Company (limited), 24 and 25, Baker-street, London, W.

CARPETS.—GOODE, GAINSFORD, and CO.
In Original and Exclusive Designs.
HANDLOOM, BRUSSELS, and WILTONS,
Turkey, Axminster, and Anbusson Carpets.
118, 120, 121, 122, Borough, S.E.

SUPERIOR BEDDING, BEDSTEADS, and CHAMBER FURNITURE,
arranged in spacious Showrooms.
BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS of every size and description.
GOODE, GAINSFORD, and CO., 119 to 122, Borough, S.E.

THE LORD DUNDREARY EQUILIBRIUM CHAIR. Extremely comfortable, good, and very cheap. "There's the idea!"—A. SEDLEY and CO., 210, Regent-street, London, W., Patentees of Equilibrium Chairs.

SEDLEY'S Patent EQUILIBRIUM CHAIRS are the most comfortable and cheapest yet offered to the public. Capital for India, packing up in less space than any other chair. Also, first-class Furniture, Carpets, &c., at very moderate prices. 210, Regent-street, London, W.

DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, of the most superior design and workmanship, arranged in complete suites, and covered in brocaded silks, rich moquette, and Neuilly tapestry, in all colourings, always ready for inspection and delivery, at prices varying from 35 guineas per suite for cash.—A. SEDLEY and CO., Upholsterers, 210, Regent-street, W.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE, for Dining-room and Library, old oak, in good preservation, of a very choice character, suitable for mediæval decorations; the carvings are unique, chaste, and elaborate. The dining-room set consists of ten high-backed chairs, a pair of elbow chairs to match, large set of telescope dining-tables, with extra leaves, dumb waiter, and a truly beautiful sideboard, fitted with plate-glass back. Price of the foregoing 68 guineas—half its value. The library set comprises an 8 ft. bookcase, six Gothic chairs, and a library table same style. On view at the BELGRAVE FURNISHING COMPANY, 12, Sloane-street, Belgrave-square.

BATHS and TOILET WARE.—WILLIAM S. BURTON has One large Showroom devoted exclusively to the display of BATHS and TOILET WARE. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make this establishment the most distinguished in this country. Portable Showers, 7s. 6d.; Pillar Showers, £3 to £5; Nursery, 15s. to 35s.; Sponging, 14s. to 32s.; Hip, 14s. to 31s. 6d. A large assortment of Gas Furnace, Hot and Cold Plunge, Vapour, and Camp Shower Baths. Toilet Ware in great variety, from 15s. 6d. to 45s. the set of three.—Illustrated Catalogues (per post) free.
39, Oxford-street, W.: 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-yard

ICE FOR TOWN OR COUNTRY.
REFRIGERATORS, Ice-Cream Machines, Freezing Powders, and everything connected with freezing, of the best, most modern, and reliable character. Seltzogenes. Illustrated Price list, with full particulars, free.—WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, 140, Strand.

DRESSING-BAGS for TRAVELLING.
Writing-cases for Tourists. Dressing-cases for Tourists. The public supplied at wholesale prices, from the largest Stock in London.
FARLINS and GOTTO, Manufacturers, 24 and 25, Oxford-street.

H. WALKER'S NEW NEEDLES.—The Patent Ridged-Eyes extend the cloth, so that the thread may pass through it quickly and without the slightest drag. For ease in threading they surpass all others. Samples post-free, at 1s. per 100, of any respectable dealer.—H. Walker, Patentee, Alcester, and 47, Gresham-street, London.

THE ALEXANDRA HAIR-WAVER, patronised by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, is the invention of UNWIN and ALBERT, Court Hairdressers, 24, Piccadilly, of whom only they can be obtained at 1s. the pair; by post, 14 stamps.

THE 1s. HAIR-WAVER — TRUEFITT'S (the Original)—gives a graceful wave to the hair without hot water or anything injurious. Post-free, with instructions, 14 stamps.—J. Truefitt, Inventor, 1, Acton-street, Gray's-inn-road, W.C.

BENZINE COLLAS removes grease, oil, or paint from silks, gloves, and every description of wearing apparel and furniture, without the least injury to the colour or texture. In bottles, 1s. 6d. each.—At J. SANGER'S, 150, Oxford-street, W. In constant use at Buckingham Palace.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS
TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
used in the Royal Laundry,
and awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.

LADIES NURSING.—Mr. ELAM respectfully invites the attention of all Mothers to the following unrivalled specialities:—His FEEDING-BOTTLES, Nursing-shields, Milk Receivers, or Dress Preservers, Breast Pumps, Improved Enemas, Abdominal Supporters, Umbilical Bands for Infants, Medicine Spoons, Invalid Cups, Nursery Night Lamps, indiarubber Tops for Feeding-bottles, waterproof Sheeting and Lawn, Bed Protectors, Nursery Aprons, Bath Thermometers, prepared Fuller's Earth, &c.—19d, Oxford-street.

BEAUJOLAIS, 16s. per Dozen; Burgundy Beaune, 22s.; Chablis, 20s.; Claret, 16s.; Sauterne, 20s.; Madeira, 20s.; Champagne, 36s. Price-list sent free by post. FINDLATER and CO., wine, spirit, stout, and ale merchants, 33, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.; 215, Tooley-street, S.E.; and 20, Sloane-street, S.W.

HEDGES and BUTLER, 155, Regent-street, London, W., and 30, King's-road, Brighton, invite attention to their varied stock of choice OLD PORT, consisting of
Port of the celebrated vintage 1820 .. .. £6 0 0 per dozen.
Port of the vintage 1834 .. .. 5 8 0 "
Port of the vintage 1840 .. .. 4 4 0 "
Port of the vintage 1847 .. .. 3 12 0 "
Port for ordinary use, 30s., 36s., 42s., 48s., and 60s. per dozen.

GOOD SOUND CLARET, 14s. per Dozen; ditto, 1858 vintage, 18s.; bottles and railway carriage included.—HENRY BRETT and CO., Importers, Holborn-bars, and 30, Regent-street. Established 1829. Prices current on application.

TURTLE.—McCALL'S WEST INDIA. Superior quality, prepared by new process. Flavour unsurpassed. Real Turtle Soup, quarts, 10s. 6d.; pints, 5s. 6d.; half-pints, 3s. Callipash and Callipee, 10s. 6d. per lb. Sold by leading Oil and Italian Warehousemen, Wholesale Chemists, and others.
J. McCall and Co., Provision Stores, 137, Houndsditch, N.E.
Prize Medal for Patent Process of Preserving Provisions without overcooking, whereby freshness and flavour are retained.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA CHEAPER. Full benefit of reduced duty obtained by purchasing Horniman's Tea in packets; very choice at 3s. 4d. and 4s. "High Standard" at 4s. 6d. (formerly 4s. 8d.) is the best imported.

A Delicious Sweetmeat. Sold by Grocers and Confectioners.
FRYS' CHOCOLATE CREAMS.
Medal awarded to Fry and Sons, 1862.

LETTERS PATENT 1823. PRIZE MEDAL 1862.
ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS is the most valuable preparation for making pure and delicate Gruel. Modern chemistry has shown that this food is easy of digestion and rich in nutriment.
ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY makes a delicious custard pudding, directions for which have been given by Mons. C. E. Francatelli. It is appreciated as a non-inflammatory drink, is excellent for mothers nursing, and has been used with great success for rearing children by hand.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO.,
Garlick-hill, London.

KEEN'S GENUINE MUSTARD.
There are many qualities of Mustard sold.
Obtain Keen's Genuine Mustard and full approval is guaranteed.
Sold by the Trade from the Cask, and in 1 lb. and ½ lb. canisters.
FIRST MANUFACTURED, 1742.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO.,
Garlick-hill, Cannon-street, London.

OSWEGO
PREPARED CORN,
for
Puddings, Custards, Blanc-Mange, &c.
Manufactured and Perfected by
T. KINGSFORD and SON,
of Oswego, State of New York.
It is the original preparation from the farina of maize, established 1848, commands the highest price from the trade, and offers the best value to the consumer.
It is a quarter stronger than any of the imitations, has a finer grain, and is more delicate.
The Oswego has the natural golden tinge, and not the chalk white produced by artificial process.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO.,
Garlick Hill, London.

BROWN and POLSON'S
PATENT CORN FLOUR.
Packets, 6d.; Tins, 1s.
The preference it receives proves its superior quality.

MAIZENA, of all competing articles, obtained Two, and the only, Prize Medals in its Class, with the superlative recommendation of the jury, "Exceedingly excellent for food." Maizena forms not only a cheap and substantial diet for the strong, but a most nourishing regimen for the sick. Dr. Lankester says, "I can confidently recommend maizena as an article of diet for children and invalids." Obtainable of all first-class Grocers, with directions for making a score of exquisite dishes. 1 lb. 8d., ½ lb. 4d.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS
TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
used in the Royal Laundry,
and awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR LADIES, 6d. per bottle. Any one can use them. Ten brilliant colours. May be had of all Chemists.

COALS.—COCKERELL'S COALS, price 24s., cash. Central Office, No. 13, Cornhill, E.C.

CARSONS' ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, for outdoor work, as iron, wood, stones, brick, compo, greenhouses, &c. Can be applied by any person. Five cwt. free to most parts of the realm. White and stone colours, 30s. per cwt.; oaks, reds, chocolate, lead colour, and black, 28s.; greens and blue, 44s. Patterns and testimonials upon application to Walter Carson and Sons, 9, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL,
prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men throughout the world as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for
CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS,
is incomparably superior to every other variety.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D.,
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.
"I consider Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.,
Author of the "Spas of Germany."
"Dr. Granville has found that Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-brown Cod-liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil."

EDWIN CANTON, Esq., F.R.C.S.,
President of the Medical Society of London, &c., &c.
"For several years past I have been in the habit of prescribing Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-brown Cod-liver Oil, and find it to be much more efficacious than other varieties of the same medicine which I have also employed with a view to test their relative superiority."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold only in Imperial half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 9d.; quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR HARFORD and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is an excellent remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions. 172, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists

DYSPEPSIA.—MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, containing the digestive principle prepared from fresh calves' stomachs, combined with a rich stomachic wine, is a perfectly palatable form for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion.
Manufactured by T. Morson and Son, 19 and 43, Southampton-row, Russell-square, W.C., in bottles at 3s., 5s., and 10s. each.

YOUNG'S 1s. Box ARNICATED WHITE FELT CORN and BUNION PLASTERS. By H. Young, 31, Shaftesbury-place, Aldersgate-street, E.C. The best relief to sufferers. Ask for Young's 6d. and 1s. box: by post, 1s. 2d.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION. OSTEO-EIDON (by her Majesty's Letters patent). Artificial Teeth, from one tooth to a complete set, without pain or extracting stumps, at half the usual charges, by Messrs. Gabriel, Dentists, London: 27, Harley-street, W., and 34, Ludgate-hill, City (over Benson's); 134, Duke-street, Liverpool; 83, New-street, Birmingham. References to patients. Gabriel's "Treatise on the Teeth" gratis, or free by post. Diploma 1815. Consultation free.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, exquisitely enamelled to nature, detection impossible, purest materials and best work, on Mr. ESKELL'S patented and painless plan of self-adhesion. (See New Edition of his Treatise, just published, free for seven stamps.)—8, Grosvenor-street, Bond-street, W. Consultations free.

ALL afflicted with WEAK EYES may obtain instant relief by using Dr. WARNER'S EYE WATER; it removes all inflammation arising from cold, dust, or constitutional causes.—Sold in bottles, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., by Sanger, Oxford-st.; Prout, Strand; Barclay, Farringdon-street; Hooper, London-bridge.

END OF SEASON.—KING and CO., Silkmercers, &c., 243, Regent-street, beg to announce that, during this month, they intend SELLING OFF their remaining Stock of Silks, Grenadines, Barèges, Muslins, Mantles, &c., at less than half the usual prices.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
RICHEST SILKS, at HALF PRICE.
Chêné, Broché, Moire Antique, and other costly Silks,
3½ guineas the Robe, usually sold at 10 guineas.
Address to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

PLAIN
SILKS, £1 1s. a DRESS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

STRIPED AND CHECKED
SILKS, £1 5s. a DRESS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

BLACK SILKS, £1 a DRESS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Black Broché Silks, £1 10s.
Patterns sent post-free.

BLACK BROCHE
SILKS, £1 10s. a DRESS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Black Moire Antiques, £1 19s. 6d.
Patterns sent post-free.

JACONET
MUSLINS, 2s. 11d. a DRESS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Cambrics, 3s. 6d.
Patterns sent post-free.

END OF SEASON.
GRENADINES, 10s. 6d. a Dress, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

100 PATTERNS SILKS.—Post-free.—All the New Coloured Silks for early Autumn, plain and figured, from 1 guinea the Dress.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

10,000 YARDS BLACK SILKS, comprising every description and width of Black Glacés, Gros Grains, Moire Antiques, Gros de Suez, &c., the colour and durability of which are guaranteed. Patterns free.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

2500 YARDS FRENCH FOULARD SILKS, the very best quality, 30 inches wide, 10 yards for 18s. 9d. Any length cut. Patterns free.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.
PATTERNS POST-FREE.
Foreign Silks reduced to 18s 9d;
originally 30s.
Checked Silks reduced to 1 guinea;
originally 35s.
Rich Plain Glacé Silks, £1 5s. 6d;
originally 2 Guineas.
Rich French Silks, 1½ guinea;
originally 45s.
Superb Chêné Silks, 2 guineas;
originally £3 3s.
Rich Moire Antiques, £2 18s. 6d;
originally £5.
200 pieces of Brilliant Black Glacés, 1 guinea;
originally £1 15s.
To ensure a reply, and the dispatch of patterns the same day, it is absolutely necessary that all orders be addressed to the Crystal Warehouse.
NICHOLSON and AMOTT,
Crystal Warehouse,
61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SUMMER GOODS.
GRANT AND GASK,
being about to make extensive alterations which will necessitate the closing of their Mantle, Shawl, and Made-up Skirt Rooms, for several weeks, beg to announce that the whole of their extensive STOCK in these departments is now being offered for Sale, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
A large portion of the Summer Stock of MANTLES and OPERA CLOAKS will be sold at 12s. 9d., previously sold at 2 guineas; and the richest quality of Mantles and real Lace Shawls at a proportionate reduction.
The Summer Stock of Embroidered Grenadine Silk Shawls will be sold at 15s. 9d., being less than half their former price. Rich Made-up Silk Skirts, Alpaca, and other Fancy Made-up Dresses, suitable for the country and seaside, will also be sold at a very great reduction in price.
In connection with the above sale, GRANT and GASK have resolved upon clearing out their
SUMMER STOCK OF ORGANDIE MUSLINS, GRENADINES, POPLINS DE SOIE, ETC.
A large portion of the Muslins de Soie and Muslin Poplinettes will be sold at 1s. 2½d. per yard, previously sold at 2s. 6d. per yard. French Organdie Muslins, from 6½d. per yard.
A Manufacturer's Stock of White Worked Muslin Robes, from 10s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. Some of them are a little soiled, and were sold as high as 6 guineas each.
A quantity of the Best Paris Kid gloves, in light colours, at 1s. 6½d. per pair.
Patterns forwarded free.
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street.

MANTLE CLOTHS.—Waterproof Tweeds, Blue and various colours in Diagonal Cloths, Moltons, and other Materials, for Yachting Jackets, Mantles, &c., from 1s. 11½d. per yard.
Also, a beautiful Stock of Woollen Goods for Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, from 1s. 11½d. per yard to the finest qualities. Patterns free.—CHARLES MEEKING and CO., Woollen Warehouse, 111, Holborn-hill (corner of Hatton-garden), London.

TO LADIES.
JAMES SPENCE and CO. are now offering the remaining portion of their Stock of Fancy Dresses, Grenadines, and Muslins, at greatly reduced prices:—
A lot of Mohairs at 6½d. per yard; former price 10d.
A lot of Grenadines at 10½d. per yard; former price 1s. 6½d.
A lot of Muslins at 5½d. and 6½d.; were 8½d. and 10d.
Also, a well-assorted Stock of made-up Mohair and Grenadine Skirts, with and without Jackets, from 12s. 9d. Complete.
All the goods are this season's patterns.
James Spence and Co., 77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard.

SILKS at REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES SPENCE and CO. are, previous to the delivery of their Autumn Stock, offering the remaining portion of their Silk Goods at very low prices.
Useful Checks and Stripes, from 23½d. upwards, Wide Width.
Checks, Broches, Glacés, &c.
Several very cheap lots of Black Glacés and Ducapes.
Patterns post-free.
James Spence and Co., Wholesale and Retail Silk Mercers, Drapers, &c., 77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard.
Close on Saturdays at Five o'Clock.

FAMILY MOURNING.
Messrs. JAY
would respectfully announce that great economy is effected by purchasing Mourning at their Establishment,
247 and 249, REGENT-STREET,
their Stock of
FAMILY MOURNING
being the largest in Europe.
Though Messrs. Jay professedly keep the best articles for Mourning and Half-Mourning—at all times the cheapest—they supply a Complete Suit of Domestic Mourning
for 2½ guineas.
MOURNING COSTUME
of every description is kept Ready Made, and can be forwarded in Town or Country at a moment's notice.
The most reasonable prices are charged, and the wear of every article is guaranteed.
The London
General Mourning Warehouse,
Regent-street (next the Circus).
JAYS'.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT.
Established in 1778.
LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS
sent free of carriage.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of
COMPLETE SETS OF BABY-LINEN,
which are sent home
throughout the kingdom free of carriage.
UNDERCLOTHING, for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES,
for Ladies and Children of all ages.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT.
Established in 1778.
BABIES' BASSINETS
Trimmed and Furnished
ready for use, and sent home free of carriage.
BABIES' BASKETS
Trimmed and Furnished to correspond.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.

FORD'S RIDING-HABITS, of superior make and style, 3 to 8 guineas.
Ladies' Riding Trousers, chamois leather, with cloth feet, 21s. pair.
Measures required—size round waist and length to feet.—T. Ford, Habit Maker, 42, Oxford-street, London, W.

JACKETS.—FORD'S BRAIDED JACKETS.
Lyons Velvet, 42s., for in-doors.
Rich Glacé, 21s., clearing out.
Cashmere, 16s. 9d., in all sizes.
Blue Serge, 15s. 6d. for the seaside.
Summer Cloth, 10s. 6d., in various colours.
Thin Textures, 12s. 6d., for hot weather.
Eider Down, 42s., for invalids.
Coloured Cloth, 21s., for archery.
Illustrations and Patterns free. The Showrooms contain every kind of Jacket usually required by Ladies. Private fitting-rooms, with female attendants.—Thos. Ford, Ladies' Jacket and Habit Maker, 42, Oxford-street (near Newman-street), London.

MANTLES.—FORD'S MANTLE and JACKET ROOMS, No. 42, Oxford-street, London, exhibit the largest and most varied stock of these goods, at the lowest possible prices consistent with good qualities.

Rich Silk Mantles	2, 3, and 4 gns.
Llama and Grenadine	16s. 9d.
Diagonal Ribbed Cashmere	21s. 0d.
Summer Cloth	all prices.
Waterproof Cloth (warranted)	21s. 0d.
Rich Velvet	3 to 10 gns.
Opera Cloaks	16s. 6d.

Children's Mantles, according to size.
Illustrations and Patterns sent post-free.

SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE.
New Checked Glacés, 27s. 6d. for 12 yards.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

TWEED CLOAKS and JACKETS.
Full-size Waterproof Tweed Cloaks, 1 guinea.
Ditto, ditto, with Sleeves and Hood, 1½ guinea.
Yachting and Boating Jackets, in Waterproof Tweeds and Cloths, 1 guinea.
Promenade Cloaks in Tussor, Grenadine, Kabyl, &c., 1 guinea and upwards.
SEWELL and CO.,
Compton House, Frith-street, Soho.

MOIRES ANTIQUES.
SEWELL and CO.
have the largest selection of Moires Antiques, in White, Black, and all the new Colours, at 4½ guineas the Dress.
Compton House, Frith-street, Soho, W.

MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX and INDIA OUTFITS.—CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE respectfully solicit and inspection of their extensive and recherché STOCK, combining Parisian taste with the excellence and durability of material for which their house has been noted for upwards of seventy years.
Christian and Rathbone, 11, Wigmore-street, W.

REDMAYNE and CO. respectfully announce that their BUSINESS is NOW CARRIED ON at No. 30, CONDUIT-STREET.

LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS and RIDING-JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Inverness Capes. Patterns of materials and prices sent post-free.
J. E. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.

CRINOLINE.—The Patent ONDINA, or Waved JUPON, does away with the unsightly results of the ordinary hoops; and so perfect are the wavelike bands that a lady may ascend a steep stair, lean against a table, throw herself into an armchair, pass to her stall at the opera, or occupy a fourth seat in a carriage, without inconvenience to herself or others, or provoking the rude remarks of the observers; and, lastly, it allows the dress to fall into graceful folds. Price 15s. 6d., 21s., and 25s. 6d. Illustrations free.—E. PHILPOTT, 37, Piccadilly, W.

LADIES' RESILIENT SUSTAINING BELTS of fine woven, elastic Silk or Lisle Thread, affording an agreeable and unvarying support, are admirably light, will wash without injury, and, being beautifully retic ulated in texture, they do not check the free perspiration of the skin. These Belts are of special manufacture, under the approval of the first Physicians of the day, and are highly prized by all Ladies who have adopted them. Illustrated Prospectus and Self-measurement Papers post-free. Mesdames MARION and MAITLAND, 238, Oxford-street (opposite Park-lane, Hyde Park).

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING of best make, at moderate prices. A stock always on hand of Chemises, Nightdresses, Petticoats, Morning Robes, &c. Price-books by post. Address "Ladies' Department." WHITELOCK and SON, 166, Strand.

SHIRTS.—Morning and Evening Shirts of every description, fitting with precision and ease, at moderate prices. Directions for self-measurement and patterns sent on application.—CAPPER and WATERS, 36, Regent-street, London.

THE IRON AGE! STEEL COLLARS! Perfect Whiteness! Perfect Comfort! Ladies' or Gentlemen's Collars, 1s. 6d. each; a Pair of Cuffs, 2s. 6d.; by post, 4d. each extra. Sold by Mr. YEATMAN, 156, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; and 91, Regent-street, W.

INDIAN OUTFITS at Wholesale Prices, at ADLEY and CO.'S City Dépôt, 69 and 70, Bishopsgate-street Without, Manufacturers of Foreign and Wedding Outfits, and Ladies' Under-linen and Baby-linen.

PISTACHIO-NUT TOILET-POWDER imparts to the skin a natural whiteness, youthful delicacy, and softness attainable by no other means. 2s. 6d. per Box. Sold everywhere.—PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street, London.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S HUNGARY WATER. Orators, Clergymen, Lecturers, Authors, and Poets give it the preference, for it refreshes the memory through the olfactory nerve Six-Bottle Case, 10s. 6d.—New Bond-street (No. 2), London.

EAU and POMMADE RÉPARATRICE DE FRUCHET, à PARIS.—Infallible to restore the Hair to its natural colour; keeps it clean, smooth, and brilliant.—Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dépôt, TH. LUSCHER and CO., 27, Cannon-street West, London.

NAPOLEON PRICE'S GOLDEN OIL for RESTORING the HAIR. The fact of its being in constant use in the Royal Nursery and in the families of the nobility stamps its superior excellence. 3s. 6d., 5s., 7s., and 10s. per bottle.—Manufactory, 158, New Bond-street, first door.

JAMES LEWIS'S MARROW OIL, prepared from finest clarified marrow. 1s. to 5s. James Lewis's Cape Jasmin, 2s. 6d. Iodine Soap, 6d. Prize Medal, 1862.
Manufactory, 6, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn, London.—ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes, without effect to the skin, superfluous hair from the face, neck, and arms. 3s. 6d., sent the same day as ordered for fifty-four stamps.

SPANISH FLY is the active ingredient in ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL, which produces Whiskers, stops the hair from falling, and covers bald places. Price 3s. 6d.; by post for 54 stamps.—248, High Holborn, London.

TOURISTS, TRAVELLERS, VISITORS to the SEASIDE, and others exposed to the Sun and Dust will find the application of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR both cooling and refreshing to the Face and Skin; allaying all heat and irritability; removing eruptions, freckles, and discolorations; and rendering the skin soft, clear, and pleasant. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.
Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and beware of spurious and pernicious articles sold under the name of "Kalydor."

TOURISTS.—Travellers journeying into countries where miasma is prevalent should be provided with Dr. Lang's ESSENTIAL SPIRIT OF MELISSUS, a perfect preventive of that dread disease. Its invigorating and restorative effects cannot be too highly esteemed. Sold in 1s. 6d. and 3s. bottles, wholesale and retail, by BUTLER and CRISPE, Chemists to the Royal Family, 4, Cheapside (corner of St. Paul's), London; and respectable Chemists throughout the country. Wholesale Dépôt, Teller and Co., 11, St. John-court, Snow-hill.

OIL OF HORSE-CHESTNUTS, applied externally, gives immediate relief and quickly cures gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, bunions, corns, boils, sprains, bruises, &c. Every family should possess a bottle of this invaluable oil.—Genuine only by REW and CO., 283, Regent-st., London. In bottles at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d., by post, on receipt of stamps.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. RYAM, 10, Bonk-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1820.

WANTED, CLOTHES.—Mr. and Mrs. DAVIS, 2, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W., attend on Ladies and Gentlemen to purchase Left-off Clothes, Uniforms, Jewellery, Diamonds, &c., or, parcels being sent, P.O. orders remitted the same day. Est. 1800. Terms cash.

Digitized by Google

NEW MUSIC.

THE HARUM SCARUM GALOP. By JAMES CASSIDY (Composer of the Burlesque Galop). Just published. "The 'Harum Scarum' will be as popular as the Burlesque.'" Price 2s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

FAUST.—GOUNOD'S Celebrated OPERA. The success of this Opera has been unprecedented. Pianoforte and Vocal Arrangements of all the principal Airs, Quadrilles, Waltzes, &c., now ready. The Opera complete, with Italian or French words, price 16s.; or for Pianoforte Solo, 7s. 6d.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

OSBORNE'S FAUST. A Fantasia on Favourite Melodies from Gounod's celebrated Opera, by the above popular Composer. Price 4s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

OSBORNE'S "SALVE! DIMORA." Cavatina from Gounod's "Faust." Arranged for the Pianoforte by this favourite Composer. Price 3s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

GOUNOD'S FAUST VALSE, the celebrated Valse from "Faust," arranged for the Pianoforte by the Composer. Price 3s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BRINLEY RICHARDS' SOLDIERS' CHORUS, from Gounod's celebrated Opera of "Faust." Arranged for the Pianoforte. Price 3s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

KUHE'S FAUST. Fantaisie de Salon pour le Piano, on favourite Airs from Gounod's Opera. Price 4s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

LEYBACH'S FAUST.—Fantaisie Élégante, Sur "Faust," de Gounod. Pour Piano. Price 4s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

LISZT'S FAUST VALSE.—The celebrated Valse, transcribed for the Pianoforte. Price 3s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

OURY'S FAUST.—Grand Fantasia on Airs from Gounod's Opera. Price 4s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE FAUST WALTZ, on Airs from Gounod's Opera. By C. Coote. Beautifully Illustrated. Price, Solo or Duet, 4s.; Septet, 3s.; Full Orchestra, 3s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE FAUST QUADRILLE, on Favourite Airs from Gounod's Opera. By C. Coote. Beautifully Illustrated. Price, Solo or Duet, 4s.; Septet, 3s.; Full Orchestra, 3s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE FAUST GALOP, from Gounod's Opera. By C. Coote. Beautifully Illustrated. Price, Solo or Duet, 3s.; Septet, 3s.; Full Orchestra, 3s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

LE PARLATE D'AMOR. Romance from "Faust." Sung by Mdlle. Didiée and Mdlle. Trebelli in Gounod's celebrated opera. In C or B flat. 3s. 6d.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

SALVE! DIMORA CASTA PURA, as sung by Signor Giuglini in Gounod's grand opera of "Faust," in A flat or F. Price 3s. 6d.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

QUANDO A TE LIETA. Romance, Sung by Mdlle. Didiée in Gounod's opera of "Faust." Price 3s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

COME LA BREZZA, the celebrated Vocal Valse from Gounod's celebrated Opera of "Faust," sung, with immense success, by Mdlle. Titiens, &c., in A or G. Price 3s. 6d.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

GLORIA IMMORTALE, the celebrated Soldiers' Chorus, in Gounod's Opera of "Faust," for one or four voices. Price 3s. 6d.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES. CHAPPELL and CO. have a large Stock of SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES for Sale, by BROADWOOD, COLLARD, ERARD, &c., at very reduced prices. Also, new Instruments of every description.—Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

PIANOFORTES at CHAPPELL'S.—The largest Stock in London, by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, &c., for Sale or Hire.—50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN PIANINO (the only Pianino to which the Prize Medal was awarded).—A very elegant Pianoforte, of small size, the full compass, check action, and most perfect touch, admirably adapted to small rooms, yachts, boudoirs, &c. Warranted to keep in tune, and to be the best and cheapest Pianoforte, with check action and all the latest improvements.
Price, in mahogany, rosewood, or walnut, 25 and 26 guineas. A great variety may be seen at
Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ENGLISH MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE.—To amateurs preferring the pure English tone of the Broadwood or Collard quality, the English Model will be found the most perfectly satisfactory Instrument, at moderate price. The action is of the same simple description as the above makers', and therefore especially adapted to the country, where the more complicated actions are objectionable to many of the tuners. In elegant rosewood case, with full fret, similar in every respect to other Instruments at 50 guineas, price 35 guineas; in walnut, 40 guineas.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 50 guineas in rosewood; or in walnut, 60 guineas. This Instrument has Three Strings and the fullest grand compass of Seven Octaves. It is strengthened by every possible means to endure the greatest amount of wear, and to stand perfectly in any climate. The workmanship is of the best description; the tone is round, full, and rich; and the power equal to that of a Richord Grand. The touch is elastic, and the repetition very rapid. No pianoforte, in all respects comparable, has hitherto been made in England at the same price. Every instrument will be warranted, and (if desired) exchanged within six months of the purchase.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BROADWOOD, COLLARD, and ERARD. The best Pianofortes of every description, including all the newest kinds by these celebrated makers, may be tried side by side (and hired with option of purchase) at the new Showrooms of
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S DRAWING-ROOM MODEL HARMONIUM, the best that can be made, price 60 guineas; other varieties at 25 and 35 guineas. Illustrated Catalogues of Pianofortes and Harmoniums upon application to
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUM by ALEXANDRE, with five octaves, two footboards, and in oak case. These instruments are lower in price and superior to all other cheap harmoniums. Descriptive lists on application to
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND HARMONIUMS, by ALEXANDRE, nearly (if not quite) as good as new, at greatly-reduced prices, at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S PRIZE EXHIBITION MODEL HARMONIUM, for the CHURCH, 13 stops, 4 rows of vibrators, and Venetian swell, worked by the heel of the right foot, in oak case, 32 guineas. A large assortment may be always seen at CHAPPELL and CO.'S, 50, New Bond-street.

MUSICAL BOX DEPOT, 48, Cheapside, London.—Messrs. KEITH, PROWSE, and CO., Importers, have just received from Messrs. Nicole Frères another assortment of their newest boxes, some of which are with flute, bell, and drum accompaniments, the expressive effects of which upon the ear are exceedingly novel and beautiful. The ordinary boxes, 4 to 12 airs, at one guinea each air. Merchants and shippers are placed on the most favourable terms.

ÆOLIAN HARPS.—Numerous experiments having been made with a view of improving the tone of those enchanting instruments, Messrs. KEITH, PROWSE, and CO. beg to recommend to purchasers their new MODEL HARP, the tones of which will be found of singular beauty and volume, and vibrating with the slightest breeze. Price 26s.; the old model from 12s. to 21s.
48, Cheapside, E.C.

NEW MUSIC.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD'S MUSIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY for Town and Country. Terms—Two, Three, and Four Guineas per annum.

HALF-PRICE.—ALL FULL-PRICED MUSIC sent post-free at half the marked price by CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEWEST PIANOFORTE DUETS.

Favarger (Rémi),	"Chœur Dansé,"	4s. 0d.
Gounod (Ch.),	"Marche Cortège," Reine de Saba	4s. 0d.
Nicolai (Otto),	Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor"	6s. 0d.
Rubira, Aire,	"Niccolò de' Lapi,"	4s. 0d.
"	Overture, " "	6s. 0d.
Sullivan (A. S.)	Procession March	6s. 0d.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEWEST PIANOFORTE PIECES.

Arditi (Luigi),	"L'Ardita," Valse brillante	3s. 0d.
"	"La Farfalletta," Polka-Mazurka	3s. 0d.
Berger (Francesco),	A Slumber Song	3s. 6d.
"	"Unspoken Thoughts"	4s. 0d.
Blumenthal (Jacques),	"La Foi," Mélodie	3s. 0d.
"	"Les Ailes" (played by Mdme. Goddard)	4s. 0d.
De Vos (Polydore),	"Schwitzbuben Volkslied"	3s. 0d.
Favarger (Rémi),	"Au Feu," Galop	4s. 0d.
"	"Berceuse," Romance	3s. 6d.
"	"Marche Rosinaque"	3s. 6d.
"	"Niccolò de' Lapi"	3s. 6d.
"	"Orfanella"	3s. 0d.
"	"Valse de la Cour"	3s. 6d.
"	"Yvonne," Polka Mazurka	3s. 0d.
Glorza (Paul),	Grande Valse, "Farfalletta"	3s. 6d.
Haller (Stephen),	4me Scherzo (Op. 108)	4s. 0d.
Kuhe (Wilhelm),	"Love's Request" (Reichardt)	3s. 6d.
"	"Niccolò de' Lapi"	4s. 0d.
Naumann (T. W.),	"Dagmar" (on Danish Airs)	3s. 0d.
"	"Dania"	3s. 0d.
"	Marche Cortége de Gounod	3s. 0d.
Oury (Mdme.),	"La bella mea"	3s. 0d.
Pinsuti (Ciro),	"Rosina," Mazurka	3s. 0d.
Richards (Brinley),	"Chough and Crow"	3s. 0d.
"	"Mynheer Van Dunck"	3s. 0d.
"	"Tell me, my heart"	3s. 0d.
"	"O Speranza" (Niccolò de' Lapi)	3s. 0d.
Thomas (Harold),	"Rataplan" (La Fonn del Destino)	3s. 0d.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEWEST and MOST POPULAR DANCE MUSIC.

The Parepa Galop	C. J. Hargitt	3s. 0d.
The "Pensman" or "Night Mail"	J. P. Clarke.	3s. 0d.
Lansdowne Mazurka	A. Manna	3s. 0d.
Forza del Destino Quadrilles	Louis D'Egville.	3s. 0d.
Young Man from the Country	Carlo Zotti.	4s. 0d.
Il Bacio Valse	Carlo Zotti.	4s. 0d.
Cabaletta Valse	L. Jullien.	4s. 0d.
Niccolo de' Lapi Valses	Louis D'Egville.	4s. 0d.
Orange Blossoms Valses	L. Jullien.	4s. 0d.
Galvaggia Valses	A. Manna.	4s. 0d.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEWEST ENGLISH SONGS.

A Day Dream	J. Blumenthal	3s. 0d.
Fallen Leaves	Francesco Berger	3s. 0d.
I come from the beautiful Rhine	F. Mori	3s. 0d.
I prithee give me back my heart	J. Blumenthal	3s. 0d.
Johnnie Gray	Frank Mori.	3s. 0d.
Johnny Bell's Wooing	Charles J. Hargitt.	3s. 0d.
Minnesinger's Dream	Henry Smart.	3s. 0d.
Shades of evening close around	Frederic Clay.	3s. 0d.
She is a maiden of artless grace	G. A. Macfarren.	3s. 0d.
Spinning-wheel	Henry Smart.	3s. 0d.
Thoughts of thee	J. Blumenthal	3s. 0d.
Wayward wind	Francesco Berger.	3s. 0d.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S PIANOFORTE GALLERY offers peculiar advantages for the choice of a first-rate Pianoforte. There is a profusion of every description, from the smallest Pianette to the largest and finest Grand, and by all the eminent makers of England and the Continent. Nothing but the very best instruments are selected from the factories, all that are deficient in tone being carefully avoided. Purchasers from CRAMER and CO. may therefore rely on having placed in their hands whatever may be reasonably expected from a selection made with competent practical skill.
Cash purchasers will receive the usual discount.
Every Instrument fully guaranteed.
Cramer and Co. deliver their Pianofortes at any railway station in the kingdom without risk to the purchaser, and at a very trifling cost.
Cramer and Co.'s Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S ENGLISH PIANETTE, 22 guineas. Cramer and Co. manufacture this capital small instrument. It has all the requisites of the best Pianoforte—check action, solid touch, agreeable tone. The case is of polished ash or pine. In practising on this Pianolette the fingers of the player will be strengthened much more rapidly than on an old instrument, loose in the key and worn in the hammers. In rosewood, 25 guineas; in walnut, 26 guineas.
Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that this instrument has not the common or single action, but the double or check action; and that Cramer and Co. are the only manufacturers of it in England.—207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S INDIAN PIANETTE, in solid Mahogany, for warm climates. The most portable Pianoforte yet made. Price 25 guineas.
207 and 209, Regent-street.

THALBERG'S GRAND PIANOFORTES. These magnificent instruments, manufactured by Messrs. J. and F. Erard, and selected by M. Thalberg for his London concerts, have been purchased by CRAMER and CO., and are universally admitted to be the most exquisite Pianofortes ever finished by these distinguished manufacturers, combining in an extraordinary degree all their peculiar excellences; the tone has great volume, together with a charmingly vocal quality. The cases are in walnut and rosewood. Prices, 220 and 240 guineas.—207 and 209, Regent-street.

PIANOFORTE RENOVATION.—CRAMER and CO. have organised a separate staff of the most skilful workmen for the repairing and renewing of the mechanism of pianofortes worn out by years of constant practice. Cramer and Co. do not pretend (as is very commonly done) to make the instrument "equal to new," but they guarantee that, if originally good, it will be restored to great freshness of tone, and in other respects made to be perfectly satisfactory. Cramer and Co. give estimates of cost, and say whether the instrument be worth the outlay.—Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S CONCERTINAS—PRIZE MEDAL. Prices, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 18 guineas.
201, Regent-street.

OBERON VALSE. By E. DE GASPARD. Piano Solo, 4s. Beautifully Illustrated.
METZLER and CO., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

THE SONG OF THE DAY.
TAPIOCA. Sung by the Christy Minstrels, and always encored. Price 2s. 6d.
METZLER and CO., 37, 38, 35, and 36, Great Marlborough-street, W.

AURORA FLOYD. Galop. By G. DE BOUTVILLE. The best galop of the season. Free for 19 stamps, by PIGOTT 112, Grafton-street, Dublin.

LANGTON WILLIAMS' MOST ADMIRED SONGS.
I'VE ALWAYS A WELCOME FOR THEE. 12th Edition. One of the sweetest ballads of the day. Price 2s. 6d.
THE SPIRIT OF SPRING. Just published. Sung by Mdlle. Parepa. Price 3s. 6d.
THE EXILE'S DREAM. Just published. Sung by Mr. Santley. Price 2s. 6d.
PAULINE, THEY DEEM THOU ART FORGOTTEN NOW. Sung by Miss Palmer. Price 2s. 6d.
SING ME A MERRY LAY. Composed for Mdlle. Adalina Patti. Price 2s. 6d.
THE BIRD AND THE STREAMLET. Just published. Sung by Miss Banks. Price 2s. 6d.
Post-free for stamps. All New Music half-price.
W. WILLIAMS and CO., 221 Tottenham-court-road.

HALF PRICE and POST-FREE. The full-priced Music of every Publisher supplied upon the above terms from EVANS and CO., 77, Baker-street, Portman-square, W., for stamps or P. O. order.

NEW MUSIC, QUARTER PRICE, post-free. Catalogue sent for two stamps.—VENN and CO., 65, Baker-street, Portman-square. A Collard and Collard (model) 7-octave Piano, Music-stool, and Canterbury for sale. Lowest, £21.

THE SILVER BELL ROMANCE for PIANO. By Miss OLIVER. 3s.
All Among the Barley. Waltz, 3s. 6d.; Galop, 3s. 6d.
Sydney Smith's Tarantelle, Mountain Stream, Lily of the Valley, Freischütz, Cascade, Village Festival, and Masurka des Ulans, ea. 4s.
AUGENER and CO., 86, Newgate-street.

AUGENER and CO.'S CIRCULATING MUSICAL LIBRARY. Annual Subscription, Two guineas. London: 86, Newgate-street, and 44, Tottenham-court-road. Brighton: 5, New-road. Prospectuses on application.

NEW MUSIC.

MDME. SAINTON-DOLBY'S NEW SONG,
MAGGIE'S SECRET. By CLARIBEL. The most successful song introduced by Mdme. Sainton-Dolby for many years.—BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

MR. SIMS REEVES'S NEW SONG,
YOU AND I. By CLARIBEL. A most effective song for amateurs. Invariably encored when sung by Mr. Reeves.—BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

MDLLE. TITIENS'S GREAT SONG,
THEY OFFER RANK TO ME. By HOWARD GLOVER. This popular Song (which has passed through three editions) will be sung by Mdlle. Titiens at the approaching Worcester Festival.
BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

HERR SCHACHNER'S ORATORIO,
ISRAEL'S RETURN FROM BABYLON, about to be performed at the Worcester Festival, will be ready in a few days, price One Guinea, handsomely bound. The Orchestral and Choral Parts are in the press.
BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

THE MUSIC OF THE SEASON.
THE SEASIDE MUSIC-BOOK, price 2s. 6d., Illustrated in Colours, contains a good selection of dances, songs, and pieces capable of affording amusement for many weeks in the country or at the seaside. Post-free, 2s. 10d.
BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

BOOSEYS' MINIATURE PIANOFORTE, price 17 guineas, in walnut or mahogany.—"We have had occasion to examine a new description of Pianoforte manufactured by Boosey and Sons, which combines quality and cheapness in a degree which has not previously been ever attempted. When heard it creates such surprise as would be caused by a child discoursing most eloquent music with the voice of a full-grown man. It has a rich, brilliant tone, quite strong enough to fill the largest drawing-room; and the whole mechanism of the instrument seems to be firm and durable. No piano at so small a price has ever before been presented to the public."—Vide ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Feb. 28, 1863. This Piano is well adapted for the cabin of a ship, or an extreme climate.—Boosey and Sons, 24, Holles-street, London.

NEW SONG—BIRD OF THE WILDERNESS. Composed by EDWARD LAND; Sung by Mr. KENNEDY. Price 3s. 6d. (Sent at half-price.) This graceful Song is the conspicuous favourite in the Entertainment on the Songs of Scotland.—DUFF and HODGSON 20, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG—THE WELCOME AT THE DOOR. Composed by STEPHEN GLOVER. Price 3s. 6d. (Sent at Half-price.) Sequel to the celebrated Song, "The Good-by at the Door." Popular as the latter has been, "The Welcome" will be equally successful.—DUFF and HODGSON, 20, Oxford-street.

ROBERT COCKS AND CO.'S LIST OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.
GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES. Dedicated, by special permission, to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. By BRINLEY RICHARDS. Sung with wonderful success by Mr. SIMS REEVES. Song, with Chorus ad lib., 3s.; Four-part Song, for Choirs and Audiences, 3d.; Piano Solo (with Royal Groups), 4s.; Duet, 4s.; Harp, 4s.; Harmonium, 2s.; Orchestra, 4s.; Military Band, 4s.; Quadrille, 4s.; Valse, 3s.; Polka, 3s. The words only, in any number, gratis and post-free.
GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES was sung in the presence of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales by from 20,000 to 30,000 voices at the opening of the New Townhall, Halifax.
HARMONIUM.—GOD SAVE THE QUEEN and GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES. Arranged by J. Warren. 3s. Also by the same, the most favourite Themes from GUILLAUME TELL, 3s.; GLORIA IN EXCELSIS, Mozart. 3s.
DAUGHTER OF DENMARK. Sung with enthusiastic applause by Mdlle. Parepa. 3s.
THE PILGRIM'S PATH. Sacred Song. Sung with remarkable success by Miss Edith Wynne. 3s.
THEMATIC CATALOGUE OF VOCAL MUSIC. Gratis and post-free.
ROBERT COCKS AND CO.'S PIANOFORTES, in Walnut and Rosewood, 6½ Octaves, £25, £35, and £42.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street, W., Publishers to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and the Emperor Napoleon III. Agents for India—Messrs. BURKINYOUNG and Co., Calcutta.

NOTICE.—HALF-PRICE.—All Music, and the best Editions, at half the published prices, sent post-free for postage-stamps or Post Office order.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street, W.

The prettiest drawing-room piece is
GANZ'S SOUVIENS TOI, Mélodie chantante. Price 3s. 6d.
"A most pleasing morceau, equally simple and elegant."—Illustrated News.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

Performed by Command at the
GRAND BALL given by H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, at Marlborough House, June 29th, by Coote and Tinney's Band.

Cologne Quadrilles, by		Coote.
Lancers', New		Tinney.
Roulette Galop		Coote.
Lancers, The Cure		Coote.
Weiner Kinder Valse		Strauss.
Domino Galop		Coote.
Village Rose Valse		Coote.

HOPWOOD and CREW, Music Publishers, 42, New Bond-street.

INTRODUCING THE DANISH NATIONAL AIR,
COOTE'S PRINCESS ALEXANDRA VALSES. Price 4s. Illustrated with a splendid Portrait in Colours, respectfully inscribed to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

THE LATEST EXCITEMENT.
COOTE'S FAIRY VISIONS. Illustrated. Price 4s., Solo or Duet. One of this Composer's happiest ideas, sparkling and danceable.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-st.

THE BEST SET OF LANCERS ARE
COOTE'S CURE LANCERS. Price 4s. Introducing "The Pilgrim of Love," "My Pretty Page," "So Early in de Morning," "The Cure," and other popular Airs. A real merry set. No dance programme complete without the 4s. Always redemanded.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

COOTE'S VILLAGE-BELLS POLKA. Price 3s. One of the very best published, and will excel in popularity the celebrated "Great Eastern," by the same Composer.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

CONTINUED SUCCESS.
COOTE'S MAY BLOSSOMS VALSE. Price 4s., Solo or Duet. Performed by all the Bands in the United Kingdom.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

SUNG BY WAMBOLD, ALWAYS REDEMANDED.
I WAIT TO HEAR THY SWEET GOOD-NIGHT. Serenade. (Jenny Lind's Song.) Price 2s. 6d.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

BUCKLEY'S BEAUTIFUL BALLAD,
I'D RATHER BE A VIOLET. Price 2s. 6d. The melody is simple and beautiful, and bids fair to rival in popularity "Come where the moonbeams linger," by the same Composer. Price 2s. 6d.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

FRED. BUCKLEY'S NEW SONG FOR CONTRALTO,
LEAF BY LEAF THE ROSES FALL. Price 2s. 6d. "A really beautiful melody."—Review.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

NEW DRAWING-ROOM MUSIC.
KUHE'S I'D CHOOSE TO BE A DAISY, price 3s. 6d. Also, by the same Composer, VIOLETS; and OH, IF I HAD SOME ONE TO LOVE ME, price 3s. 6d. each.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

C. M. E. OLIVER'S NEW BALLAD,
OH! BLOW ME A KISS ON THE WIND. Price 2s. 6d. One of the best of this Composer's pretty songs.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

WORDS BY LONGFELLOW.
THE RIVER. By C. M. E. OLIVER. Price 2s. 6d. A very pleasing ballad, beautifully illustrated.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS, by LACHENAL. Full Compass, with all the latest Improvements, warranted for Hot Climates, and to keep well in Tune, from Two guineas, with Case, Look and Key, &c.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—TOURISTS' TICKETS for ONE MONTH are NOW ISSUED, at the Euston Station, and other principal Stations, for—
SCOTLAND — Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Dunkeld, Perth, Aberdeen, &c.
IRELAND—Lakes of Killarney, Cork, Belfast, Portrush for the Giant's Causeway, &c.
NORTH WALES—Rhyl, Llandudno, Bangor, Vale of Clwyd, Caernarvon, Holyhead, &c.
YORKSHIRE WATERING-PLACES—Scarboro', Harrogate, &c.
LANCASHIRE WATERING-PLACES—Lytham, Blackpool, &c.
ABERYSTWITH, LAKES OF WINDERMERE, &c., FURNESS ABBEY, ULVERSTONE, CONISTON LAKE, ISLE OF MAN, BUXTON and DISTRICT, MATLOCK and DISTRICT.
Programmes and full particulars may be obtained at all the Company's Stations and Receiving Offices.
By order, W. CAWKWELL, General Manager.
Euston Station, London, August, 1863.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—First through Trains leave Euston Station for the principal Towns in Scotland, as under:—

	WEEK DAYS.				SUNDAYS.	
	Class 1 & 2	Class 1 & 2	Class 1 & 2	Class 1, 2, & 3	Class 1 & 2	Class 1, 2, & 3
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Euston (dep.)	10.0	11.30	3.40	9.15	8.35	9.15
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
Edinburgh (arr.)	9.10	12.35	7.10	9.40	7.10	9.40
Glasgow ..	9.30	12.30	7.32	10. 5	7.32	10. 5
Perth	11.30	—	9. 7	11.55	9. 7	11.55
	a.m.				p.m.	
Aberdeen ..	3. 0	—	12.35	4.10	12.35	1.10

TOURIST TICKETS,
available for one Calendar Month, are issued by all the above Trains except the 8.40 p.m., which is a Special Service Train between London and Scotland, and twenty-four hours' notice should be given to secure places by it for passengers taking ordinary tickets.
The 10.0 a.m. Train stops twenty minutes at Preston to allow passengers time to dine.
On Saturday Evenings passengers are not booked by the 9.15 p.m. Train further north than Edinburgh and Glasgow.
Euston Station, By order, W. CAWKWELL,
July 27, 1863. General Manager.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. TOURIST TICKETS, at Cheap Fares, available for one calendar month, are issued from King's-cross and other principal stations to EDINBURGH, Glasgow, Stirling, Dunkeld, Perth, Dundee, Forfar, Brechin, Montrose, Arbroath, Aberdeen, Keith, and Elgin; and also
To SCARBOROUGH, Whitby, Redcar, Filey, Bridlington, Withernsea, Harrogate, and the Isle of Man.
For further particulars see programmes, to be obtained at King's-cross Station, at all the receiving offices in London, and at the stations in the country. SEYMOUR CLARKE, General Manager.
London, King's-cross Station, August, 1863.

MIDLAND RAILWAY. TOURIST TICKETS at Cheap Fares, available for One Calendar Month, are ISSUED at the Midland Booking Office, King's-cross, and other principal stations, to
SCOTLAND—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, &c.
IRELAND—Belfast, Portrush, the Giant's Causeway, &c.
LAKE DISTRICT—Windermere, Furness Abbey, Ulverstone, Coniston, Penrith, Morecambe, Ingleton, &c.
HARROGATE and BATHING-PLACES—Scarborough, Whitby, Filey, Bridlington, Harrogate, Malton, Ripon, &c.
Programmes and full particulars may be obtained at all the Company's Stations and Receiving Offices.
Inquire at King's-cross for Tickets viâ Midland Railway.
Derby, 1863. JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

ISLE OF MAN.—HILL'S ROYAL HOTEL, DOUGLAS. Board, Lodging, and Attendance, 3s. 6d. per day. Enclose a stamp for an interesting Guide and Map of the Island.

GUNS.—E. M. REILLY and CO. invite attention to their extensive stock of double guns and double rifles, breech and muzzle loading. Secondhand guns at reduced prices, &c.—315 and 503 Oxford-street London.

"RECONNOIT'RER" GLASS, 9s. 6d.! Weighs 8 oz., is achromatic, and so strong that ships, houses, trees, &c., ten miles off; Jupiter's Moons, &c., are distinctly seen by it; and when used as a landscape glass is valuable on a twenty-five mile radius. "I think the Reconnoiterer very good."—The Marquis of Carmarthen. "I never before met an article that so completely answered to maker's recommendation."—F. H. Fawkes, Esq., Farnley, Otley. "Regarding the glasses supplied by Messrs. Salom, I am well pleased with them."—From a report by the Head Gamekeeper of the Marquis of Breadalbane. "The economy of price is not secured at the cost of efficiency. We have carefully tried it at an 800-yard rifle-range against all the glasses possessed by the members of the corps, and found it fully equal to any, although they had cost more than four times its price."—The Field. Post-free, 10s. 10d. The Hythe Glass, showing bullet-marks at 1200 yards, 21s. 6d. These Glasses are only to be had direct from SALOM and CO., 98, Princes-street, Edinburgh, who have no agents.

PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank. The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, Kille pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce; Queen's pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce. Many other patterns reasonably finished, plain or highly ornamented.

Fiddle Pattern.	Oz.	£	s.	d.	Queen's Pattern.	Oz.	£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	30	11	0	0	12 Table Spoons	40	15	0	0
12 Dessert Ditto	20	7	6	0	12 Dessert Ditto	28	9	7	6
12 Table Forks	30	11	0	0	12 Table Forks	40	15	0	0
12 Dessert Ditto	20	7	6	0	12 Dessert Ditto	28	9	7	6
2 Gravy Spoons	10	3	12	4	2 Gravy Spoons	13	4	6	0
1 Soup Ladle	10	3	12	4	1 Soup Ladle	11	4	2	6
4 Sauce ditto	10	3	12	4	4 Sauce ditto	13	4	16	0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	1	0	0	0	4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	1	0	12	0
1 Fish Slice (pierced)	2	10	0	1	Fish Slice (pierced)	3	1	5	0
12 Tea Spoons	10	3	16	4	12 Tea Spoons	14	5	15	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	0	15	0	1	Pair Sugar Tongs	1	1	5	0

A pamphlet is published, with 200 Engravings, as a guide to the Stock in the Showrooms. It contains the weights and prices of silver spoons, forks, tea and coffee services and table plate, with particulars of ornamental plate for private use or presentation; also, of the best silver-plated manufactures, gold and silver watches, clocks, and jewellery. Gratis on application, and post-free to any part of the British dominions.
For the use of committees, a work is printed with large lithographic drawings of plate kept ready for presentation.

DINNER, DESSERT, BREAKFAST, TEA, and TOILET SERVICES.—A large assortment of new and good patterns. Also a beautiful variety of every description of Cut Table Glass. The stock is well selected, and admirably suited for parties furnishing to choose from.
First-class quality—superior taste—low prices.
ALFRED B. PEARCE, 32, Ludgate-hill, E.C. Established 1760.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS, WALL LIGHTS, and Lustres, for Gas and Candles. Table Glass, &c.
Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7 10s.
Glass Dessert Services for 12 persons, from £2.
All articles marked in plain figures.
Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for presents.
Home, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.
London—Showrooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.
Birmingham—Manufactory and Showrooms, Broad-street, Established 1807.

CHANDELIERS in BRONZE and ORMOLU for DINING-ROOM and LIBRARY, Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormolu, China, and Glass. Statuettes in Parian, Vases, and other ornaments.—OSLER, 45, Oxford-street, W.

GARDNERS' LAMPS are the Best.—The largest, most recherché, and cheapest assortment in London. Moderator Lamps from 8s. 6d. each. Engravings free by post. Finest Colza Oil, 5s. per gallon.—H. and J. Gardner (by appointment to her Majesty), Strand, Charing-cross (four doors from Trafalgar-sq.); 4 and 5, Duncannon-st. (adjoining), London. Established 1752.

FURNITURE CARRIAGE-FREE to any part of the Kingdom.

Drawing-room Suites, complete	£25 0 0
Dining-room Suites, complete	£20 0 0
Bedroom Suites, complete	£20 0 0

Warranted First Class.
P. and S. BEYFUS, 144, OXFORD-STREET.
Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post-free on application.

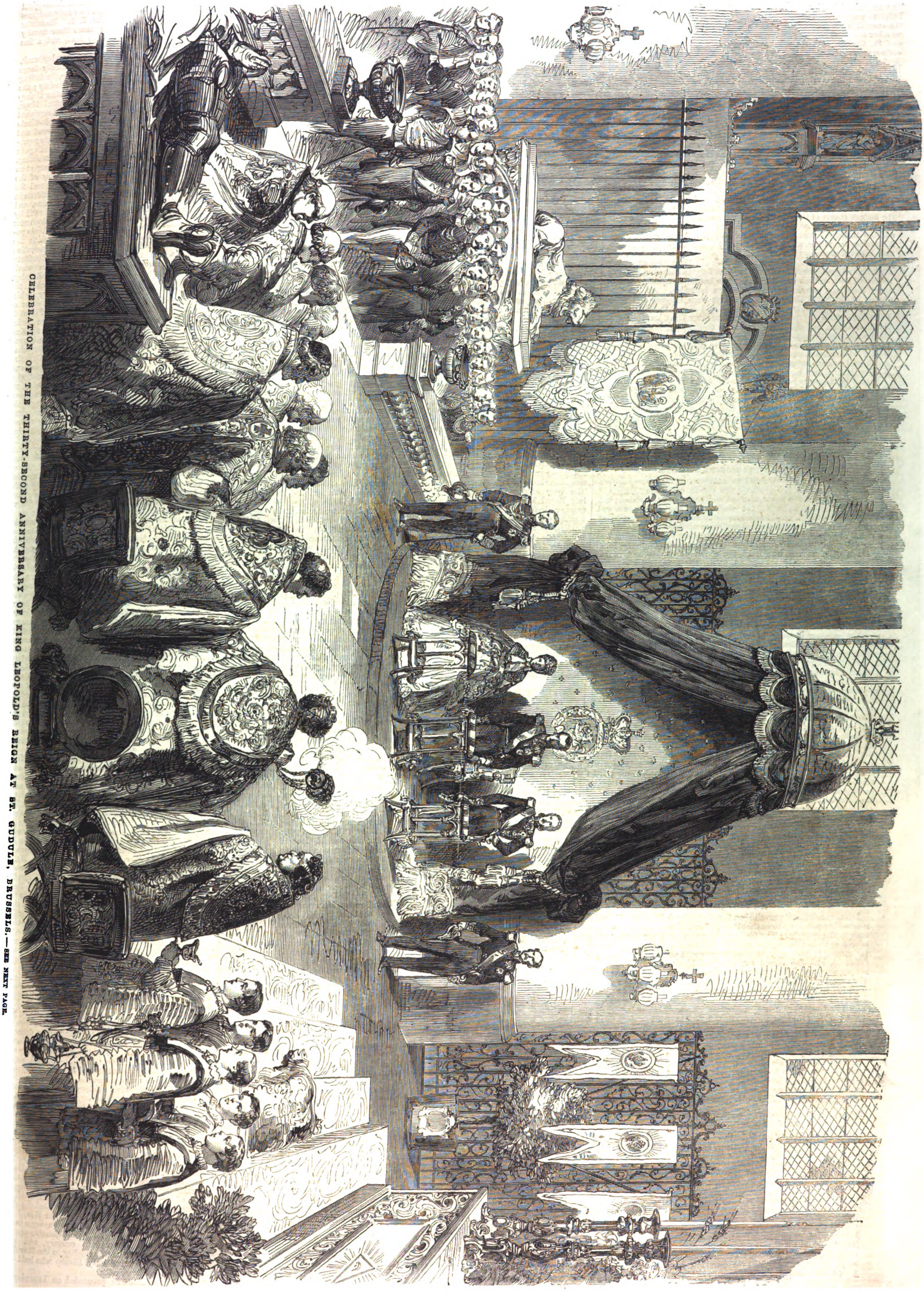
EASY-CHAIRS, SOFAS, and COUCHES, best quality only, made to any shape, on approval, at T. E. FILMER and SON'S Manufactory, 31, 32, and 34, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. An Illustrated Priced Catalogue sent post-free.

EVANS'S PRIZE KITCHENER.—This matchless Kitchener obtained a Prize at the Exhibition of 1862. It is adapted for the Cottage or Mansion, from £5 5s. to £30. Also, larger sizes for Hotels, Taverns, Private and Public Schools, Clubhouses, Hospitals, Unions, &c., with Steam Apparatus, from £50 to £100 and upwards.
Showrooms, 33 and 34, King William-street, London-bridge.
Manufactory, 10, Arthur-street West, adjoining.

TO LADIES. — RICHLY-PERFUMED TISSUE, for Stove Aprons, 8 stamps per packet. Green Tissue Ivy Leaves, for ornamenting Chimney-glasses, 18 stamps per set of 72 slips, post-free.—R. PETERS, Tovil, Maidstone.

SPECIAL PRIZE MEDAL for the BEST SEWING-MACHINE awarded to W. F. THOMAS.—These celebrated Machines are adapted for both manufacturing and family use, and will stitch, hem, bind, gather, &c. Catalogues and samples of the work may be had on application to W. F. Thomas and Co., 68, Newgate-street, and Regent-street, Oxford-street, London.

Digitized by Google



CELEBRATION OF THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF KING LEOPOLD'S REIGN AT ST. GUDULE, BRUSSELS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Digitized by Google

ANNIVERSARY OF KING LEOPOLD'S ACCESSION TO THE THRONE OF BELGIUM.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE annual celebration of King Leopold's accession to the throne of Belgium was rendered doubly interesting this year by the presence of the venerable King himself. This fact, combined with the glorious weather and the accident that Brussels was celebrating its "kermesse" and St. Gudule, its most solemn festival, at the time, gave extraordinary éclat and animation to a commemoration always loyally and joyfully observed. Every English traveller knows Brussels and St. Gudule. It may be easily imagined, therefore, how beautiful each looked under the combined influences of loyalty and religion. The church displayed its most costly ornaments on the occasion: and the nave, aisles, and sanctuary were decorated with orange-trees, candelabra, flags, banners of the richest tissues, and tapestries equal to the finest paintings. Towards noon all the Ambassadors and high Court and civic functionaries assembled in compact and gorgeous masses on each side of the sanctuary, and with the dense mass of well-dressed and perfectly good-humoured people, chiefly from the country, awaited the arrival of the man whom all Europe in general, and Belgium in particular, on this day delights to honour. Punctually at twelve the state carriages, containing the King and Royal family, arrived at the grand entrance to the cathedral. They were received in solemn procession by the Curé Doyen and all the dignitaries of the church, and conducted by them, amidst the sound of fanfares, swaying of incense, pealing of bells, the distant cheers of the multitude outside and the profound reverence and respect of those within, to the throne and respective positions allotted to them. After a slight pause the "Te Deum" commenced. Magnificent as it was, and as magnificently executed, music at such a time is but of secondary importance. All eyes were centred on the three principal figures—the dignified and still hale old King, the charming Duchess, and the Duke of Brabant, whom the Belgians have but recently welcomed back to their capital, his delicate health compelling him to spend the winter months in more southern latitudes. At the conclusion of the vocal thanksgiving, prayers were intoned and benedictions solemnly invoked upon the King and Royal family by the Dean and officiating priests. The proceedings then terminated as they had begun, and the King was loudly cheered by the masses of the people, who thronged the streets through which he had to pass on his return to Laeken; and these tokens of a people's love he acknowledged with evident emotion. The Duchess, who sat on his right hand, and looked radiant, as usual, smiled her concurrence in the loyalty that for once made her an object of secondary importance.

It may be interesting to English travellers to know that beneath the brass lion to the left of the Sketch lie the remains of John II., Duke of Brabant, and of Margaret of York, his wife—circa 1312; and in the stained windows above the high altar are represented, Philip II.—and Mary (Tudor), the daughter of the unfortunate Catherine of Aragon, his wife.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE RIOTS IN NEW YORK.

THE ATTACK ON THE TRIBUNE BUILDING.

CLOSE upon dusk a crowd, small in numbers, had gathered before the *Tribune* office. A few groans, a few cheers, and some "Hi hi's!" left one at a distance in doubt of what was going on or intended; but a closer acquaintance with the feeling of the crowd showed clearly enough that a very rough demonstration was in contemplation against the said office. A gradual ebullition of hostility, first among a parcel of boys in front, and gradually extending to the rougher and more determined spirits behind them, broke out into a regular attack. A crash of glass was heard, at the sound of which numbers of lookers-on immediately stampeded, as if the neighbourhood had become already too hot for them. But crash followed upon crash, doors were rent open, and all the sounds of a speedy demolition of counters and furniture inside told that an entrance had been effected, and that the work of destruction under many hands was going on.

To the first body of the more active participators in the stone-throwing and window-breaking operations, were added, with the rush of a hurricane, an immense body from the direction of Chatham-street, who joined in immediately, and the work of destruction inside the building was evidently culminating to what appeared must be the final result of the continued attack—the complete destruction of the *Tribune* buildings. The first stone was thrown at a quarter to eight o'clock. In a very few moments the lower portion of the building was taken possession of. In almost as few moments the police appeared, walking up leisurely through Nassau-street; following them pretty closely, and as leisurely, came a second body of about equal numbers, both numbering not more than about 150 men. They halted between Beekman and Spruce streets; there both joined and formed in column at the magic signal of the "baton on the flags." The contents of the lower part of the building were then flying through broken windows and gaping doors, hundreds of ready hands aiding in the work of destruction. This halt of the police had a purpose. But a very brief time elapsed from the forming of the column in Nassau-street when an answering signal on the flags was heard coming from some distance in front. The same moment the whole body of police in Nassau-street rushed forward in a charge, baton in hand, some of the forward men raising the cheering cry of "Hi, hi!" which was as cheeringly answered by numbers of people on the side walks and door-fronts, and by clapping of hands as they rushed past. Two bodies of police on the same instant charged from two other points converging on the very centre of the crowd, through whom they dashed, scattering them like chaff before the wind. Down they fell by dozens in the street, the fellows who had got into the office of the *Tribune* tumbling over each other like Merry Andrews as they hurried to escape from the scene of their own depredations, often stricken down as they rose by the touches of the inevitable baton-Nemesis, which mercilessly descended upon them. Instantaneously the streets were cleared.

A NEGRO HANGED.

Intense excitement prevailed on the west side of the town. News had reached the people up town that their fellow-citizens were in open resistance to the draught. The feeling was, as in all other sections, very severe against the negroes, and several were badly beaten. At last, towards night, one negro got into difficulty with a white man; loud words followed, and the crowd set upon the black man. He retreated a little way, and finally drew a pistol and discharged its contents into the crowd. The ball took effect in the breast of one of the assailants, who fell forward as if killed. The negro, terrified at the act, took to his legs and ran with all possible speed towards *Hudson*-street, the affray having taken place in Cornelia-street, where he lived. When near Hudson-street he was overtaken and severely beaten. He was then stripped of all his clothes except the shirt, and a rope was loudly demanded. One was procured from a store near by—a stout clothes-line—and it was attached to the negro's neck. The other end was then slung over a tree, and he was drawn up several feet. Some of them then set his shirt on fire, and the sight presented was a frightful one. The body remained hanging, surrounded by a dense crowd of people, who shouted and yelled, pursuing every negro who made his appearance. At last orders were given to have the body cut down; and this was done, a large force being detailed for the purpose.

THE RIOTERS CUTTING THE TELEGRAPH WIRES, AND SETTING THE PROVOST MARSHAL'S HOUSE ON FIRE.

The rioters, having arranged their plans, began to move down town by way of Fifth and Sixth avenues, until they reached the vicinity of Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, along which they proceeded in an easterly direction. When they arrived at Fourth-avenue, along which the New Haven and Harlem railroad tracks run, it was suggested that the authorities might telegraph to Albany for troops. Scarcely were the words uttered when the axes were laid at the foot of the telegraph poles, and down they came with a terrific bang. That part of the wires that could not be thus destroyed was divided by means of men climbing the poles, throwing slings, stones, &c., until the wires were severed and rendered completely useless. Another branch wire, leading from the railroad to Third-avenue, and that along Third-avenue, were similarly damaged, and then the crowd again moved on to the Provost Marshal's office. This office was situated on the north-east corner of Third-avenue and Forty-sixth-street. As soon as the people had reached this position they began to flank the building on the avenue, and on that part of Forty-sixth-street which leads to Second-avenue. When they had taken a position to suit themselves the signal was made to commence the attack. This signal was given by the throwing of a large stone through one of the panes of glass, and as soon as this was done a rush was made for the entrances and windows.

After a very short interval, and before any of the persons in the upper part of the premises had had time to remove their furniture, the flames burst out of that part of the building where the offices were held (on the ground floor), and soon were master of the entire edifice, which was four stories in height. A current of wind blew the flames across Forty-sixth-street, and soon a number of frame workshops and stables were ablaze. The firemen began rapidly to arrive at the scene of the destruction, and made a few vain efforts to plant their apparatus for the extinction of the fire. The crowd, however, refused to let them work, asserting, in positive terms, that they should not extinguish the flames until the intended work of destruction had been accomplished.

THE ASYLUM OF THE MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHANS, SNARESBROOK, ESSEX.

THE Asylum of the Merchant Seamen's Orphans is an institution founded for the support and education of the children of deceased and shipwrecked mariners, for whom an asylum and chapel have recently been erected at Snaresbrook, from the designs of Mr. G. Somers Clarke. The building, of which we give a general View, is at present constructed to accommodate 130 boys and 75 girls, and will be capable of further enlargement, to hold 400 children, when the funds of the charity are sufficient to warrant the erection of an eastern wing for boys, a dining-hall, and Head Master's residence, without which some of the arrangements of the plan are only temporary, and therefore necessarily incomplete. The asylum, in the style of the civil buildings of North Italy, is built externally of red bricks, made from materials on the ground, the fronts being relieved by black Ewell lacing courses, and the window heads and other arches throughout are also in alternate black Ewell cutters and red cutters. The general stonework is from the contractors' quarries at Ancaster, except the upper portion of the tower, in Combe Down. The external walls of courts, and the internal walls of corridors, schoolrooms, dormitories, kitchen offices, &c., are faced with pale stocks made on the ground. The south front of the building is appropriated to the boys, and the west to the girls. On the basement of the south front, which is only 5 ft. below the general level, is a covered playroom, 84 ft. by 24 ft., opening into the playground. Lavatories, &c., and a boot and shoe room are provided adjacent, and to which easy access is obtained by a corridor 8 ft. wide communicating by a staircase with the ground floor of this portion of the edifice. Under the kitchen offices, forming the north front, is a range of cellars and store-rooms, with distinct staircases from the girls' wing. The washhouse and engine-house are also on this floor, and have a separate staircase, by which communication is maintained with the kitchen corridor. The ground floor has two main entrances; the principal one in the tower, and the another in the girls' wing. The former has a rich and elegant porch, over the doorway of which is a bas-relief of a shipwreck, executed by Mr. Sarp from a design by the architect, with monolith shafts of Devonshire marble, and bases of red Mansfield stone. The base of the south column of this porch was laid by his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort, on June 28, 1861. The entrance-hall, 17 ft. by 17 ft., divided by an open arcade of two arches resting on three-quarter Devonshire marble shafts, is groined and vaulted in red hexagonal coffered bricks and Ancaster stone rib-mouldings, springing from Dolphin corbels. The principal staircase, 21 ft. by 17 ft., is executed in Portland stone, and the floor laid with Minton's and Hollier's tiles. The girders of the ceiling of the ladies' reception-room are cased with pitch pine, and an ornamental screen across the room, supported on columns, is executed in the same material. The chimneypieces are of marble, inlaid with majolica tiles.

The boys' schoolroom is 84 ft. by 24 ft., and 15 ft. high, the floor being constructed of half-brick rings, in cement, carried on wrought-iron girders 12 ft. apart, and the spandrils filled in with concrete. Upon this the floor is laid. The walls of all the schoolrooms are faced with pale stocks, and the girders cased with pitch pine. Rooms are provided in this wing for the master, under master, and secretary. The corridors throughout are vaulted with hexagonal, coffered bricks, the spandrils being filled in with concrete and floated with Portland cement. Efficient ventilation is obtained by circular openings from the schoolrooms and dormitories into the corridors. In the west wing is the present temporary dining-room, 60 ft. by 24 ft. This will eventually be used as a girls' schoolroom when the future dining-hall is built. The room used now for their school will then be converted into classrooms. The girls' staircase, 17 ft. by 11 ft., is constructed in Yorkshire stone. Water-closets and a lavatory adjoin. The officers have a private dining-room, 21 ft. by 12 ft., adjoining the present general dining-room; and there is also a girls' visitors'-room. The kitchen is 30 ft. by 21 ft., lighted from the roof, and fitted with a cooking apparatus by Messrs. Jeakes and Co. The other rooms on the ground floor are a scullery, pantry, larders, laundry, and storerooms. On the first floor are two dormitories for boys, 15 ft. high, 31 ft. by 21 ft. and 84 ft. by 21 ft., overlooked from the master's bedroom. The corridor is fitted with lockers that serve the purpose of a linen-store. The matron has a sitting-room in the tower, 17 ft. by 11 ft., on this floor. The girls have a large dormitory, 60 ft. by 24 ft., and a smaller one for the elder girls, 36 ft. by 24 ft.; lavatory, 17 ft. by 12 ft.; mistress's bedroom, 17 ft. by 12 ft. The arrangement of the second floor is similar to the first, with the exception of temporary sick-rooms in each wing, provided with nurses' rooms and lavatories complete, until a special building as an infirmary is erected. The upper part of the tower contains water-tanks for the supply of the building, a clock-room, and also servants' bedrooms. The belvidere, or uppermost stage of the tower, is fitted up as a museum. Gas is laid on throughout the several floors, and water from the East London Waterworks.

Messrs. Kirk and Parry were the general contractors; Mr. Earp executed the stone carving; the gas fittings were by Messrs. Strode and Messrs. Start, from designs by the architect; the kitchen apparatus and stoves by Jeakes; and the laundry fittings by Brown and Green. The total cost of the building and site of seven acres, including the playgrounds, fencing, and walls, the fittings, and furnishing, will be about £30,000, exclusive of the chapel, which will cost £4000, and is a gift to the schools by Lady Morrison, of Snaresbrook.

"The Newe Testament translated into Englysshe, by John Wycliffe, with a Rule and Kalendar of pistles and gospels after ye use of Salisburie," a very elegant manuscript on vellum, in a very clear hand, with capitals illuminated in gold and colours, sec. xv., was sold during last week, among other interesting varieties, by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, for £350. It was purchased by Mr. Henry Stevens, after a severe contest with Mr. Boone.

The fête in aid of the Great Western Railway Widows' and Orphans' fund took place on Tuesday week, in Nuneham Park, Oxfordshire, the seat of Mr. Harcourt, and lately occupied by Countess Frances Waldegrave, was unusually successful, the public liberally responding to the invitation of the officers of the society. The holiday at Oxford, Reading, Wallingford, Abingdon, &c., was regarded with general interest, most of the tradesmen of these towns closing their shops at midday, in order to give their assistants an opportunity of visiting the park. The amusements were of a very diversified character, giving entire satisfaction to the thousands of holiday-seekers, and reflecting great credit on all parties concerned.

A return has recently been issued of all gold, silver, and copper moneys of the realm coined at the Mint from the 1st of January, 1853, to the 31st of December, 1862. It appears that the weight of the sovereigns issued was 13,433,307·345 oz., the number of pieces 52,305,938, and the value £52,305,940. Half-sovereigns—weight 1,720,217·970 oz., number of pieces 13,396,192, and the value £6,698,098. Silver coin—crowns and half-crowns none; florins—weight 5,836,654·750 oz., number of pieces 16,050,800, and the value 1,605,080; shillings—4,288,229 oz., pieces 20,589,261, and value £1,179,263; sixpences—weight 1,830,400 oz., pieces 20,134,410, value £503,360; groats—weight 112,095 oz., pieces 1,849,574, value £30,826; fourpences—weight 2520 oz., pieces 41,580, value £693; threepences—weight 798,758 oz., pieces 17,577,676, value £219,713; twopences—weight 1440 oz., pieces 47,520, value £396; pence—weight 1200 oz., pieces 79,200, value £330; three-halfpenny pieces—weight 10,901 oz., number of pieces 479,670, value £2997. The copper was as follows:—Pence—weight 784 tons 5 cwt, pieces 109,681,840, value £457,016; halfpence—weight 942 tons 16 cwt., pieces 150,112,925, value £312,735; farthings—150 tons 5 cwt., pieces 42,045,988, value £44,412; and half-farthings—5 tons 18 cwt., pieces 2,546,592, value £1326.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

WITH pleasant weather and a goodly company the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland has just held its yearly congress in Kent, under the presidency of Marquis Camden, K.G. Rochester was the head-quarters, but the society was more than usually excursive this year. Many excellent papers were read, and a fine museum of local antiquities was collected at Rochester.

The congress commenced its sitting at Rochester on Tuesday week, under highly favourable auspices, there being an unusually large attendance of the members and friends of the institute, including Marquis Camden, President of the Kent Archæological Society; the Earl of Darnley, Earl Amherst, Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Bishop of Rochester, the Provost of Oriel, Lord Leigh, Mr. Beresford Hope, the Rev. Professor Willis, and several of the most distinguished archæologists of the country. The opening meeting of the institute was held in the Guildhall, a fine building, which was enlarged and beautified at the expense of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, who formerly represented the city. This, as well as the various other public buildings in the city, has been placed at the disposal of the institute during its sitting. The chair was occupied by Marquis Camden, who was supported on the occasion by most of the leading noblemen and gentry of the county. The Marquis, in opening the proceedings, expressed the pleasure he felt in taking part in the proceedings of the institute in the ancient city of Rochester, so rich in archæological remains, and anticipated great pleasure from the paper promised to be read by so distinguished an individual as Professor Willis, on Rochester Cathedral. A congratulatory address from the Mayor and Corporation of the city was then read by the town clerk, which the noble chairman briefly acknowledged, thanking the Corporation for the warm reception which they had given the institute, and especially for their kindness in having placed the whole of the public buildings at their service. The Earl of Darnley, on behalf of the Kent Archæological Society, welcomed the institute to Rochester, which was second only to Canterbury in historical interest, possessing, as it did, in its magnificent castle one of the most remarkable monuments of the feudal ages. Lord Talbot de Malahide, on behalf of the association, acknowledged the cordial welcome given to the institute by the Earl of Darnley—by the Kent Archæological Society—which was most highly prized. The Provost of Oriel (Dr. Hawkins) welcomed the institute to Rochester on behalf of the Dean and Chapter, and remarked that Rochester Cathedral stood on the site of the second Christian church of the Anglo-Saxon times. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Bishop of Rochester, Lord Leigh, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Roach Smith, and other gentlemen; after which the members of the institute commenced an exploration of the chief objects of antiquity lying within the city, Mr. S. Steele acting as cicerone to a party which numbered some two hundred ladies and gentlemen. After inspecting the site of All Souls' Chapel and St. Clement's Church, both of which have entirely disappeared, the party visited the ancient Crown Inn, immortalised by Shakspeare, but which in the course of a few months will be demolished to make way for a modern hotel of the same name. The visitors then inspected the sites of the ancient gates of the city and its massive walls, considerable portions of which are still standing, and show the enormous strength of their construction. They afterwards inspected the ancient Danish, or more probably Roman, mound at the base of the castle, termed Boley-hill, and paid a brief visit to the ancient Satis House, so named by Queen Elizabeth on her visit to the mansion, in which the present Archbishop of Canterbury was born. The city walls were then traced, and the party spent some time in exploring other objects of antiquity with which the city abounds. The institute held a sitting at the County Court in the evening, under the presidency of Marquis Camden, when a highly interesting paper was read by the Rev. J. R. Petit "On Beyham Abbey," the architectural features of which beautiful structure, now a ruin, were very fully pointed out. This was followed by a lengthened paper, contributed by Mr. Foss, "On Legal Archæology," with a sketch of several of the most legal celebrities connected with Kent, from the earliest times down to a recent period. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Foss dwelt on the extreme antiquity of many of our law names and customs, some of which, still in use, had their origin as far back as the reign of Edward the Elder. After a sketch of the antiquity of the terms Hilary, Easter, and Trinity, as well as the courts of law and the dresses of the Judges and barristers, Mr. Foss alluded to the first public trial of which we have any record, that in which Lanfranc was the plaintiff, which took place on Penenden Heath, Kent, and lasted three days. Mr. Foss then gave a valuable sketch of most of the celebrities of Kent who had risen to eminence as Chancellors or Judges, and pointed to the fact that no fewer than fifteen Archbishops of Canterbury and seven Bishops of Rochester had attained to the dignity of Lord High Chancellor. At the close of the paper, the reading of which occupied some time, Lord Neave addressed a few brief remarks to the section, and proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Foss for his exceedingly valuable memoir.

On Wednesday morning the section of Early History and Mediæval Antiquities assembled in the Guildhall, under the presidency of Lord Talbot de Malahide. There was again a numerous attendance. A paper was contributed by Mr. Joseph Burtt, one of the assistant keepers of the public records, "On Roger de Leybourne, and his Share in the Barons' War." This was followed by a paper by the Rev. H. M. Scarth "On the recent Roman discoveries at Uriconium, or Wroxeter, Shropshire," in which he advocated the importance of the Crown appointing a commission with the view to the preservation of descriptions of any archæological remains, as was the case in France. It gave rise to an interesting discussion, in which Mr. Roach Smith, Mr. Beresford Hope, and the Rev. Mr. Scarth took part. Mr. Roach Smith spoke strongly in favour of the suggestion. The concluding paper was read by Dr. E. Guest, Master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, "On the Landing of Julius Cæsar in Britain." The afternoon was devoted by the members of the congress to a visit to Cobham Hall, the ancestral seat of the Earls of Darnley, to which they had been invited by the noble proprietor. Previous to visiting the hall the members of the congress inspected the fine collection of brasses extant in the recently-restored church at Cobham, the whole of which are commemorative of the once powerful baronial family of Cobham. The adjoining ancient hospital, founded in 1392 by John, Baron Cobham, was also inspected, after which the visitors proceeded to Cobham Hall, a magnificent Elizabethan structure, portions of which were built from the designs of Inigo Jones. The principal points of attraction in the edifice—where Queen Elizabeth spent some time—is the elegant music-hall, pronounced by George IV. to be "the finest room in England." The chief feature of interest, however, was the remarkably fine collection of paintings, including some of the choicest works by Vandyke, Guido, Rubens, Salvator Rosa, Titian, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Holbein, and some other painters of less note. The members of the institute spent a considerable time in exploring the contents of the hall, which possesses many archæological features of considerable interest. Mr. G. Scharf, secretary to the National Portrait Gallery, acted as guide to the party at Cobham Hall, and gave a description of the various paintings. In the evening a special meeting of the section of History was held in the County Court Hall, Rochester, under the presidency of the Very Rev. the Dean of Chichester. The first paper was read by Mr. W. B. Rye, assistant keeper of printed books at the British Museum, "On Visits to Rochester and Chatham by Royal and Distinguished Persons, English and Foreign, between the years 1300 and 1783." In the description of the Royal and other visits paid to Rochester, Mr. Rye gave interesting details of the visits of Edward, Henry V., Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth, James I., King Christian IV., Prince Henry, the King of Bohemia, Charles I. and II., Peter the Great, Hogarth, and Dr. Johnson, the last-mentioned of whom spent some time in the city a short period before his death. After an interesting discussion on the subject of the paper, in which the names of other Royal and illustrious personages were given as having visited the city prior to the period not included in Mr. Rye's paper, the Rev. J. L. Warner read a paper "On some hitherto unpublished Passages in the Life of John Warner, Bishop of Rochester." This estimable prelate lived in the early portion of the seventeenth century, and was chiefly distinguished for his uncompromising fidelity to the Royal cause, and remarkable as being almost the only Bishop who held his see both before and after the Commonwealth.

The members of the institute proceeded on Thursday, by special

Digitized by Google

train, from Rochester to Sevenoaks, and the day was occupied in visiting the Mote, at Ightham, the residence of Major Lnard; St. Leonard's Tower, the ruins of Malling Abbey, and Leybourne Castle and Church. By special invitation of Marquis Camden, president of the institute, the members partook of luncheon at Wilderness Park, the hospitable mansion of the noble Marquis. In the evening a conversazione was held at the museum of the institute, Corn Exchange, which was attended by the principal archæologists of the country, and most of the members of the institute.

The sections of Architecture and Early and Mediæval Antiquities resumed their sittings in the Guildhall, Rochester, on Friday morning, when the chair was occupied by Marquis Camden. There was a large attendance. A French savant, in the person of M. A. Maury, specially deputed by the Emperor of the French to attend the congress, was also present, his Majesty having directed that distinguished archæologist to attend the meetings of the institute for the purpose of hearing the paper by Dr. Guest, Master of Gonville and Caius College, "On the Landing of Julius Cæsar in England." That paper, however, was read on Wednesday, before the arrival of M. Maury in this country. The first paper was read by the Very Rev. Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester, "On the Life and Times of Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester." In an exceedingly interesting paper, Dr. Hook traced with remarkable fulness the history of this Prelate and his connection with Rochester, the see of which he held from 1077 till 1107, a portion of which period he was, *de facto*, Archbishop of Canterbury, after the death of his friend and patron, Lanfranc. Gundulph, however, is principally known as the builder of the White Tower of London, the Castle at Rochester, and Malling Abbey. The theory of his having built Rochester Cathedral is now abandoned by archæologists, Dr. Hook being of opinion that he only erected a very small portion of that edifice—viz., the crypt, while there are no reliable grounds for deeming him the builder of Rochester Castle. This remarkable Prelate, more, perhaps, than any other individual of the time, stamped his character on the age in which he lived. At the close of the paper, the Bishop of Oxford proposed a vote of thanks to the Rev. Dr. Hook, many of the incidents in whose life his Lordship gracefully compared with those in the life of Gundulph. The next paper was read by Mr. J. H. Parker, "On Gundulph, considered as an Architect." This was to have been followed by a paper by the Rev. W. Stubbs, "On the Early History of the see of Rochester, more particularly in its relations to that of Canterbury;" but, in the absence of Mr. Stubbs, a paper was read by Mr. W. H. Black "On the remarkable Manuscript Work known as the 'Textus Roffensis,'" which is still preserved in the cathedral library at Rochester, a manuscript well known to the literary world. Mr. Black's paper exhibited considerable research into the history of the work, the authorship of which has given rise to a considerable amount of conjecture, many contending that it was the work of Ernulph, who died in 1124, while others deem that Bishop Ascelin was its author. Mr. Black, however, is disposed to give its authorship to Humphrey, precentor of the Cathedral, who lived in the twelfth century, and who was the author of several documents now preserved in the British Museum. The remaining paper was that by Professor Willis, "On the Architectural History of Rochester Cathedral and Conventual Buildings." This was a most valuable contribution to the institute, and was looked forward to with some considerable amount of interest, the Guildhall in which Professor Willis delivered his address being exceedingly crowded. Professor Willis entirely ignores the claim of Gundulph to having erected the cathedral, the building itself proving beyond dispute that it was erected by different individuals at different periods. There is little doubt that the whole cathedral was formerly of the Norman style; but the only portion of Norman now remaining is the nave, the remainder being of the Early English style. The only portion he was disposed to attribute to Gundulph was the crypt, "but certainly not another stone." The Norman portion of the cathedral he was disposed to consider as possibly erected by Ernulph, who built the crypt at Canterbury, as well as a portion of Peterborough Cathedral, when he was Abbot, before his removal to Rochester. He was inclined to believe that the Early English portion of the cathedral was built by William de Hoo, and that the choir was erected out of the offerings at the shrine of St. William, who was murdered by his servant when on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, being afterwards interred in Rochester Cathedral, and subsequently canonised by the Pope. Two Bishops, St. Paulinus, who came with St. Augustine to England, and Ithamar, the first English Bishop of Rochester, who died in 655, were also buried in the cathedral, thus showing the antiquity of the building to be very remote. In the afternoon Professor Willis conducted a party of between 200 and 300 of the nobility and gentry over the cathedral, when he lucidly explained the various styles of architecture which compose the building, and pointed out the internal evidence which it contained of having been erected at different periods. The party were also conducted into the crypt, where are still to be seen some portions of the old Saxon edifice, as well as the part of the building attributed to Gundulph. The other points of chief interest visited were the fine choir, the magnificent chapter-room, St. William's shrine, St. Edward's Chapel; the tomb of Bishop Merton, the founder of Merton College, Oxford; and other portions of the edifice, together with all that remains standing of the adjoining cloisters and conventual establishments. Professor Willis was occupied nearly two hours in conducting the visitors through the cathedral, every portion of which calling for any remark was lucidly explained. The meeting of the sections was resumed in the evening, when papers were read by Mr. R. Morris "On The Dialect of Kent in Early Times;" "Remarks on Old Rochester Bridge," by Mr. J. R. Foord; and "On the Monumental Remains in the Cathedral," by Mr. M. H. Bloxham.

On Saturday a party of the members and friends of the institute, to the number of about two hundred, proceeded from Rochester to Aylesford, an ancient village on the banks of the Medway, near Maidstone, where formerly existed a priory, now in ruins. The party thence proceeded to Leeds Castle, the residence of Mr. C. Wykeham Martin, a fine old baronial structure, in a remarkable state of preservation. The visitors were conducted over the building by the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Beresford Hope, and Mr. Parker, who pointed out the principal objects worthy of notice. After quitting the castle the visitors inspected Battel Hall and Leeds Church, and in the vicinity examined some Roman remains, which were pronounced to be those of a Roman villa. At the termination of this portion of the day's proceedings the party visited the ancient town of Maidstone, formerly called Medway's-town, where they were hospitably entertained at a sumptuous luncheon given in the Townhall of the borough by the Mayor and Corporation, and of which about 150 guests partook. The Mayor (Mr. G. Edmett), decorated with his gold chain of office, presided, and was supported by Marquis Camden, the Bishop of Oxford, Professor Willis, Lord Neaves, Mr. Beresford Hope, and other visitors. At the close of the entertainment Marquis Camden proposed and the Bishop of Oxford seconded a cordial vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation for the hospitable welcome accorded the institute, a compliment which was briefly acknowledged by the Mayor. In the afternoon the members of the institute visited the chief points of interest at Maidstone, including the fine old parish church, the college, the museum of the Kent Archæological Society, Chillington House, the Charles Museum, and Allingford Castle, the seat of the once famous family of the Wyatts, who, four centuries since, played such a prominent part in the history of the times. The members and friends returned to Rochester by special train in the evening. The museum at the Corn Exchange was lighted up on Saturday evening, on which occasion there was a conversazione of the members, the attendance being very large. The museum has been arranged under the able superintendence of Mr. C. Tucker, F.S.A., assisted by Mr. Albert Way, M.A., F.S.A. The collection is enriched by contributions forwarded by her Majesty, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Cambridge, the Secretary of State for War, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Amherst, the Rev. F. Russell, and various distinguished archæologists. Among the most prominent features of the museum are the Faussett and Gibbs collections of Saxon, Roman, and British remains, found chiefly in Kent, the most perfect collection of the kind ever brought together.

The sections of Architecture and Ancient and Mediæval Antiquities resumed their sittings at the Guildhall, Rochester, on Monday morning—Marquis Camden in the chair. The attendance was again exceedingly numerous, the interest manifested in the sittings of the congress appearing unabated. Among the more distinguished of the visitors present were—the Archbishop of Canterbury, who occupied a seat on the platform on the right of the president; the Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Gibraltar, the Earl and Countess of Darnley, Lord Neaves, and Mr. Beresford Hope. The distinguished French savant, M. Maury, was likewise present, and manifested the greatest interest in the proceedings. The first paper was read by Mr. Edward Hawkins, "On the Mint of Rochester," in which a description was given of that ancient building. This was succeeded by a paper by Mr. Benjamin Thorpe, "On Points of Interest in the Early History of Kent," communicated by Mr. C. Roach Smith. At the conclusion of this paper Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope gave a lecture "On General Considerations on the Church Architecture of South-eastern England," in which he entered into a description of the different styles of the various churches to be found in the counties of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, with explanations of the architecture of each of those calling for any special observation. The address of Mr. Hope was listened to throughout with the deepest attention, and at its close the Archbishop of Canterbury, in a few words, proposed a vote of thanks to him for the interesting paper he had contributed to the institute. Marquis Camden, in putting the resolution, expressed the deep sense the institute entertained of the goodwill felt towards them by the Emperor of the French, in having deputed M. Maury to attend the sittings of the congress. M. Maury, who was loudly cheered, expressed, in English, the pleasure he had experienced in being present at the various sittings of the institute, and said it would be his most pleasing duty to report the result of his visit to his Majesty, who was desirous of doing everything in his power to advance the literary as well as the mercantile pursuits of the two nations. This speech was received with loud applause. The last paper read was by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, "On the Architectural History of Rochester Castle," when the rev. gentleman gave a sketch of the present edifice, as well as of the castle which formerly stood on the same site, and which was built during the sixth century. Scarcely any portion of the existing edifice, he considers, was erected by Gundulph, as has been popularly supposed; and Mr. Hartshorne is of opinion that the present castle was erected about the middle of the twelfth century, under the auspices of William, Archbishop of Canterbury, to which see it was attached. This appears conclusive from documentary evidence discovered among the "pipe-rolls" in the Exchequer. At the close of the paper Mr. Hartshorne and a numerous party of visitors proceeded to Rochester Castle, and were engaged for some time in the inspection of the ruins of that edifice, which is perhaps the finest specimen of massive Norman architecture now in existence. In the afternoon the members of the institute proceeded to visit Stone Church, near Dartford, which they spent some time in exploring. There is every reason for believing that this church was built by the architect who designed Westminster Abbey. The members of the institute also inspected Darenth Church, Dartford Church, and the interesting church at Horton Kirby, an edifice erected in the thirteenth century. In the evening a paper was read "On the Sepulchral Bronzes found in Kent," by Mr. J. G. Waller; and a paper "On the Poet Gower, and his probable Connection with the County of Kent," by Mr. W. Warwick.

The proceedings of the congress were brought to a termination on Tuesday. The sections of History, Architecture, and of Early and Mediæval Antiquities resumed their sittings at the Guildhall, Rochester, under the presidency of Marquis Camden. There was a numerous attendance. The first paper was read by the Rev. E. Venables, and was contributed by the Rev. W. Stubbs, librarian to the Archbishop of Canterbury, "On the Ancient Connection between the Sees of Canterbury and Rochester." Mr. Stubbs showed the extreme antiquity of the See of Rochester, which, until within a comparatively modern period, was always intimately connected with that of Canterbury. It was also deserving of especial notice that Rochester was the see of the first suffragan Bishop in England, while the first Englishman (Ithamar) who ever held a bishopric was appointed to the See of Rochester in the year 644. A paper was also read by Mr. J. Burtt, assistant keeper of the public records, "On the Archives of Rochester," relating chiefly to those of the corporation, the cathedral, and the bridge wardens, all of which are of great antiquity, several being dated in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. A general meeting of the presidents and members of the various sections was held in the Guildhall for the transaction of the general business of the institute. At the close of the meetings of the sections, the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, who had contributed a valuable paper to the institute, "On Rochester Castle," conducted a large party over that remarkable edifice, the principal points deserving of notice in which the reverend gentleman pointed out. The members of the institute afterwards returned to the Guildhall, where the general concluding meeting was held, Marquis Camden presiding. After the formal business of the institute had been concluded, the names of several new members were enrolled, including the Earl of Darnley, the Earl of Mansfield, M. Maury, the French commissioner, and other eminent archæologists. Marquis Camden proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation of Rochester for the kindness shown the institute in placing all the public buildings at their disposal, and for their hearty co-operation in the proceedings of the institute. Lord Neaves next proposed a vote of thanks to the Dean and Chapter of Rochester for the courtesy they had shown the institute in throwing open the Cathedral for inspection by the members. The Provost of Oriel acknowledged the compliment, and assured the institute that the capitular body was anxious to do all in their power to foster a knowledge of archæology. Addresses of a complimentary character were subsequently delivered by the Mayor of Rochester, Professor Willis, the Rev. Mr. Hartshorne, and Mr. Roach Smith, the proceedings terminating with a vote of thanks to Marquis Camden, which was acknowledged by his Lordship. In the afternoon the members of the institute visited Cliffe Church (in which two synods were held during the Saxon period), Cooling Castle, and other places of interest in this locality. This brought the proceedings of the congress to a close, the meeting in Rochester having been one of the most successful ever held.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

LEYBORNE CHURCH AND CASTLE.

The church of Leyborne is Early English, with Perpendicular additions; and on the north side of the north aisle is a remarkable niche of Decorated character. It is of considerable size, much ornamented, and has two trefoiled arches, divided by a shaft and filled with solid masonry about half way up. In each of these arches is a small tabernacle, within one of which was found, during a recent investigation, a heart in a leaden box. The other had been prepared to receive a similar deposit, which, however, had never been placed there. The heart was, perhaps, that of Sir Thomas de Leyborne, who died temp. Edward II.

Close to the church stood the ancient castle of Leyborne (Leleburne of Domesday, from the "little burn" or stream that runs through the parish), held by a family of the same name from the reign of Cœur de Lion to that of Edward III.; when their ancient race became extinct in the person of Juliana de Leyborne, called the "Infanta of Kent," from the broad lands and manors she inherited in this county, and which she carried successively to her three husbands. She gave Leyborne to the King (Edward III.), for the endowment of religious houses; and by him it was bestowed on the newly-founded Cistercian abbey of St. Mary Graces, in London. Since the Dissolution it has passed through various hands, and finally into those of the Hawleys of the Grange, who are now lords of the manor. The site of the castle may still be traced, and a fine gateway remains.

THE CROWN INN, ROCHESTER.

The Crown is a picturesque and venerable hostelry, with gables and barge-boards, at which Queen Elizabeth sojourned in 1573, and in the courtyard of which the scene of the carriers in "Henry IV."—Part I., act ii., sc. 1—may be supposed to have taken place.

MALLING ABBEY.

The remains of Malling Abbey are full of interest. They contain portions from Norman to late Perpendicular. The principal Norman fragment is the west front of the abbey church, of which the slender turrets and ornamented pilasters so greatly resemble the west front of Rochester Cathedral as to leave little doubt that both are the work of the same designer. The cloisters, now included in the modern residence, are late Early English, with broad trefoiled arches, very good and interesting. The fronting of the great gateway, which is entire, is Perpendicular; but examination will show this work to be only a facing. To this gatehouse a chapel was attached, which has been recently restored.

THE QUINTAIN ON OFFHAM GREEN.

Offham Green boasts of a venerable relic in the shape of a quintain, both parts of which—the upright post and the cross-piece, to which the bag of sand was attached—remain. The estate on which it stands is, it is said, bound to keep it in repair. Quintains of this form are scarcely earlier than the reign of Elizabeth, the more ancient having been in the shape of a giant or "Saracen," with a broad wooden sword, which struck the unskilful tilter as the figure turned on its pivot.

ST. LEONARDS TOWER.

At St. Leonards, a short distance south of Malling Abbey, was a cell with a chapel, the site of which is uncertain. A large, square tower, of considerable interest, still remains here, which has been pronounced a Norman keep. On this, however, the archæologist may speculate for himself. A fragment of wall has been traced, running east, below the tower. The manor, at the time of the Domesday survey, was in the hands of the Bishops of Rochester, by whom the stronghold must have been erected.

THE CRYPT OF ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

The crypt extends under the whole of the choir. The west and east parts are evidently of much earlier date than the central, which is Early English, and of the same period as the choir above. In building this the ancient crypt was probably broken through, and in part reconstructed. The earlier portions are distinguished by very massive piers and circular arches. Between the piers are small pillars with plain, broad capitals. It is not impossible that this part of the crypt may date from before the Conquest. At all events, it is the earliest portion of the existing cathedral, and cannot be later than the work of Bishop Gundulph. Traces of former altars and of extensive mural painting remain in different parts of the crypt. There are no monuments.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Miss Mary Rawson, of Nidd Hall, Yorkshire, and Tilney-street, Park-lane, was proved in London, under £90,000 personalty, by her sister, Miss Elizabeth Rawson, and bears date Sept. 4, 1857. She disposes in, one clause, of her entire property, devising and bequeathing all her lands, moneys, securities, and all other real and personal estate and effects to her sister, Elizabeth Rawson absolutely.

The will of George Augustus Bruxner, Esq., formerly of Binfield Manor House, Berkshire, but of Regency-square, was proved in the London court by David Thomas Morgan, Esq., of Bishopsgate-street, and the testator's son, Michael Frederick Bruxner, Esq., of Langham-place—the personalty in England being sworn under £200,000. The will bears date March, 1856. The dispositions are confined to the testator's family, with the exception of £500 to his executor, Mr. Morgan. To each of his three sons legacies of £3000 are bequeathed, and a participation in the residue of his entire property, which is to be divided, in five equal parts, amongst his three sons and two daughters, or their representatives.

The will of the Right Hon. William John Monson, Baron Monson, of Burton Hall, Lincoln; Chart Lodge, Kent; and Gatton Park, Surrey, was proved in the London Court by his son, Lord Monson, and Samuel Ball and Harvey Gem, Esqrs., the surviving executors. The personal property was sworn under £35,000. The late Baron succeeded his cousin in 1841, and died at the age of sixty-six. Has had a large family. His Lordship executed his will in 1853, a codicil in 1855, and another in 1861. To his wife, in addition to a jointure of £1000 a year, is also bequeathed for life the Chart Lodge and estate, which, upon her decease, descends to the second son, the Hon. Debonnaire John Monson. To younger children there is also a provision of £20,000. Many specific bequests are made to the members of his family, and several family relics are to be held as heirlooms, amongst which are some pearls, his late father's sword, various MSS. and collections, and a journal of travels made and kept by himself and others of his family. His son, the present Baron Monson, is appointed residuary legatee of the real and personal estate.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

HENCEFORWARD, the ordinary postage, as well as the fee of twopence payable on notices of objection to voters, sent by post, under the provisions of the Acts 6 Vic., c. 18; and 13 and 14 Vic., c. 69, must be paid by means of postage-stamps. The posting of these notices is confined to those post offices in England and Ireland at which money-orders are issued or paid.

Letters for California, Oregon, and Washington territory, forwarded by British or United States' packet to the United States, will in future be liable to the same rates of postage as letters for all other parts of the United States—namely, not exceeding half an ounce, 1s.; above half an ounce and not exceeding one ounce, 2s.; above one ounce and not exceeding two ounces, 4s.; every additional ounce, 2s. And the postage may either be paid in advance, or the letters may be forwarded unpaid, at the option of the sender.

Information has been received from the Director-General of the French Post Office of the establishment of a branch packet between Martinique and Trinidad, calling at St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Grenada, in connection with the line of French mail-packets leaving St. Nazaire on the 16th of each month for Mexico, and touching at Martinique; and arrangements have been made by which mails for these places will be made up in London, and forwarded by the day mail to France on the 15th of each month, or, when that day falls on Sunday, by the night mail of the 14th. The rates of postage chargeable upon letters, newspapers, and other printed papers will be the same as by British packets. The postage upon letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender. When, however, it is not prepaid, the letters will be charged on delivery with one additional rate, besides the usual postage. The postage upon newspapers and book packets must in all cases be paid in advance. Letters, newspapers, or printed papers intended to be forwarded by this route to either of the colonies mentioned, must be specially addressed "by French packet."

Alderman Mechi's annual gathering at Tiptree Hall has just taken place. In addition to the usual entertainment for the visitors, there has been held this year a fancy fair, for the benefit of some schools in the neighbourhood. Mr. Mechi has magnificent crops. The statistics of his cultivation, as explained by himself, were interesting in a high degree.

SCHELDT TOLL.—Tuesday's *Gazette* publishes the text of the treaty for the redemption of the Scheldt toll, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Brussels on Monday last. The treaty is one between eighteen maritime Powers (the United States is not among them) on the one part, and Belgium on the other; and for the redemption of the toll the Powers agree to pay to Belgium a sum of 17,141,640 Netherland florins, of which the share of Great Britain is nearly one half.——A grand fête was held at Antwerp to celebrate the freedom of the Scheldt. Early in the morning all the ships in the river were decked out with flags, and a flotilla of vessels of all sizes, headed by the steamer Liberté de l'Escaut, prepared to accompany as far as the Dutch frontier the Marnix de Sainte Aldegonde, bound for Valparaiso, the first vessel to profit by the suppression of the tolls. At eleven o'clock the Liberté de l'Escaut, carrying the stewards of the fete, an excellent orchestra, and a crowd of the principal inhabitants of Antwerp of both sexes, slipped her moorings and steamed off amid the cheers of the spectators. On her deck she carried a colossal gilt statue representing the Scheldt breaking her chains and treading under foot the Treaty of Munster of 1648. The passage of the flotilla was everywhere saluted by the enthusiastic cheers of the people assembled on the shore; and at Lillo by the guns of the fort. At the Dutch frontier the Liberté de l'Escaut quitted the Marnix (which pursued her voyage alone), and returned, with all the attendant vessels, to Antwerp. In the evening a grand dinner was given at the Théâtre des Variétés to 300 persons, at which, after the usual toasts, which were proposed by MM. Foulon and Gunther, President and Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, others appropriate to the occasion were given and received with immense applause. The proceedings of the day were concluded by a general illumination.

LETTER FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE.—An interesting letter, dated River Shire, Feb. 20, 1863, has been received from Dr. Livingstone by a gentleman in Glasgow. The doctor says:—"The slave-hunting system has nearly depopulated the valley of the Lower Shire. Our labour is very much increased by it, as we must go at least 300 miles for all the food our native labourers require. Several half-caste marauders and others make forays; any one with a few guns and slaves may do the same. No notice is taken of it by the authorities till the culprit is rich enough to stand a squeeze. He may then be imprisoned. It would be uncharitable to say that there is any mulcting—but he is released, and at liberty, after a short confinement, to begin again. This system has been going on for a long time; but we did not become aware of it by actual observation till lately, because the slaving which went on under the name 'French Free Emigration' was supplied by forays in the countries north and north-west of Quillimane." In a subsequent part of his letter this distinguished African traveller says:—"You are probably not fully aware of what Lord Palmerston has done by his policy on the West Coast. Were he not in power, I could say a great deal more than, for fear of being set down as a 'toady,' I dare do now. Mr. Wilson, an American missionary, who has written the best book I have seen on the West Coast, says that, had it not been for his policy, Africa as yet had scarcely been accessible to missionary labour. By means of the security which our squadron imparted over twenty missions have been established, twenty dialects reduced to writing, and 12,000 communicants have been received by the different churches. Education is imparted to thousands of the young, and good influences are spreading inland. Lawful commerce has been increased from £20,000 annually to between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000; and more tonnage is employed in carrying it than ever was engaged in the slave trade, even in its palmiest days."

Digitized by Google

BUSH LIFE IN QUEENSLAND.

MUSTERING-DAY AT A CATTLE-STATION.

"RUNNING IN" HORSES FROM THE BUSH.—SEE PAGE 146.

Digitized by Google

BUSH LIFE IN QUEENSLAND.

A BUSH ROAD.

NATIVE POLICE PREPARING FOR AN ENGAGEMENT.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Digitized by Google

BUSH LIFE IN QUEENSLAND.

(From a Correspondent.)

MUSTERING day is one of the most important on a cattle station. Every spare hand, white or black, that can sit a horse is mounted and sent out on the "run;" and neighbours, on their best nags, gather from far and near to lend their aid. After getting fairly off, the party scatters in different directions, so that every portion of the run may be visited, and the cattle swept into a common centre, called the "main camp."

To this point a well-broken herd will run on hearing the crack of the stockwhip, which, wielded by a stalwart and practised arm, makes a report like that of a pistol. When the whole party has reached the camp, each one driving before him his quota of cattle (by which time a thousand or more may be collected), the whole mass is started for home, and this is sometimes a very difficult operation, as the animals will often cling tenaciously to the camp, especially on a hot day. After a great hubbub of dogs barking, horses galloping, and men shouting and cracking their stockwhips, the mass moves—at first slowly and reluctantly, but gradually the pace quickens until it ends in a downright rush, the young strong cattle leading off, and leaving their weaker brethren so far in the rear that a "mob" will often extend to a mile or two in length, when the flanks must be well attended to to prevent straggling.

The column, properly directed, is made to enter the stockyard, as shown in my first sketch. If the herd is large, and a good haul is not made on the first day, the process must be repeated until all the outlying parts of the run are cleared and the whole of the occupants brought in.

My next sketch shows the mode of running in a "mob" of horses from the bush. Old brood mares and broken horses are generally very tractable, and run home at once when started; but when there is a large proportion of young, unbroken stock it is often difficult to make them go the right way, and some very serious "rough-riding" may be the consequence.

My third sketch shows some of the difficulties the squatter has to contend with in getting his wool to market and his supplies back. One of the drags, laden with ten bales, each containing about 500lb. of wool, has accomplished the feat of descending the steep bank of a "gully," or creek, and is slowly creeping up the opposite side, the oxen goaded to exertion by the constant application of the drivers' heavy two-handed whip, accompanied by language of which the less is said the better.

The second drag is descending; the wheel is locked, and the "polers" are made to hold back, no easy matter in such a place. Most bush roads in Australia are quite unfit for draught horses. The slow, but powerful, hardy, and patient ox is the only animal that can be relied on, and sometimes it is necessary to put two or three teams together to clear the impediments.

The sketch of native police in fighting costume, shows them stripped for action and ready to beat up the quarters of some hostile tribe, who have been committing depredations in the thick "scrub," in the background, where horses cannot be used. All natives have great difficulty in reconciling themselves to the restraint of clothing: so that, when active service is the word, those most advanced in civilisation will strip themselves of everything superfluous.

FINE ARTS.

ANOTHER series of carte de visite photographs of the Royal family has just appeared, which surpasses in merit and interest any which have preceded them. We allude to a set of sixteen cartes de visite taken from time to time at Windsor Castle by Mr. Mayall, of Regent-street, at her Majesty's command, and published by Messrs. Marion, of Soho-square. We reviewed, as the best which had then appeared, a series of cartes de visite of the Prince and Princess of Wales, by the same photographer, published immediately before their Royal Highnesses' marriage. The present photographs are fully as admirable examples of manipulation as regard clearness and tone, while artistically they are even more commendable for the skilful grouping, the *pose* of separate figures, and the arrangement of accessories. Above all, several have the interest of novelty. First, there is a most charming photograph of Prince Alfred in the elegant uniform of a Lieutenant in the Navy—the Prince who left us a boy and returns a man, and just such a handsome young sailor as Britannia herself might set up as her ideal. This carte de visite has, however, been published some little time, and already noticed in our columns. Next, there are two photographs of the Prince and Princess of Wales together, in their splendid bridal costume; and two of the Princess alone, also in her wedding dress. If the beauty of the Princess were not already universally appreciated we should be fearful of provoking a suspicion of courtly adulation in unreservedly expressing our admiration for a rare sculpturesque loveliness which, in passing through the severe test of photography, only seems to acquire more perfect symmetry and refinement. One of these photographs in particular, presenting a three-quarter view of the face, and with the veil drawn nearer its sides, strikes us as truly exquisite, not merely for beauty and grace, but for an expression of modest sweetness, momentarily subdued into something approaching half-wistful reverie, that seems to carry photography fairly into the domain of fine art. Two groups are of much interest. One, taken "the day before the wedding," comprises all the Royal family, with the exception of the Queen, Prince Alfred, and Princess Beatrice, together with the Royal family of Denmark: the other represents her Majesty and the Royal family surrounding a bust of the late Prince Consort. The Prince of Wales in the uniform of a General is manly and unaffected in bearing. The Crown Princess of Prussia, amiable as ever, has acquired proportions of riper womanhood, and her husband, the Crown Prince, while growing externally more like his obstinate father, betrays by a smile in one of his cartes de visite the gay spirits and excellent disposition which, happily for his own future and that of Prussia, he is reputed to have. Photographs of Princess Alice (Princess Louis of Hesse), her younger though less slender sister, Princess Helena, the next younger sister, Princess Louisa, who is remarkably likePrincess Alice, and of the little Princess Beatrice, complete this admirable series of cartes de visite.

The Society of Arts are inviting additional subscriptions to their memorial of the Prince Consort, in order that it shall take such a form as will complete the decoration of their great room in harmony with what was the original intention of James Barry. In Barry's design the spaces at the end of the room, where the portraits of Lords Romney and Folkestone are now placed, were to have been filled, one with a portrait of George III., and the other with a group representing Queen Charlotte superintending the education of her family at Windsor Castle. Barry did not like to complete these pictures, but his intentions were accurately recorded in his own etchings. It is now proposed to fill these spaces with two pictures by distinguished artists, one to represent the Prince Consort holding in his hand the charter of incorporation of the Exhibition of 1851, and the other the Queen surrounded by the Royal family at Windsor. These pictures, with the bust already decided upon, would cost about £750, of which amount £683 4s. 6d. are already obtained. The council recommend that the bust be executed by Mr. Theed, and the pictures, one by Mr. Cope, R.A., and the other by Mr. Horsley, A.R.A.

The Rev W. J. Beaumont, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, has published a letter addressed to the members of the Senate recommending fine art as a branch of academic study at Cambridge. He alludes to the recent expansion of the University system in granting the B.A. degree to persons who have obtained honours in classics, natural and moral sciences, and asks the University now to extend that privilege to a knowledge of fine art. This, with a thousand other indications, shows how much more than formerly public opinion points to the desirability of a general cultivation and knowledge of the fine arts.

New applications of photography are being every day devised. A proposition by Mr. M'Lachlan, of Manchester, very suggestively indicates the future importance and usefulness of the art. Mr. M'Lachlan proposes that the negative plates of great men should be secured and placed in a museum for safe keeping, properly authenticated, attested, and registered by the mayor or other authority of the place where they were taken; and, to provide against accident, he suggests that in every instance three plates of the same individual should be deposited. This can easily be done, as the original one can be always reproduced at pleasure. Of the three secured plates "one should be kept sacredly within the institution, and the other two be lent, at the discretion of the authorities in charge: for instance, to any author of eminence for book illustration; and by that means the memories and images of those who have been great and have passed away would be transmitted faithfully to all posterity. In almost every instance there would be several portraits of the same individual in different museums in the country, affording a still greater security for their permanent preservation. All local celebrities might be taken in their own towns, and deposited in the museums of their respective localities; and, should a time arrive when their genius became acknowledged by the world, then they might claim a place in a great national (photographic) museum." When, however, the carbon process of printing photographs is perfected, or the art of fixing the photograph in true enamel (some beautiful examples of which were in the last exhibition of the Photographic Society), or any other means are devised and generally adopted for rendering the positive impressions permanent, the precautions for preserving negatives will be less necessary, for the positives will then supply a permanent national portrait-gallery.

LITERATURE.

DREAMTHORP: A Book of Essays written in the Country. By ALEXANDER SMITH, Author of "A Life Drama," &c. London: Strahan and Co.

It is strange how fond youth and strength are found to be of toying with thoughts of age and decay, as children love to play in a churchyard among the green grave-mounds. But, common as it is for the young to stray from the sunshine of life into gloom of their own making—perhaps because death and trouble seem to them so far off that the chill of their coming shadow affords a not unwelcome pleasure—it is not wholesome. Bolingbroke's advice is sound. "I used to think sometimes of old age and death," he tells us, "enough to prepare my mind, not enough to anticipate sorrow, to dash the joys of youth and to be all my life a-dying."

We are glad to hear Mr. Alexander Smith's voice again. There can be few pleasanter hours than those passed hearing his estimate of Dunbar, the Scottish poet, discussing Mr. Hawthorne's literary merits, following him while, with singular distinctness and felicity, he brings back the sunny days that browned Chaucer's hearty face. But we had rather hear Mr. Smith company in his rooms in Edinburgh than in the cottage at Dreamthorp to which he has chosen in fancy to consider himself exiled, and from which, with locks of grey and with the voice of age, he affects to address the world. Why, we know not. Youth is a glorious possession, manhood a noble privilege. Age has its advantages, no doubt; but it is dearly purchased by the loss of all the world loves or cares to imitate. Mr. Smith, speaking in his own proper person, would command a far larger and more admiring audience than any hermit of Dreamthorp.

It is worse than affectation, too, for any man in life's prime, doing and suffering in and with the world about him, to separate himself from the human interests of his kind, to isolate himself from the struggles of humanity in which he has brains and muscles given him to take his share, to withdraw his ventures from the sea because storms rage and vessels founder, to escape from life's battle to some secure vantage ground that he may lean upon his sword and look on while others fight, to sing no song because the blackbird's natural notes are unapproachable, to dip no brush in colours because Nature herself paints grander pictures than any art can imitate. It is a vain excuse to say that such isolation, such denial, will make the individual happier who practises them. It is not true, in fact: and if it were the man who seeks happiness for its own sake, away from and except in sympathy with the world about him, deserves to lose it. To desire enjoyment, animal or intellectual, as the end of existence, is purely selfish; to wring it from the circumstances of life, to find it amid the excitement of action or the endurance of suffering is legitimate, and sometimes glorious. "In my garden," writes Mr. Smith in his assumed character, "I spend my days: in my library my nights." Had he said "the leisure of my days and nights hard wrung from the noble turmoil of life," well. If not, be sure the time will come when some foe, if no fiercer one than ennui, will find a way in and destroy the Dreamthorp hermit's happiness. Not so did the first and greatest of English essayists write. No one knew better than Bacon how to speak reverently and graciously of Nature or of "the dead in their books." We remember how he delighted in the sweet-savoured flowers of his garden, his green grass finely shorn, and alleys spacious and fair. "The Almighty," he tells us, "first planted a garden, and its enjoyment is the purest of human pleasures." But Bacon's was the "ease after pain, refreshment after toil," of the man of the world, hurrying away from the claims of duty for occasional draughts of this innocent sensuous enjoyment.

We do not deny that Dreamthorp, as Mr. Smith has painted it, would be a pleasant spot to stay at, not to live in. The village Rector and the village doctor, the innkeeper and the blacksmith, the peasants who till the fields and gather in the harvest, the old lock-keeper on the canal bank, and the widow who shows the ruined castle to the passing tourist, have, each and all, their mission in Dreamthorp, and may stay there to pursue it. But, however attractive so pleasant a village may be—and no one with a dash of vagabond blood in his veins but knows, and would like to start this August weather for such a spot among the round green hills, with its westward-looking windows painted by the sunset, the ruined castle grey against the rosy air, the sluggish canal on which the great water-lilies sleep, the still lake giving back every hue of the burning sky, the roofs on which time has laid another thatch of moss above the straw—it would be but as a resting-place, not as a home, that the true pilgrim of life, weary as he might be, would consent to stay there. A few days given to the speckled trout in the brown hill burns, an hour or so dozed idly on the lake, and then he would be ready to hie him back to work and the world again.

From every man something may be learned—from some men much. The latter are they who possess sufficient reticence and judgment to talk only on subjects which they thoroughly understand. Mr. Smith might have taught us Southerners much had he been content to address us as a Scotchman upon Scotch subjects. There are numerous social customs of his country on which we should be glad of the information that he could give us. There is no people on the face of the earth of which your thorough Englishman is more ignorant than he is of those who live north of the Tweed—there is no people from whom he differs more in habit, temper, and thought. And yet, with so many good texts, Mr. Smith must needs, knowing nothing of it, take our great winter festival for one, and out of his consciousness construct for his English readers an English Christmas, producing, of course, the most grotesque caricature imaginable. To say nothing of the fact of his spending the day in an English village *alone*, he, by way of recreation, pictures to himself how it is being enjoyed elsewhere, and introduces us to the crowds who, in the great cities, are laughing at the pantomimes on Christmas night. He describes their enjoyment as if from experience, draws a vivid picture of the pit—a sea of grinning delight; the boxes—a tier of beaming juvenility; the galleries—a mass of happy laughter, brought down by the clown's jokes in mighty avalanches. As the night grows old, he writes, "Even now, in the great cities, the theatres will be dispersing, the lights will be put out, the empty stage be left to ghosts:" as though any properly constituted English family would consent to leave their fireside on Christmas night, or any English manager and actors be found to tempt them.

But these are trifling faults in a book that is rich in poetical thought, felicitously expressed. Somebody has said, "if there be sincerity in this world it is in the selection of the books we buy." In token of our honest admiration of Mr. Smith's work, we will go so far as to recommend the purchase of "Dreamthorp" to our readers.

VICTOR HUGO. A LIFE. RELATED BY ONE WHO HAS WITNESSED IT. 2 vols. Allen and Co.

In the year 1802 there was born at Besançon a child so small, so delicate, and so puny that the doctor declared at once that he was not likely to live. He was not longer than a table-knife, his mother used to say. Having dressed him in swaddling-clothes, they placed him in an armchair, where he occupied so little space that there would have been room for a dozen more of the same size. Sixty-one years later and there lives in Guernsey a famous French exile, the most dangerous foe, perhaps, of the second Empire, a writer for whose utterance the world attends impatiently. The child and this man are Victor Hugo. The witness, it is supposed his wife, comes forward to fill the void between these two extremes. But, if other evidence were wanting of the important share which the great writer himself has had in preparing this memoir of his life, it would be found in the singular quality the biographer possesses, in common with M. Hugo, of making small the men his life has brought him into contact with. The Abbé Lamennais, for instance, whom the Count de Montalembert, in his life of Lacordaire, built up into a giant for the pleasure of demolishing one, becomes in M. Hugo's hands "a little man poorly clothed, wearing an old great coat of grey cloth, displaying a shirt of brownish linen, and a cravat, originally of black silk, but now reduced to a mere rag, shortened trousers scarcely reaching his lean ankles, and permitting a pair of stockings of faded blue colour to be seen; while at every step the treble row of nails with which his coarse shoes were fastened clang against the ground." In like fashion Chateaubriand is dwarfed into a figure so grotesque that Cruikshank could scarcely succeed in caricaturing it.

Victor Hugo was early remarkable. He had distinguished himself while in his teens; at twenty he was receiving a pension from the King; while he wore the ribbon of the Legion of Honour in his button-hole so young that once he was arrested by gendarmes, who found it hard to believe that a boy had a serious right to the decoration. By this time he was married, too; and he was bearing up against the *res augusta domi* and the responsibilities of paternity at an age when most of us are reading for a degree or mastering the rudiments of business. At twenty-five he was planning a dramatic campaign in which naturalness should be pitted against conventionalism, and was being talked of by the startled world in this way: "What is remarkable is the disdainful and haughty tone in which a young writer, whose reputation has not yet extended beyond a few friendly circles, speaks of all who differ from him. There was a time when he contented himself with writing odes, like other people; to-day, it is quite another thing. The young and modest poet is become a professor, proudly distributing his instructions to his absent audience."

To revolutionise the theatre was no light undertaking, and a great part of the second volume is devoted to the difficulties which beset the young dramatist's progress, but which have no particular interest for the English reader. The book contains, however, many anecdotes of famous men which cannot fail to amuse. We meet Béranger, so fêted and petted by Paris that he exclaims, "See how they spoil me! I have positively nothing left to desire but a stomach." Of Lamartine some interesting details are given, and Jules Janin is spoken of, whose honest affection, we are told, has resisted the lapse of time, and been generously redoubled now that its object is an exile. And a glimpse is given us of a fair young man, with an agreeable, gentle countenance, who was so much in love with freedom that he wished to compliment M. Hugo, under whom the theatre was about to assert its liberty, and who has since grown into the Ultramontanist M. de Montalembert.

The chapters which tell how "Notre Dame de Paris" was written are among the most interesting of the volume. It was so successful that the publishers besieged him for others, and went so far as to advertise the appearance of new novels for years upon the strength of titles supplied them by the author. But more stirring work than novel writing lay before him, of which subsequent volumes may give us the history, and the successor of "Notre Dame de Paris," published in 1830, was "Les Misérables," which saw the light but yesterday.

THE BOOK OF THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. Bradbury and Evans.

This beautiful volume, towards the production of which art, printing, and photography have done their best, is characterised by its compiler, Mr. Andrew Murray (Assistant Secretary to the Royal Horticultural Society), as a modest attempt to add a stone to the cairn being raised to the memory of the late Prince Consort. Mr. Shirley Brookes contributes, as his share of the task, a charming dedicatory sonnet to him who, he tells us,

> Lived in this loving wisdom—that the soul
> Should be a garden, by the generous dole
> Of Heaven, made richer daily.

Mr. Murray's history of the Horticultural Society, leading him, as it does, into a history of gardening generally, will be found highly interesting. It is not more than a hundred years ago since public attention was directed to the subject. The Botanic Garden at Kew was at that time formed, and experienced travellers sent on voyages to China, Ceylon, Australia, and Brazil, with instructions to send large collections home. In this way enormous materials were secured, and for a century Kew has been regarded as the richest garden in the world. The example thus set spread, "and public taste was so directed towards ornamental gardening that by the beginning of the present century a well-furnished pleasure-ground became an indispensable article of luxury." Withal, Mr. Murray tells us, horticulture did not become a science—a result which it was left to the society whose history he records to bring about. In what way, and through what difficulties, we must refer our readers for information to the book itself; which also contains a description of the new gardens at Kensington Gore, which are now so familiar to and popular with the world, illustrated admirably by Messrs. John Leighton, Thomas Scott, and C. Thurston Thompson.

REISSUE OF PUNCH. Bradbury and Evans.

If Swift be right, that "To expose vice and make people laugh with innocence does more public service than all the ministers of State from Adam to Walpole," we owe a great debt of gratitude to the genial spirits who have filled these volumes. The republication of our facetious contemporary is due to the merits of the brilliant wits whose contributions to the pleasure and profit of the world would otherwise have been lost. Turning over the pages of *Punch*, we cannot fail to be reminded how swiftly the busy makers of this world's history change their forms and names, and what a long while back is fifteen years ago. Another more cheerful reflection has struck us. It is that, while many an abuse has happily never rallied from the shafts directed at it from *Punch*, there are plenty of individuals among us alive and flourishing, none the worse in spirits, health, or reputation for its *badinage*. It is well, seeing the sometime license which our contemporary claims and is permitted, to know that "to blow a public man up with a jest" does him no serious or lasting injury.

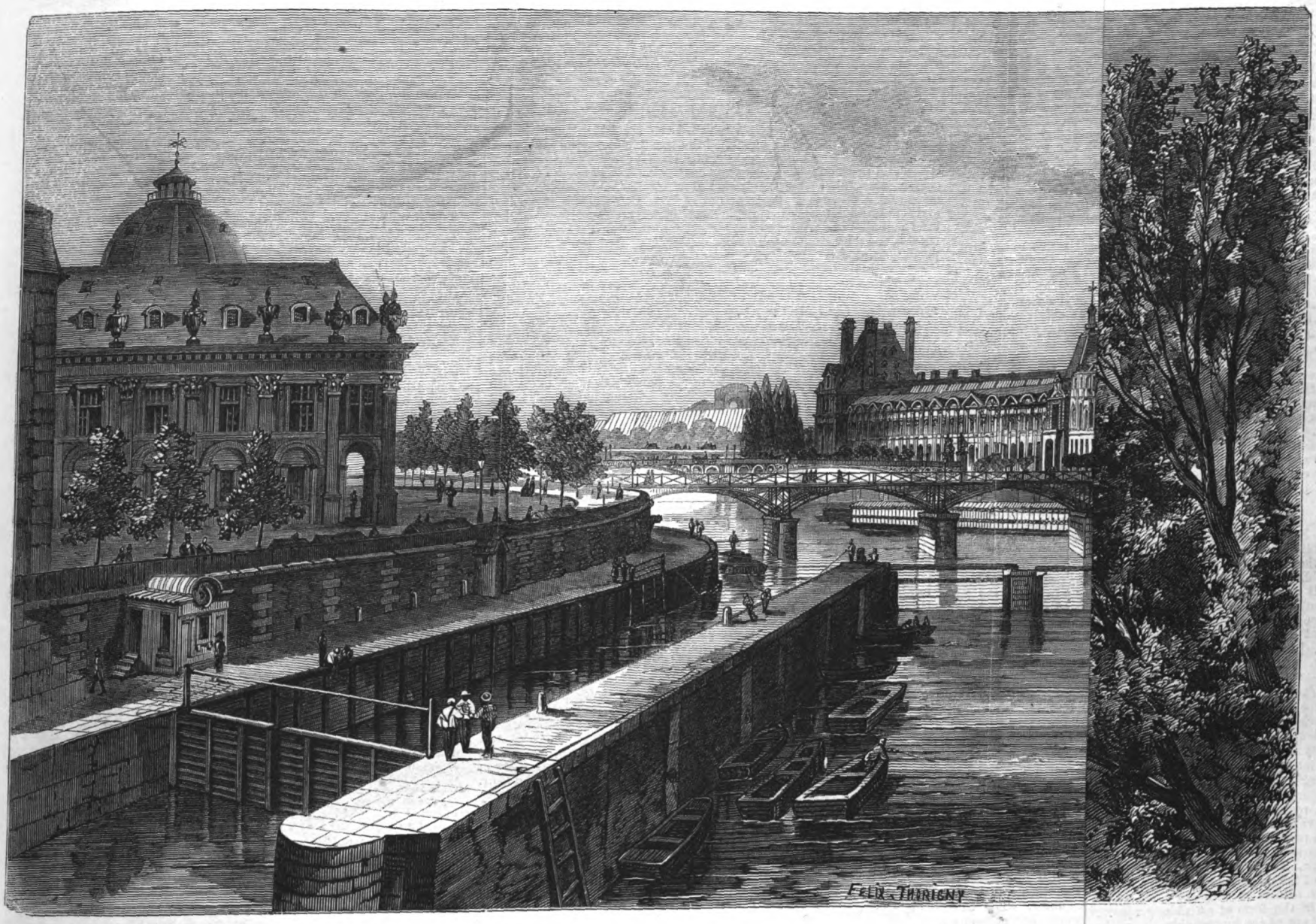
THE FLUTE IN ITS TRANSITION STATE. By the Hon. and Rev. T. C. SKEFFINGTON, M.A.

The reverend author of this little book is evidently an accomplished lover of music, and well acquainted with the subject on which he has undertaken to enlighten his fellow amateurs—the improvements, namely, that have been made upon the flute during the last fifty years, and the present capacities and powers of that most elegant and fashionable instrument. When a long-vexed question is reviewed by an able and impartial authority, we may reasonably look for a satisfactory solution of the points in dispute. The treatise before us enters minutely into the subject of all the modern flutes, tracing the progress of the instrument from infancy to maturity. It is sensibly written, and free from bias or prejudice. Beginning with the first improvement, known as the "Boehm Flute," Mr. Skeffington enumerates the various modifications which the instrument has undergone of late years, and concludes with an explanation of the last and most important, the "Equisonant Flute," with cylindrical tube and graduated holes, invented by Clinton and Co. We quite agree with the author's views, more especially as we find that the jury of the International Exhibition of 1862 have fully adopted them in awarding to those makers the only medal for improvements on the instrument. We have satisfied ourselves on this point by referring to the final report of the jury, as published by the Royal Commissioners, that being the only reliable authority. Mr. Skeffington has done signal service to flute-players by his clear and well-written explanations. His little work will enable all amateurs to understand the subject and to form their own judgment as to the merits of the various new flutes which now contend for preference.

A pleasure yacht built for the Empress Eugénie by MM. Mazeline, of Havre, was launched a few days ago in the Vauban Basin. Its dimensions are:—Length, 18m.; and breadth, 3m. 75c. It has two screws, both aft, worked by engines with tubular boilers constructed after designs by M. Ozoux, an engineer attached to MM. Mazeline's establishment. The hull is entirely sheet steel, and the internal fittings are mahogany. This yacht is intended for the use of the Empress between Paris and St. Cloud. Its draught of water is about twenty-four inches, and its speed nine knots an hour.

Digitized by Google

T



THE INSTITUTE.

THE ORSAY BARRACKS. PALACE OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE. ENS OF THE TUILERIES.

Digitized by Google

THE QUAYS OF PARIS.—No. III.

WE now conclude our series of Illustrations of the Paris Quays, commenced in the Number for Aug. 17, 1861, and continued in the Number for May 2, 1863, of this Journal. Our present Engravings bring us to the west-end of the city, which comprises the Palace of the Tuileries, the Chamber of Deputies, the Champs Elysées, the public offices, and many of the town residences (or hotels) of the old aristocracy.

The first Illustration, taken from the point of the island of the city looking down the river Seine, comprises, on the right hand, one of the most interesting views of the Paris Quays, including the Old Louvre, the New Louvre, and the Tuileries, which form together perhaps the most remarkable block of ornamental architecture in Europe; and, on the left, a portion of one of the wings of the façade of the Institute. The building, the roof of which is seen beyond the Tuileries, is the Palace of Industry, built for the Great Exhibition of 1855; and in the far distance the top of the triumphal arch, separating the Champs Elycées from the Bois de Boulogne, is just visible. Three bridges are seen from this point of view: the Pont des Arts, passing from the Institute to the Old Louvre; the Pont du Carrousel; and the Pont Royal, which leads directly into the gardens of the Palace of the Tuileries. Immediately below the large tree on the point of the island in the foreground are a couple of the barges called *lavoirs*, much resorted to by the Parisian washerwomen of all classes, who there unmercifully beat out the dirt from the linen with large wooden clubs; these aqueous establishments form a characteristic feature of the Seine in its course through Paris, which possesses upwards of 160 public *lavoirs*, more than half of that number plying their occupation in similar barges upon the water.

The principal bridge depicted in the second figure is that of Solferino, connecting the Faubourg St. Germain with the quarter of the Tuileries: the second is the Pont de la Concorde, which serves as the direct communication from the Chamber of Deputies to the Champs Elysées. Paris possesses but few pleasure-steamers on its river; in the summer season, however, a certain number run frequently from the Quai d'Orsay to Saint Cloud: one of these small boats is seen lying off the quay in front of the Orsay cavalry quarters. The houses in the distance constitute a portion of Passy, a former suburb, now united to the capital. The terrace running parallel with the quay on the right of our second figure is the boundary in that direction of the Tuileries garden. Passing alongside is a wood-raft, showing the manner in which that combustible is brought down from the Upper Seine wood-growing districts for the Paris markets.

FIRST ILLUSTRATION.

1. *The Institute of France.*—The several learned bodies composing the French Institute (the French Academy, the Academy of Inscriptions and Literature, the Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Fine Arts, and the Academy of Moral and Political Science) were installed in this building in 1795; they had previously held their sittings at the Louvre. It was formerly called the Palais Mazarin, in honour of that learned Cardinal, who by his will, dated March 6, 1661, founded a college here for sixty gentlemen. It was constructed on the site of the ancient Hôtel de Nesle, of which the remains were then demolished. [A full description of the Palace of the Institute, with Engraving, was published in Number 1016 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.]

2. *The Pont des Arts.*—The Pont des Arts is an iron bridge, intended for foot passengers only: it was built in 1802. Formerly a toll was levied upon persons passing over this bridge, which owes its name to that glorious palace of the arts, the Old Louvre, that stands on the quay at its northern extremity.

3. *Old and New Louvre, and Tuileries.*—The first section of building on the right is the Old Louvre, built by Francis I., and occupied by those celebrated collections of sculpture, painting, and antiquities that have rendered its reputation universal. The second section, as far as the vane, is the New Louvre, the glories of which cannot fail to throw a permanent lustre over the reign of Napoleon III. Here are concentrated the offices connected with the different Government departments. The third section is a part of the Palace of the Tuileries. Our view of the river façade of this magnificent pile of buildings will enable our readers to estimate their extent, when we add that they are built in the form of an oblong square, of which our Engraving reproduces one of the longest sides.

SECOND ILLUSTRATION.

1. *Orsay Barracks.*—This *caserne* is one of the cavalry quarters of the city of Paris, and takes its name from its situation on the Quai d'Orsay. Till the recent installation of some of the Imperial Guard in a portion of the New Louvre, they were the barracks nearest to the Palace of the Tuileries, which is on the opposite side of the river.

2. *Palace of the Council of State.*—This sumptuous Government edifice is one of the finest buildings in the French capital. It was commenced under the first Empire, and terminated during Louis Philippe's reign. Its architecture is of two orders superposed, the Tuscan and Ionic.

3. *Palace of the Legion of Honour.*—This building, at present known as the Palace of the Legion of Honour, was built in 1786, by the renowned architect Rousseau, for the Prince de Salm: its style is Corinthian. In 1803 it was purchased by the Emperor Napoleon and presented to the Order, then recently instituted by his Majesty. All the business connected with the Chancery of the Legion is transacted here.

4. *The Chamber of Deputies.*—What we should call the French House of Commons held its sittings here for upwards of half a century. It is now called the Palace of the Legislative Body (Corps Législatif); but before its adaptation to State purposes, which occurred in 1790, it went by the name of the Palais Bourbon. The fine peristyle ornamenting the river façade was added by Napoleon I. in 1807. A long series of illustrious French orators and statesmen has rendered this building extremely worthy of interest, independently of the exciting political scenes of which it has on so many occasions been the silent witness.

Another action against the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, arising out of the Winchburgh collision, was concluded yesterday week at the Court of Sessions, Edinburgh, when £3000 damages was awarded to the pursuer, Henry Welsh, of the firm of Holtum and Welsh, of Edinburgh.

Sir George Grey has addressed a letter to the directors of Aston Park, Birmingham, expressing a hope that they will not in future permit dangerous exhibitions, such as that which recently led to the death of Madame Genevie. In their reply to the communication of the Home Secretary the directors state that they entirely concur in his views on this subject, and that, on the melancholy occasion referred to the managers had let the park for a charitable purpose, and omitted to reserve to themselves any right to control the performances.

The directors of the South Staffordshire Potteries Waterworks Company have had placed in their engine-house, at Wallgrange, near Leek, a fine bust of the late Duke of Sutherland, by Noble. The bust is about 5 ft. high, and stands on a pedestal of the same height. The latter bears the inscription:—"To record the name of George Granville, Duke and Earl of Sutherland, K.G., a truly Christian nobleman, whose great and unobtrusive benevolence led him uniformly to promote every judicious design for the health, comfort, and well-being of his fellow-men, the proprietors of these works, commenced in the year 1848, and carried out under his patronage, have erected this memorial. Dec., 1862."

DUBLIN AND EDINBURGH PRECEDENCE.—**The letter of Ulster** King of Arms, addressed to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in reply to the opinion of Garter King of Arms, has just been printed by order of the House of Commons. In this letter Ulster commences by saying, "The point at issue is not a question of nationalities, or of the relative superiority of Ireland over Scotland, or Scotland over Ireland. That question, a very invidious one, is not now raised, and will, I trust, never be: the only result which could arise from such a discussion would be to wound the feelings and the love of country of one or other of two very sensitive peoples. Scotland is, as your Excellency is well aware, naturally and justly proud of her great and glorious antecedents. Ireland, too, is not less proud of her past history. She might point to that early period when the light of knowledge was diffused by her over the gloom of other parts of Europe, and she might remind even England that, at the Council of Constance, in the fifteenth century, it was as Lord of the Kingdom of Ireland that the King of England claimed and was given precedence among sovereigns. . . . The question is simply which of two Corporations has the higher precedence?—a right to be determined by municipal charters, Royal grants, and other legal evidence." Ulster concludes in favour of Dublin, on the ground of the greater antiquity of its charters over those of Edinburgh, and on the undoubted fact that Charles I. conferred the title of "Lord Mayor" on the chief magistrate of Dublin in 1642, while authority to bear the title of "Lord Provost" was not given to the Provost of Edinburgh until 1667.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

1st Life Guards: Cornet and Sub-Lieut. the Hon. R. A. J. Talbot to be Lieutenant; T. H. Clifton to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant.

3rd Dragoon Guards: Surg. R. M. Allen to be Surgeon-Major. 7th: Cornet H. Bulkeley to be Lieutenant; E. A. Thomas to be Cornet.

5th Lancers: Major F. Beswick and Capt. and Brevet Major F. R. C. Grant to be Majors; Lieut. and Adj. E. F. Weaver to be Captain; Cornet L. M. Carmichael to be Lieutenant; Cornet G. C. K. Baldwin to be Cornet; Lieut. F. Sedley to be Adjutant.

15th Hussars: J. T. Hone to be Cornet.

Royal Artillery: Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Desborough to be Lieutenant Colonel; Second Capt. C. F. Cockburn to be Captain; Lieut. H. Edmeades to be Second Captain; Cadets F. H. H. Collen and G. F. D. Sutton to be Lieutenants; Second Capt. and Brevet Major A. H. Beetle to be Adjutant.

Coldstream Guards: Lieut. and Capt. G. R. Fitz Roy to be Captain and Lieutenant Colonel; Ensign and Lieut. D. H. Baring to be Lieutenant and Captain; Cadet C. N. M'Murdo to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

9th Foot: Ensign R. D. Hare to be Lieutenant; Cadet A. G. Wavell to be Ensign. 10th: Staff Assist. Surg. H. Walker to be Assistant Surgeon. 20th: Staff Assist. Surg. W. Henaman to be Assistant Surgeon. 21st: Staff Assist. Surg. J. Laud, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon. 25th: Major H. T. Walker to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. G. Bent to be Major; Lieut. H. G. Ramadge to be Captain; Ensign W. B. Brown to be Lieutenant; Cadet H. R. Rathborne to be Ensign; Staff Assist. Surg. W. Armstrong to be Assistant Surgeon. 36th: Cadet A. H. W. Kennedy to be Ensign; Staff Assist. Surg. T. Ball, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon. 37th: Capt. W. W. Worsnick to be Captain. 54th: Lieut. M. W. E. Gosset to be Adjutant. 64th: Ensign A. G. Spencer to be Lieutenant; Cadet F. B. Campbell to be Ensign. 78th: Lieut. T. Mackenzie to be Captain; Ensign W. Thorp to be Lieutenant; Cadet H. G. Grant to be Ensign. 98th: Cadet C. F. Callaud to be Ensign. 101st: Lieut. A. W. B. Callecott to be Adjutant. 107th: Lieut. F. W. Lemon to be Adjutant.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: C. H. Hignett to be Ensign.

3rd West India Regiment: Capt. J. Jones to be Captain.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Surgs. A. Morphew, C. Martin, P. A. M'Dermott, and W. Skeoch to be Staff Surgeons; Assist. Surgs. G. A. Bevilge, K. J. Parr, F. J. Bonham, J. Wales, J. Greig, M.D., G. Cardell, E. B. Grant, and T. P. Flynn to be Staff Assistant Surgeons.

By direction of the Admiralty a police fire brigade has been established at Woolwich Dockyard.

The transport-vessel Holmesdale left the river on Saturday with Royal Artillery and other troops for Calcutta.

The Lords of the Admiralty having determined to abolish the naval yard at Deal, all the available stores from that establishment are being removed to Sheerness, Chatham, and Woolwich.

A new code of instructions for establishing a uniform system at home and abroad of artillery duties has been issued from the Horse Guards, by command of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

A sum of £90,619 has been spent on the purchase of land, erection of buildings, repairs, and other expenditure for the factories for making and storing military clothing, since their formation.

During the last three years ending the 30th of June last, 94 non-commissioned officers have received commissions in the Army. They are described thus:—Cavalry, 12; Royal Artillery, 18; Royal Engineers, 1; Military Train, 2; Foot Guards, 2; Infantry, 59.

Directions have been received at Chatham Dockyard from the Admiralty for the construction of a 12-gun iron vessel, the first of a squadron of iron frigntes of a somewhat smaller size than those of the Warrior and Achilles class, which are to be built from the designs of Mr. Reed, Chief Constructor of the Navy.

The examination of officers, candidates for admission to the Staff College, before Major-General Hamilton, C.B., vice-president, and the other members of the Council of Military Education, which commenced on the 22nd ult., at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, concluded on Thursday week. The number of officers who presented themselves was under thirty.

The arrangements for theatrical entertainments at the Soldiers' Institute at Chatham garrison are completed, and on Wednesday week, and again on Saturday last, performances were given by amateurs belonging to the corps of Royal Engineers. The extensive lecture-room, in which the stage has been fitted, was crowded on each occasion, many officers and ladies being present.

The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has directed that, in future, the last post of watch-setting is to sound, for all arms, at 9.30 p.m., from the 1st of May to the 30th of September, and at nine o'clock from the 1st of October to the 30th of April, in all garrisons and barracks, unless especially otherwise ordered by the general officer commanding, who will report his reason for any change.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester visited the camp at Aldershott on Thursday week, and consecrated the church built there in connection with the camp—the first purely military church that has ever been consecrated in the kingdom. Sir John Pennefather, the General in command, afterwards presided at a collation, when the Bishop, the Secretary for War, and other distinguished personages attended.

The Louisa, sailing-transport, embarked a company of the Royal Engineers, under the command of Major Edwards, and a detachment of the Commissary Staff Corps on Saturday, at Portsmouth Dockyard, after which she was towed out of the harbour by the Government tug to Spithead, whence she sailed shortly afterwards for Ireland, where further detachments will embark, as well as wives and children of troops already in China.

On their visit to Woolwich during last week the Lords of the Admiralty directed that a new iron-clad steam-vessel should be commenced at this dockyard, and the hull is to be laid down on the slip from which the Caledonia was recently launched. The screw-frigate Repulse, the work upon which has been postponed during the past two years, has also been surveyed, with a view to her alteration and completion as an iron-clad vessel.

The Prince of Orange has presented the officers of the second battalion of the Coldstream Guards with a beautiful Badminton jug of silver-gilt and crystal, manufactured by Messrs. London and Ryder. On the lid are a Coldstream star and the drum of the regiment, and on the base is the following inscription:—"Presented by H.R.H. William Prince of Orange to the officers of the second battalion Coldstream Guards, in remembrance of a happy week spent with them at Windsor, June, 1863."

The military authorities, guided by the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, have come to the conclusion that the manner in which the court-martial upon Paymaster Smales was conducted tends to vitiate the whole proceedings. They have therefore recommended her Majesty to grant her free pardon to that officer; but it is understood that this act will not involve his reappointment to the paymastership of the 6th Dragoons. He will probably be appointed to another regiment when an opportunity offers.

The substitution of steel tubes instead of wrought iron for the interior of rifled guns, which is the invention of Mr. John Anderson, acting superintendent of the Royal gun factories at Woolwich, has been fully tested in the presence of the Ordnance Select Committee, and is found to answer in every respect. An experimental gun prepared on this principle at the Royal Arsenal has been subjected to every description of proof, firing four hundred rounds with a full charge of ammunition without the slightest injury to the weapon.

A portion of the Portsea town line of fortifications, at their north-western extremity, and extending from high-water mark to the Unicorn-gate, have been disarmed and handed over by the War Department to the naval authorities at Portsmouth to be incorporated with the plot of ground on which the Admiralty have already caused operations to be commenced for the building of naval barracks. The Portsea lines of fortification are all about to be levelled with the ground, and their site appropriated to barracks and parade and drill grounds. For all defensive purposes they have long been useless. The extensive suburb of Landport, which is considerably larger than Portsea itself, runs up to the very foot of the glacis, and surrounds ditch, bastion, and curtain in such a manner as to leave the guns on the works nothing whatever to point at but the bedroom windows of the inhabitants outside the walls.

A circular memorandum has been promulgated, addressed to general officers in command and to the infantry at home and abroad, intimating that, as it has been found that the frequent use of the steel rammer causes the wear of rifled barrels by its friction, the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, with the view of obviating its unnecessary use, is pleased to order that the several motions of the platoon exercise be gone through by drilled soldiers without drawing the ramrod. His Royal Highness accordingly issues new instructions, substituting simulated motions for the present exercise; and these, with the occasional use of the rod at firing blank and practice ammunition, will answer every purpose of maintaining the efficiency, in this respect, of trained soldiers. Recruits will be trained in the usual manner, with the second-class arms provided for their instruction.

The Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the expenditure on improved ordnance since 1858, and the results, have issued their report. They state that, as the expenditure has been almost altogether on the manufacture of Armstrong guns, their inquiry has been practically limited; and they find that altogether £2,539,547 has been paid, of which £1,067,794 has been paid to the Elswick Ordnance Company, while the expenditure at Woolwich has been £1,471,753. According to a statement by Mr. Whiffin, one of the Assistant Accountants-General of the War Office, there would have been a saving on these portions of the Elswick work which admitted of a comparison with Woolwich of £242,173 on an expenditure of £596,275, had the work been done at Woolwich; but the evidence on this point was conflicting, and the Committee, looking at the pressure for guns, cannot impugn the wisdom of the course adopted by General Peel, and followed by succeeding Administrations, with respect to the Elswick Company. As to the results of this large expenditure, the Committee report that the 12-pounder, although stated by some of the witnesses to be too complicated a weapon for service, is generally approved of. It appears to the Committee that the Armstrong field-gun is the best known for field purposes. Out of 570 issued for use, 13 have been returned for repair; three have proved unserviceable, but the remainder were repairable at inconsiderable expense. The 110-pounders, though useful as chase-guns, ought not to be admitted as broadside-guns; but it is considered by men of eminence in their profession as a valuable weapon in its present proportion to the armament of a ship. For close quarters the most effective gun in the remarking on the doubts as get out of order, refer to the difficulty in keeping the gun the Armstrong shell was unive weapon ever used against uncertain, and had been con various controverted question systems, not only the Armstr now engaged on ordnance que restricted trials can be satisfa of accounts for the manufact of guns and other produce ma port of this recommendation, such means of comparison wit

The Lords Commission annual visit to Chatham Doc Inspecting the various naval visited, in the first instance, th the inspection of which they ropery and gave directions for they went through the factory Achilles are prepared. Their inspection of the several vessel two o'clock proceeded to the partook of luncheon. At three inspection of the dockyard and frigate Lord Warden is ordered yard the members of the boar for the officers and constables o the Royal Marine Barracks, 2000 men of all ranks, was dr under the command of Colone having completed their inspect to Woolwich on Saturday, in the for the purpose of inspecting arsenal. They proceeded first engaged upwards of an hour of the department, in exami of guns for sea service su approval. They also visited passing through the various f party appeared to be struck factories since their last insp then proceeded to the gun sta guns on the new breech-loadi ring, introduced by Mr. Broad mittee of the Arsenal. They al guns, which have been submi onward, they entered the shell Colonel Boxer, which departm shell foundry, the party passed the carriage department, exa ment, such as the carriages, pl afterwards visited the cartrid where they terminated their in

THE VO

The annual fête and (Westminster) took place last amateur theatrical performance was known as "Richardson's prizes, steeplechases, blindfold the dinner Lord Grosvenor pre The chairman proposed the toa Colonel Lindsay replied for the Lord Grosvenor replied to the t by Lord Elcho.

The half-yearly contest company, for the Ladies' challe Sergeant Shipway, who had he Corporal Griffiths and Private and 700 yards, two shots at eac Corporal 19, and the Private Sergeant is now the absolute po

Six companies of the all ranks, were inspected in F Erskine, Assistant Inspector of of their Lieutenant-Colonel, the and Adjutant Danbeney. At th complimented the officers and n been performed.

The 1st Tower Hamlets evening by Lieutenant Colonel Cricket-ground, Bow. The ba Buxton. In his address the insp ments had been creditably perf mustedly, but the precision of th evening the Commandant ente Whitechapel Schoolroom, the g removal of the cloth Sergeant name of the battalion, with a h of his important services.

The members of the six (Westminster) competed yester Captain Nightingale, which, aft Young.

On Saturday evening inspection of the 1st Middlesex companies present, under Lieu working parties were under the Lieutenant Webber. A guard o The operation gone through w barrels lashed to pieces of timb across a piece of ornamental wa the water side, and from the tim bridge was completed not more the bridge had been thoroughly very great pleasure indeed to co they had made in engineering, proficiency they had attained.

The inspection dinner Middlesex took place yesterday forty and fifty gentlemen sat d Colonel Corrie.

On Saturday afternoon Middlesex (Central London Ran Scarlett, K.C.B., took place at Er Bush-hill, in the occupation of J this occasion. There were a goo ceedings, and the character of th doing so. The weather was deli be desired, some additional éclat visitors and neighbours in the u assisted to form rather an imp Several evolutions having been called to the front, and Lieute "Lieutenant-Colonel Somerset ar Volunteer Corps—I have watch gratulate you now on having be corps, one that really may be sa country; and I assure you I shal tary of State for War."

The annual dinner of th Whittington Club on Monday Lieutenant-Colonel Bathurst, in the favourable position which it disadvantages to contend against also happy to say there was e range. He attributed much of Major Hughes, whose name was were proposed, and duly acknow

The annual inspection 26th Middlesex (her Majesty's C under the command of Lieute week in the Tower moat. The Majors Hamel and Collet, Captai Bernard, Pickford, Lilley, Jo Crundwell, numbering above 50 and received the inspecting of After a minute inspection of marched past in quick time at w distance column. Several batta steadiness and precision which c especially the advancing and ret instance, as he was pleased to regular Army."

The third annual prize m Wednesday, Thursday, and Frid at the regimental ranges, Rye-l Lieutenant Puckle, honorary se ditions 150, 200, and 300 yards

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

RAYINGS, ETC., BY THE AGENCY OF the following process to the French Academy e, which has been coated in a dark place with d bichromate of potash, he places the sensi- el, whether it be on glass, cloth, or paper, tion of light for from thirty seconds to two ed in sunshine; but for from ten to twenty- shade. At the expiration of that time he the stone—at first with soapy water, and diately afterwards he inks the stone with a ready fixed, for the image begins to appear then covered with gum, and the operation is varnish and rendered it insoluble wherever ts of the stone shaded by the picture have liable to be attacked by the soda and acid, the soap. The action here produced on the ing and lithography. The advantages of the e, are simplicity and rapidity of the ope- ion; no need of negatives; the model positive olutely intact and immaculate; it possesses engraving on stone properly so called; and, Achilles are prepared. Their process, due to the moderate price of the

reared at Tregullow, in Cornwall, land-tortoise, about the size of a watch, was given to the mother of Mr. Wm. Williams, ological Society (inserted in the *Annals of* four years ago another tortoise, a male, was ld to roam about the garden. In 1861 some- cluded, from insufficient heat. Mr. Williams female tortoise was observed to make a pit it six eggs; and shortly after she could be aware d to Woolwich on Saturday, in the he gardener immediately removed them in a for the purpose of inspecting deep, filled with white sand, to a pine pit; arsenal. They proceeded first to the 19th of October last he observed two of engaged upwards of an hour on looking round he found, much to his of the department, in exami- oises. The eggs were about the size of th of guns for sea service su- appearance. The young tortoises are kept in a approval. They also visited the earth and moss, under which they nestle. passing through the various f- berries, but do not eat much. They appear party appeared to be struck at briskly; they are now a little larger than factories since their last insp disturbed while in the pine pit, the temp- then proceeded to the gun sta they were there was from 85 deg. to 90 deg. guns on the new breech-loadi deg. by night. The female measures 12 in. ring, introduced by Mr. Broad- ck; the male 8 in. long by 8½ in. wide over mittee of the Arsenal. They al guns, which have been submi

THE PLANETS.—In a note on this ny of Sciences by Father Secchi, of Rome, he ats instituted with the object of obtaining e and the nature of the atmosphere of the nt of certain interesting cosmical questions nts. The apparatus which Father Secchi rometer applied to the eyepiece of the great hansen attached a scale reflected by means e the position of the rays; and a lamina of slit, in order to introduce the light of a wax- nt of departure of the rays. With this ved) Father Secchi examined the spectra of piter, Saturn, Venus, and Mars, he says that nstrated that in the light reflected by them ays of the direct solar light, but that some of ed and dilated in bands by their atmospheres, mer as the atmosphere of the earth does t, the spectra of these planets are of the atmospheric spectrum, except that in orbed than they are in the latter, so that cially in those of Saturn. In directing his on and the planets, Father Secchi perceived eir spectra. The spectrum of the moon has of the lunar or terrestrial atmosphere (if and imperceptible. On the contrary, in the to 700 yards, two shots at eac were seen in the indicated places, which the atmosphere was tranquil. Hence the moon has either no atmosphere, or one hich requires very delicate research for its lanets possess atmospheres whose composition numerous researches, Father Secchi arrived bal absorbing agent in these atmospheres is at it is still premature to pronounce on the stars, as illustrated by their spectra, but is any probability of success, more recourses n the coloured stars; for the latter exhibit of our sun, while the others are in different

ERE.—At a recent meeting of the Mr. James Samuelson, the founder of the account of his experiments made for several d plants suspended in the atmosphere. In at number of rags from all parts of the world, the atmospheric dust of Alexandria, Japan, &c. On June 26, 1863, he sprinkled some of of distilled water exposed to the air. At the distilled water under glasses coloured blue, duced crowds of infusoria; and on the dist remarked. In each vase, for three or four amount of life took place, which after- As long as the distilled water under the red nothing lived in it; but the day ved and dust deposited in the vases formed of mineral and vegetable molecules, ule, which gradually enlarged and became a animalcules soon became animated and rious experiments Mr. Samuelson draws the mosphere in all the great divisions of the h representatives of the three kingdoms of egetable—with spores and germs of mi- ly, with germs of nematoid worms. 2. The part, not only the obscure types, known as but also glaucoma, cyclydes, vorticella, &c. in greater quantities in dry weather than of life of these germs is greater than is supposed of spontaneous generation. This tenacity is nads, vibriones, and bacteria, which sustain circumstances. It is nearly impossible, Mr. e after which revivification ceases; but when y are very sensitive of surrounding influences. l rays of light are more favourable to their rays. The chemical rays do not produce ion; but, by promoting the decomposition of action, they furnish to the already living their existence and development.

THE ORGANIC CELL is the subject of *ural History*, translated from the German of lopment and life of the cell constitute the iences of anatomy and physiology, Schwann and vegetable tissues consist of cells of like bert Brown indicated the presence of a nucleus n has demonstrated that the cell-wall, pre- e, in reality consists of several endogenous ter researches, the Professor's object has been mical changes of the histological elements of and multiplication, and thus to establish the growth of an organ or organism, and which ena of life. Kölliker, in his treatise on human ng definitions:—1, The external wall of the s fluid contents, except so far as it takes part which are shown to occur by changes in its luid cytoblastema pre-eminently constitutes and, 3, The cell nucleus plays the most im- Karsten has investigated the development especially in specimens of urtica, spiro- ied representations of some of which are rating his paper. The very interesting aurens, showed that these hair-cells are occa- development by a tissue composed of non- eparated from each other not by a firm but . When such a hair-cell is moistened with ough the external wall, and the intercellular emote portions becoming intermingled with ay be watched for hours, and the streams seen icate diosmotic and assimilating membrane of s destroyed by excessive imbibition. Hence, ologist might satisfy his problem of explaining nism from its structure, and from the physical ace in it, without being compelled to have lity not referable to them. The rotation of re phenomenon of diffusion. The cultivation to him that this plant, when liberally sup- latter, generates new cells profusely, but that growth is limited to the cell-wall. He con- k, "Owing to the complicated structure of the composition of developed organisms, it lar plants and animals. With as little reason embranes; such bodies, in my opinion, should

Digitized by Google

Waterman with 46 marks. Mrs. Macdonald's prize, value ten guineas, conditions, 200 and 300 yards, five rounds, was won by Private Curtis with 30 marks. The Kennington (No. 2) Company's challenge cup, value twenty guineas, conditions, 500 and 600 yards, five rounds, was won by Private Macrone with 25 marks. The Camberwell (No. 1) Company's prizes were competed for at 450 and 550 yards, seven rounds. The first prize, fifteen guineas, was won by Private Fisher with 45 marks; the second, ten guineas, was won by Private Macrone with 37 marks. The principal officers' prize (at 500 and 600 yards, five rounds), ten guineas, was won by Private Macrone with 31 marks. Through an order received from the War Office on Friday to stop the shooting at the range until further orders, no prizes were won that day. The prize meeting was brought to a conclusion on Monday at the ranges of the London Rifle Brigade and Tower Hamlets Rifles, Plaistow. Although the range was unknown to the corps, and a strong wind was blowing from the right and rear, several good scores were made. The first prize shot for was a challenge cup, value 50 guineas, given by General Sir George Pollock, the honorary Colonel of the corps. The winner for the year also receives a silver medal. This was won by Sergeant Nevill. In a prize of 10 guineas, given by Lady Pollock, ties were made by Sergeant Palmer and Private Bicknell, and, on being shot off, the prize was won by Sergeant Palmer. The 1st Surrey challenge cup, value 25 guineas, presented by Colonel Macdonald, was won by Private Bicknell with 31 marks. Mr. Bicknell having won this prize last year, it is now his absolute property. Sergeant Nevill and Private Hewett made 30 marks each for this prize. The next prize on the list was the Ladies' challenge cup, value 25 guineas, which had been commenced on the previous days. The winner was Private Twentyman with 54 marks, Sergeant Chisholme and Private Curtis each making 53 marks. The competition was closed by shooting for two Whitworth Rifles, value 45 guineas each. Mr. Bicknell won the first rifle, and the second was carried off by Private Allport.

The annual inspection of the 19th Surrey, now under the command of Major Labrow, took place in Kennington Park on Monday before Colonel Morris, C.B. Upwards of 250 men, with their officers, and the two regimental bands, mustered for the occasion. The corps was put through several manœuvres. Colonel Morris, in a brief address, said he was pleased with the state of the arms, and, upon the whole, there was nothing particularly to complain of in the manœuvres. Though no great advancement had been made since the last inspection, doubtless great allowances were to be made, and he knew the difficulties and troubles which the corps had sustained in the loss of their late commanding officer, Captain Watkins. He could not conclude without referring to the admirable conduct of Captain Prewett, who undertook the command of the corps at a most critical period. The men were then formed into column and marched to the drill shed, in which refreshments were provided by the Major.

In Essex the volunteer movement is actively kept up. The Tendring Hundred Company has had a competition at the butts at Weeley for an electro-plated tankard. Colour-Sergeant Bones proved the winner. On Wednesday ten of the Colchester corps and ten of the Tendring Hundred Company had a match at Weeley. Colour-Sergeant Bones again made the highest score and became entitled to a cup, which was subscribed for by the whole party previous to the commencement of the shooting. The score at the close stood as follows:—Colchester, 414; Tendring Hundred, 389. The 2nd Essex battery of Artillery has had a competition for prizes at West Tilbury. The first prize, a silver cup of the value of £10, given by Captain R. B. W. Baker, for competition among twenty members who had attended the greatest number of drills from Jan. 1 to June 8, 1863, was won by Gunner Mann. The second prize, of the value of £5, was given by Lieutenant C. Asplin, and was open to all members who had attended eight drills from Jan. 1 to June 8; Sergeant Sackett and Sergeant-Major Biddell tied; in shooting off the former won. A prize, of the value of £5, was given by Lieutenant F. Asplin; Gunners Reeve and Tomlin tied, and in shooting off the former won. A party of seventeen of the Brentwood company have competed at their butt for a silver cup, which was won, after a well-sustained match, by Private Meadway, who had to shoot off a tie with Sergeant Taylor.

The Earl of Stradbroke, Lord Lieutenant of Suffolk, received at his seat at Henham, on Wednesday week, the whole of the county volunteers, in whose equipment and organisation his Lordship has always evinced a warm interest. The volunteers were conveyed in special trains to the Darsham station on the East Suffolk division of the Great Eastern Railway, and about 1500 altogether assembled—the three administrative battalions of the county, under the respective commands of Lieutenant Colonel Thellusson, Lieutenant-Colonel Schreiber, and Lieutenant-Colonel Anstruther, being all represented in nearly their full strength. The day was observed as a great county fête, and an immense crowd of all classes assembled to testify their interest in the volunteer cause and the respect entertained for the noble Earl and his amiable Countess. A series of manœuvres were executed under the inspection of Colonel M'Murdo, and at the close the volunteers and a large party were hospitably entertained by their noble host. The noble Earl, it should be stated, had the volunteers conveyed to Henham and back at his own expense. The festivities were intended not only to sustain the interests of the county in the volunteer movement, but also to celebrate the birth and baptism of Viscount Dunwich, his Lordship's son and heir.——The Suffolk County Rifle Association will hold its annual prize meeting at Ipswich on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 10 and 11. The 2nd Suffolk battery of Artillery shot for a number of prizes last week. The first contest was for a challenge cup presented by the honorary members. After several ties had been disposed of, Sergeant Rand was proved the winner. The next prize, the ladies' cup, was won by Gunner J. Cardy. The third competition was between second-class shots for a silver cup presented by the Commandant of the corps, Lieutenant R. D'Eye, and Second-Lieutenant Cobbold proved the winner. The third-class shots competed for three prizes of £2, £1, and 10s., given by Captain W. R. D'Eye; the prizes were won respectively by Gunners Laws, Emmany, and Bartlett. A prize offered to the corps by the honorary members was won by Captain E. D'Eye.

The 1st Norfolk Administrative Battalion formed an encampment on Wednesday week in Gunton Park, the seat of Lord Suffield, Lieutenant-Colonel of the battalion. It was continued on Thursday and Friday, and broken up on Saturday. The tents were furnished with blankets by the War Office, and with an abundance of straw by Lord Suffield. A large tent was provided, in which the non-commissioned officers and men messed together, while a smaller one was used by the officers. In each tent there was accommodation for six men. The actual business of the encampment was not commenced until Thursday morning, when, after an early breakfast, the troops engaged in battalion drill. They were then dismissed, several of the non-commissioned officers and men competing at butts provided by Lord Suffield within the park for a number of prizes given by the officers of the battalion. The shooting was followed by battalion drill, one of the great objects of the meeting. At nine p.m. a camp fire was lighted, the volunteers forming a circle round it, while Lord and Lady Suffield and a number of distinguished guests looked on. Friday was passed in much the same manner as the preceding day.——The second prize competition of the Norfolk Volunteer Service Association will commence at Norwich on the 24th inst., and the proceedings will extend over a week. The High Sheriff of Norfolk (Mr. J. Scott Christy) has offered a prize of £25; Mr. J. Middleton, of Hainford, £50; and Mr. R. J. H. Harvey a silver challenge bugle. A contest for the championship of Norfolk and several other matches will also take place.

A series of handsome prizes, offered to the Lincolnshire battalions by Lord Aveland, Lord Lieutenant, has just been competed for in that county. In the case of the Lindsey battalion, the first prize, a silver bowl of the value of 20 guineas, was secured by Private Marsden, of the Louth corps; the second prize, of 5 guineas, by Corporal Clitheroe, of the Horncastle corps; the third prize, of £3 3s., by Private Frith, of the Grimsby corps; and the fourth prize, of £2 2s., by Private Stephenson, of the Alford corps. The shooting, which was conducted at ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards, was followed by a dinner at the Townhall, Louth, at which a sword was presented to Major Smyth. In the case of the Kesteven and Holland battalion, Private Richardson, of the Stamford corps, won the silver bowl; and Private Popple the second prize, of 5 guineas: the third prize, of £3 3s., went to Sergeant Hardy, of the Holbeach corps; and the fourth to Private Wadeston, of the Sleaford Company. Corresponding prizes, offered to the Artillery Brigade, were shot for at the Scalp Battery, near Boston. The first prize, a silver tankard, was awarded to Sergeant Marshal, of the Boston battery; the second, of £3, to Gunner Sneen, of the Louth battery; and the third, of £2, to Gunner Tester, of the Boston battery. The Lincolnshire County Rifle Association held its prize meeting this week at Lincoln.

A squad of nine men of the Cotswold company of the Gloucestershire Volunteers shot on Saturday for the honour of wearing marksmen's badges. To achieve this distinction, it is necessary that more than seven points (old scoring) be made in 20 shots, at ranges of 650, 700, 800, and 900 yards. All the men acquired more than the required number.

The fourth annual prize-meeting of the Bristol corps terminated on Saturday, when the numerous prizes, which had formed the subject of competition, were distributed among the winners at the Zoological Gardens, Clifton, in the presence of a brilliant company. The shooting commenced on Thursday week at the practice-ground of the corps, at Sneyd Park, and on that and the two following days the entrances were confined to the members of the corps. Monday and Tuesday were blank days. On Wednesday the all comers' prizes, twenty in number, and amounting in the aggregate to £173, were competed for. About 130 fired in the principal match, and about the same number in the second match. The grand match was contested with the long Enfield, any position, any ammunition, seven shots at 500 and 600 yards. The first prize, £8 and a silver medal, was won by Private Miller, of the Bristol corps, with a score of 42. Nineteen other prizes were won with scores varying from 41 to 35. The second all comers' match was at 200 and 300 yards, Enfield rifle, five shots at each range standing, any ammunition. The first prize, £10 and a silver medal, fell to the lot of Private Leute, who scored 31 marks. In the course of the day a large number of ladies assembled in a field adjoining the rifle-ground, and at a range of 100 yards competed with Prussian needle rifles. The winners were Mrs. Giles and Miss Blanche Baker. A number of archery prizes was also competed for by members of the local clubs. On Thursday the military and volunteer matches were the principal features. In the first, five shots at each range, Hythe position, long Enfield rifle, any cartridges, open to all men bearing arms in her Majesty's service or hon. members of volunteer corps, the winners were—at 200 yards, Mr. Metford, Taunton; at 500 yards, Private Dighton, London; at 500 yards, Private Gillett, Bristol; at 600 yards, Major Pipon. In the all comers' match, five shots at each range, any rifle, any position, the winners were, at 200 yards, Ensign Brazil, Westminster; at 300 yards, Ensign Brazil; at 500 yards, Sergeant Gibbs, Bristol; and at 600 yards, Sergeant Kemp. The matches at the long ranges were fired on Friday, when the scores were of a high average. Captain Heaton carried off the first prize at 700, 800, and 1000 yards, and also the gold medal for the highest gross score at the eight ranges, from 200 to 1000 yards, having made the extraordinary score of 146 marks. He also won the silver medal for the highest gross score at 700, 800, 900, and 1000 yards, with the still more extraordinary score of 74 marks, the highest number that could possibly have been made being 80. Ensign Brazil, of the 61st Lancashire, also made some first-rate scores, as did Sergeant Kemp and Private Miller, the latter of whom made five bull's-eyes at 900 yards.

The 1st Somersetshire Battalion, consisting of the 1st, 2nd, 7th, 14th, 17th, 18th, and 22nd companies, were officially inspected on Tuesday week, at Bath, by Colonel Hume, Government Inspector. There was a good muster, and the men fully merited the commendation pronounced upon them for their progress since the last inspection.

The annual meeting of the Staffordshire Rifle Association was held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, last week, on Cannock Chase, at Brownhills, a few miles from Lichfield. The weather was splendid throughout, and the contest drew together a large number of spectators. On Monday and Tuesday the prizes offered by the Association to the five battalions of rifle volunteers organised in the county were shot for. The prizes were as follow:—200 yards—first prize, £10; second, £6; third, £4. 400 yards—first prize, £15; second, £10; third, £5. 600 yards—first prize, £20; second, £15; third, £10. The number of entries for these prizes was 178—a considerable advance upon last year. Sergeant Nicholls, of Stoke, who won the Harold cup at Wimbledon last year, carried off the first prize at 200 yards with 18 marks. Sergeant Edwards, of Burslem, and Private Patrick, of Wolverhampton, each scored 17, and in shooting off the tie Patrick made a centre and Edwards an outer. The shooting at 200 yards showed rather a low average, but was much better at 400 and 600 yards, the firing at which ranges took place on Tuesday. At 400 yards four competitors made 18, within two of the highest possible number. They were Captain Bridgwood, Longton; Lieutenant Brougham, Kidsgrove; Sergeant H. Palmer, Hanley; and Private R. Smith. In shooting off the ties Palmer won the first prize, Lieutenant Brougham the second, and Captain Bridgwood the third. The shooting at 600 yards was excellent, Private Hodgkinson, of Wolverhampton, won the first prize with 19; Sergeant Tate, of Cooley, the second, with 18; and Private Winzer, of Newcastle, the third, in shooting off a tie of 17 with Private Cooke, of Newcastle. The highest score at the three ranges was made by Sergeant Palmer, of Hanley (49), who thus became the possessor of the Countess of Lichfield's prize of £50 and the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association.

Seven companies of the Birmingham battalion, together with the whole of the officers, were entertained on Thursday week, at the residence of Mr. C. Shaw, of Hartorne-road. The volunteers went through a number of movements, under the direction of Major Elkington, assisted by Adjutant M'Innis. After this they dined in a large marquee. In the evening a ball was given by Mr. Shaw to a numerous company, including the officers of the battalion.——The Liverpool Press Guard, under the command of Colonel M'Corquodale, proceeded to Newton from Liverpool on Saturday, for the purpose of being reviewed by Sir G. Wetherall and Sir J. Gerard. The corps consists almost exclusively of gentlemen connected with the Liverpool press and the principal printing establishments of the town. Large numbers of people assembled to witness the review.

The Yorkshire volunteers were *en fête* during last week. On Monday the Howden company held a contest for a silver cup, given for competition by Mr. C. Bowman. The contest was held at Skelton. After a close contest Private Woodall won the prize. On Monday detachments from the various corps composing the first brigade East York Artillery Volunteers, assembled at Scarborough to compete for two silver cups and money prizes. The companies represented were Filey, Bridlington, Whitby, Scarborough, York, and Flamborough, altogether fifty-eight competitors, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Haworth. The first prize was a silver cup, value £15, presented by Lady Middleton, and the second prize was a cup of £8 value. The results of the firing showed that Sergeant-Major Taylor (Scarborough), who led off with three bull's-eyes, was the winner; Gunner G. Woodhouse (Flamborough) was second, and chose the cup in lieu of its value in cash; Gunner Collison (Filey) won the third prize; and the remaining two prizes fell respectively to Corporal Matnprize (Bridlington) and Gunner Bailey (Flamborough), after shooting off a tie of 43. A very large company witnessed the contest. An all-comers' sweepstakes was subsequently shot for, which was won by Sergeant W. Dove, Scarborough Volunteer Rifles. The 1st West York Administrative Battalion, comprising the York and Hull brigade of Volunteer Artillery, and the 1st East York Volunteer Rifles, together about 1500 strong, assembled at Grimstone Park, on Wednesday, for review by Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Londesborough and inspection by Colonel Harman. The company present was extremely large, including a distinguished party of Lord Londesborough's friends. The battalion went through various manœuvres with soldier-like precision, the proceedings closing by a charge of rifles upon artillery, which they were supposed to capture from an imaginary enemy. Colonel Harman expressed his gratification at the way in which the evolutions had been performed, complimenting the artillery for their steadiness in working the guns, and the two battalions generally for their excellent firing. A banquet to upwards of 1000 guests was then given in the Riding-school by Lord Londesborough, who presided.

The second annual competition of the Aberdeenshire Volunteer Artillery and Rifle Association commenced on the Links, at Aberdeen, on Tuesday week, and continued over Thursday. The number of "company," as well as individual, entries was considerably larger than last year, while the shooting generally showed a decided improvement. For the chief prize—"the Aberdeenshire bugle"—thirty companies contended. It was won by a country corps—the Ellon Rifles—which can boast of having some of the crack shots of the county in its ranks. Among the other prizes were "the Aberdeenshire badge," won by Volunteer Wilson, Alford Company; "the ladies' brooch from the county," won by Volunteer Reid, Echt Company; "the ladies' brooch from the city," won by Volunteer Webster, Aberdeen. There were also a number of presentation rifles given as prizes, and these were very fairly distributed among the men of the city and county corps. "The long range" prize, open to all comers, 900 and 1000 yards, five shots at each distance, was won by Lieutenant N. Peterkin, Cambridge Rifles, with a score of 12 points. Lord Haddo stood next with 9 points. "The all comers' prize," a fine rifle, given by the Aberdeen Rifle Club, was keenly contested by the best shots on the ground. The conditions were five rounds at each distance of 800, 900, and 1000 yards. The competitors made the following scores:—Ensign Walker, Sixth Kincardineshire Rifle Company, 20; Lieutenant Peterkin, Cambridge University, 19; Captain Lord Haddo, Tarves Company, 18; Lieutenant Morison, Peterhead Company, 17. The winner, Mr. Walker, is Ensign to, and a favourite pupil of, Captain Horatio Ross, "the old deer-stalker." For the artillery there were heavy gun and carbine prizes. The honours of the heavy-gun firing (a medal and £20) were won by the Peterhead Artillery Company, while the carbine trophies went to Cullen. Gunner Alexander Watt, Citizen's Artillery Corps, won the brooch given for individual carbine practice.

The screw steam-ship Great Eastern, Captain Paton, which sailed from New York on the 21st ult., at noon, arrived at the bar of the Mersey at seven o'clock on Saturday evening. She brings 6000 tons of cargo and 337 passengers, but no specie.

The Emigration Commissioners have chartered the Ida, 1157 tons, to convey emigrants to Sydney, New South Wales, at £13 4s. 9d. per statute adult. The Ida is to receive her passengers at Plymouth on the 14th of September next.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held on Thursday week at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., in the chair. Rewards amounting to £20 14s. were voted at this and the previous meeting of the institution to the crews of some of its life-boats, and to those of shore-boats, for either saving or attempting to save life from various wrecks on the coasts of the United Kingdom. A reward of £12 was also granted to the crew of the Ipswich life-boat of the institution stationed at Thorpe, Suffolk, for putting off at midnight and rescuing, with great difficulty, the crew of six men from the brig Florence Nightingale, of London, which, during a heavy gale of wind, was totally wrecked on Sizewell Bank, on the Suffolk coast. William Alexander, the gallant coxswain, had on several occasions, in this and another life-boat, been off to save life under very perilous circumstances. The society voted to him its silver medal in testimony of his valuable services as coxswain of the Thorpe life-boat. The cost of this life-boat was presented about twelve months ago to the National Life-boat Institution by the residents of Ipswich. A reward of £4 10s. was likewise voted to the crew of the society's life-boat at St. Ives, Cornwall, for going off and saving the crew of four men from the schooner Azores, of Falmouth, which, during a heavy gale of wind, had stranded, and afterwards sank at the entrance of the harbour of St. Ives. The cost of this and three other life-boats was presented to the institution by a benevolent lady, who has withheld her name. It was reported that the life-boats of the institution had during the seven months of the present year saved 123 shipwrecked persons, in addition to assisting several vessels into port. The crews of shore-boats, to whom the institution voted pecuniary rewards, had also saved 216 lives, making altogether a total of 339 lives saved during the present year. For these joint services £618 18s. 2d. had been granted by the institution. It had also during the same period paid £7055 9s. 1d. on various life-boat establishments. The committee earnestly appealed to the public for continued support to enable them to maintain the large fleet of life-boats of the institution, now numbering 125, in a state of efficiency. It was reported that R. W. Hollon, Esq., and Mr. Hollon, of Spellow Park, had presented to the institution the cost of a new life-boat, to be stationed at Filey, on the Yorkshire coast. During the past month the institution had sent new life-boats to Tenby, on the Welsh coast, and to Lytham, on the Lancashire coast. The cost of these life-boats had been presented to the society by benevolent persons, and the several railway companies had given the boats a free conveyance over their lines to their respective destinations. Messrs. Forrest reported that the Government of Mecklenburg had ordered a life-boat on the plan of those of the institution to be supplied. Payments amounting to £1250 having been made on various life-boat establishments, the proceedings terminated.

PARIS DEMOLITIONS.—THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE TEMPLE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SINCE writing last upon the Paris demolitions the march of the pick-axe has proceeded with rapid strides in the work of renovation or transformation which does so much honour to the reign of the present Emperor. The system of amelioration pursued with so much energy has the great merit of not being confined to any particular quarter of the city, but is applied to Paris generally; so that when the proposed plans shall have been fully carried out, the capital of France will present an ensemble of elegant streets and houses not to be met with elsewhere, and free even from such comparative eyesores as the Quartier Mouffetard, the precincts of which are already invaded by the iron pioneer of light and fresh air. But it is not with the *villas des chiffonniers* that we have to deal at present; another quarter, in an opposite direction—le Quartier du Temple, merits attention as the fortunate victim of alterations that will leave behind them nothing but the name, which, from powerful historical recollections, is calculated to outlive the changes the district is now undergoing.

Before entering upon the details of the Engraving, it may be as well to note that the quarter owes its name to the Knights of the Temple, or Templars, the famous association founded by Hugues De Pains in favour of the defence of the Holy Land. Down nearly to the period of the Third Crusade, undertaken by our Richard I., the Prior of the order alone inhabited the Temple at Paris; but about that time, in 1182, he made such additions as enabled him to accommodate all the Templars residing in the city. The order was very rich, and purchased from time to time neighbouring land, so that, at the beginning of the thirteenth century, the Temple property, inclosed by high and thick walls, was considerable in extent, and the building was regarded as one of the ornaments of Paris. The place itself was a stronghold, and such was the confidence in its security that when Philip Augustus left Paris for the Holy Land he made his will, and gave orders to six of the most notable citizens to collect his revenues and services and to deposit them in the Temple. The famous tower, which forms the subject of one of our Illustrations, was, however, not built till 1212. It was constructed by the Frère Hubert, treasurer of the order, and was originally flanked by four turrets, one of which, of immense strength, was devoted to the preservation of the archives of the order. The Templars "at home" possessed great privileges, were independent of all authority, and administered justice on their own domain. Their property was a place of refuge for duellists, bankrupts, and insolvent debtors—a privilege enjoyed by the locality down to the Great Revolution; but in 1792 the order was abolished in France by an ordonnance of the Legislative Assembly, and the home of the Templars soon became the silent witness of gayer and graver scenes—the resort of the witty and joyful Société du Temple (of which the celebrated Philippe de Vendôme, the Abbé de Chaulieu, the Marquis de la Thare, Voltaire, and other men of note were members), and the terrible prison of persecuted Royalty.

With these few words of historical introduction the different sections of the Engraving may be described, commencing with the "Old Tower," which disappeared entirely in 1811. This tower served as the place of confinement of the unfortunate Louis XVI. and his family. It also witnessed the sufferings of the Dauphin of France, who died there, in a room on the second story; subsequently, M. de Remusat, Toussaint-Louverture, Sidney Smith, Pichegru, and Captain Wright (who both committed suicide there) inhabited for a time as prisoners this sad vestige of a nobler occupation.

"The Wooden Galleries" and "The Rotunda" constituted the modern Temple: the former are composed of four large squares, intersected by an immense number of narrow passages, and each square pile contains nearly five hundred shops or stalls, let at a weekly rent of 1s. 10½d. These "galleries" are the receptacles of large quantities of cast-off articles of wearing apparel, classified with such order that the accustomed visitor can at once proceed to the division where the object he requires is stored. The two squares shown in our Illustration are the "Pavillon de Flore," where sheets, counterpanes, curtains, and bedding of all kinds are to be had; and the "Palais Royal," the resort of persons in quest of cheap pieces of silk, velvet, ribbon, bonnets, caps, and other objects dear to the followers of the Parisian modes, and all, be it understood, at fabulously low prices, albeit some of the articles are occasionally new, either in fact or in appearance. I have heard it averred that a complete summer outfit for a man may be obtained at the Temple for less than two shillings; but there are articles for all purses, and many well-to-do people make their purchases at the Temple out of a spirit of economy. The stocks of these two thousand stalls are principally supplied by contributions from domestics of the upper classes, and also by the numerous *marchands d'habits* who scour Paris daily in the pursuit of their avocations. The two other squares are known by the names of the "Pou Volant," the quarter devoted to the resale of old iron and steel articles, such as hammers, nails, saws, and other objects of the rusting class; and the "Forêt Noire," the receptacle of all the old boots and shoes that fastidious Parisians throw aside, and which here take on a new shape and a fresh owner.

"The Rotunda," which at this time has nearly disappeared, was a picturesque pile of shops, with lodgings above, around which rose a rather fine series of Doric pillars, blackened by time or perhaps by locality. It was the resort of the *marchands d'habits*, who used to meet there late at night to dispose of their day's harvest of old clothes to the best advantage. The property came to be of great value, and had passed into the hands of a poet, M. Laurent Pichat, who very recently received an indemnity of one million and a half of francs (£60,000) in exchange for his "Rotonde du Temple," since fallen under the axe of the demolisher and now numbered with the things that are no more. It was a favourite lounge for the curious, and an interesting one for those in search of a cheap outfit.

"The New Square" is the only portion of the present Temple actually *en permanence*. It is one of those health-giving gardens which the Imperial Government has done so wisely to bestow upon the Parisian public in different quarters of the great city, and comprises a superficies of 8000 square yards, inclosed by a tasteful iron railing. At the northern extremity of the square is a cascade composed of a rock brought from the Forest of Fontainebleau; and the garden possesses over 11,000 trees and shrubs, the most venerable of which is a famous weeping willow, said to be upwards of four centuries old. Another relic of past times is the group of linden-trees whereunder, in the sunny days of the autumn of 1792, Louis XVI. sought a sad repose while listening to the prattling discourse of the Dauphin of France.

Thus the Temple was, has been, and will be again, only under other forms and with fresh attributions. "The Rotunda" is demolished: "The Wooden Galleries" are to be entirely remodelled, and rendered worthy of this period of architectural progress; and when the changes now in contemplation are accomplished, the transformation of the Temple will be complete, and nothing will remain to remind one of the mixture of sadness and strife of its past history but the souvenirs which will ever cling to the monuments of the middle ages.

The most celebrated organist of Italy, Father Davida, of Bergamo, recently died at Piacenza.

The Queen has approved of Don Juan Antonio Arguch as Consul at Gibraltar for the Queen of Spain.

In the recent Session, which commenced on the 5th of February and ended on the 28th of July, there were 125 public Acts passed, against 111 in the preceding year.

The Theatre Royal, Jersey, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday se'nnight, and with it a large quantity of theatrical property. The building and property were insured to only a small amount. The origin of the fire is unknown.

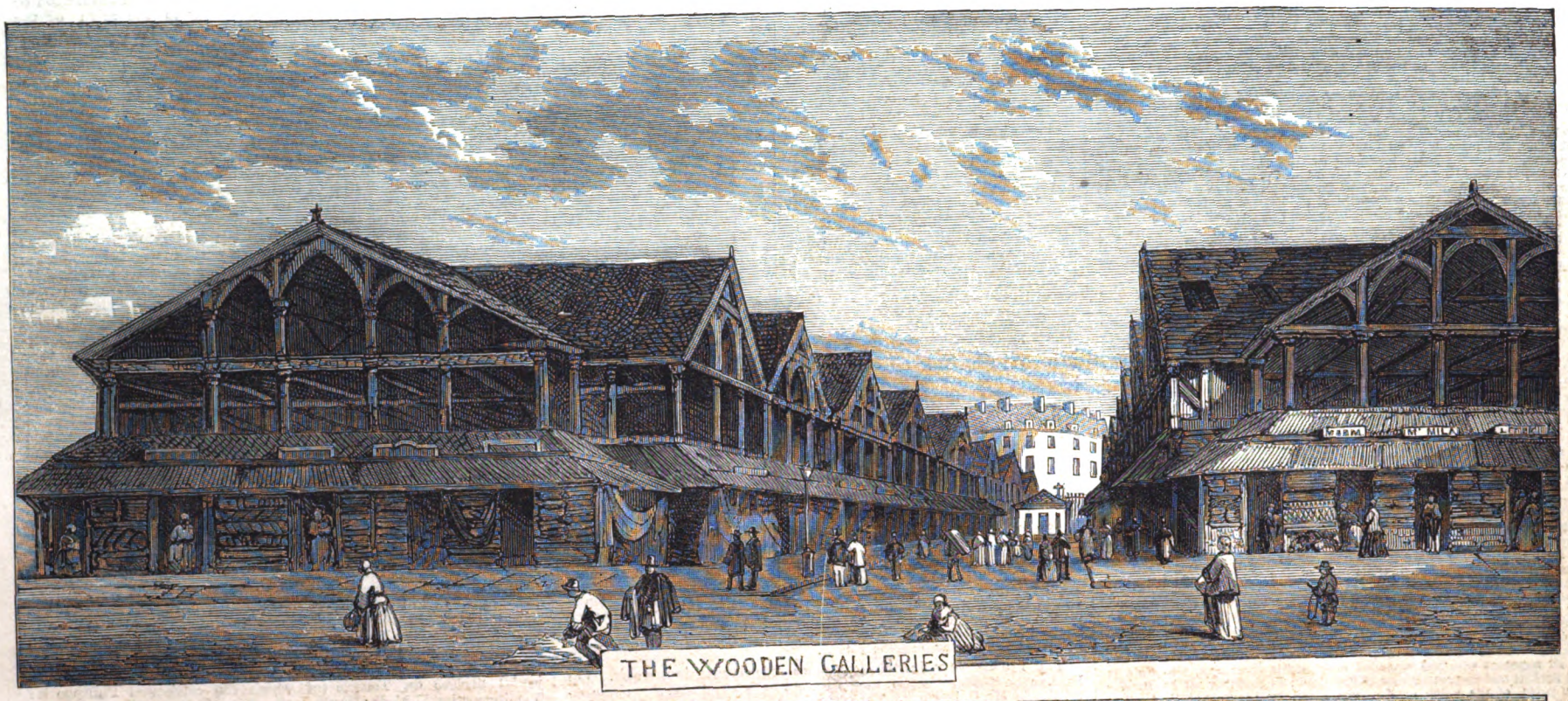
The new Jewish synagogue which has been built at Berlin surpasses in size and in magnificence the largest buildings of the kind in Europe—those at Pesth, Vienna, and Cologne. The edifice has in the interior five large and five small cupolas, lighted from above.

The Act to enable cities, towns, and boroughs of 25,000 inhabitants to appoint stipendiary magistrates has just been printed. The local board of a city or place may resolve to have a magistrate, and fix the salary. The Crown is to appoint a barrister of not less than five years' standing. A police-office is to be provided, and a clerk appointed by the magistrate. The expenses are to be defrayed out of the local rate.

Digitized by Google

PARIS DEMOLITIONS: TRANSFORMATION OF THE TEMPLE.

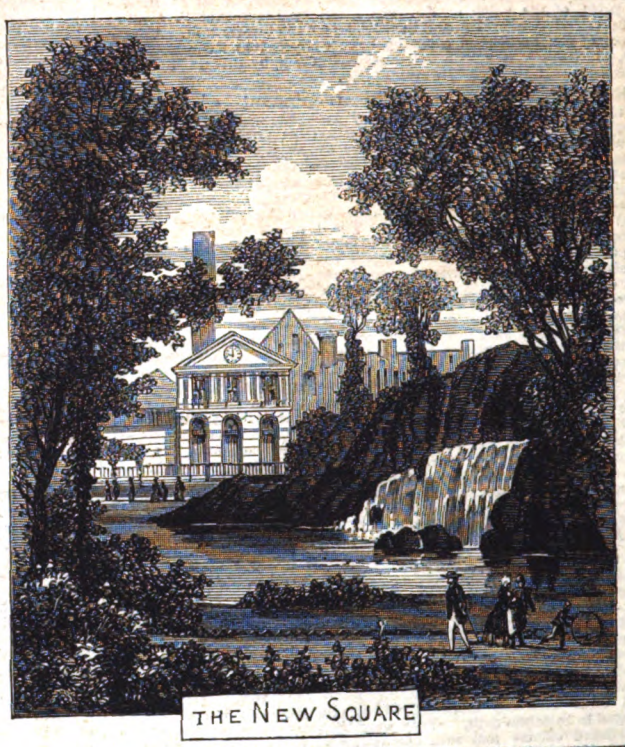
SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE WOODEN GALLERIES

INSIDE THE ROTUNDA.

THE OLD TOWER.

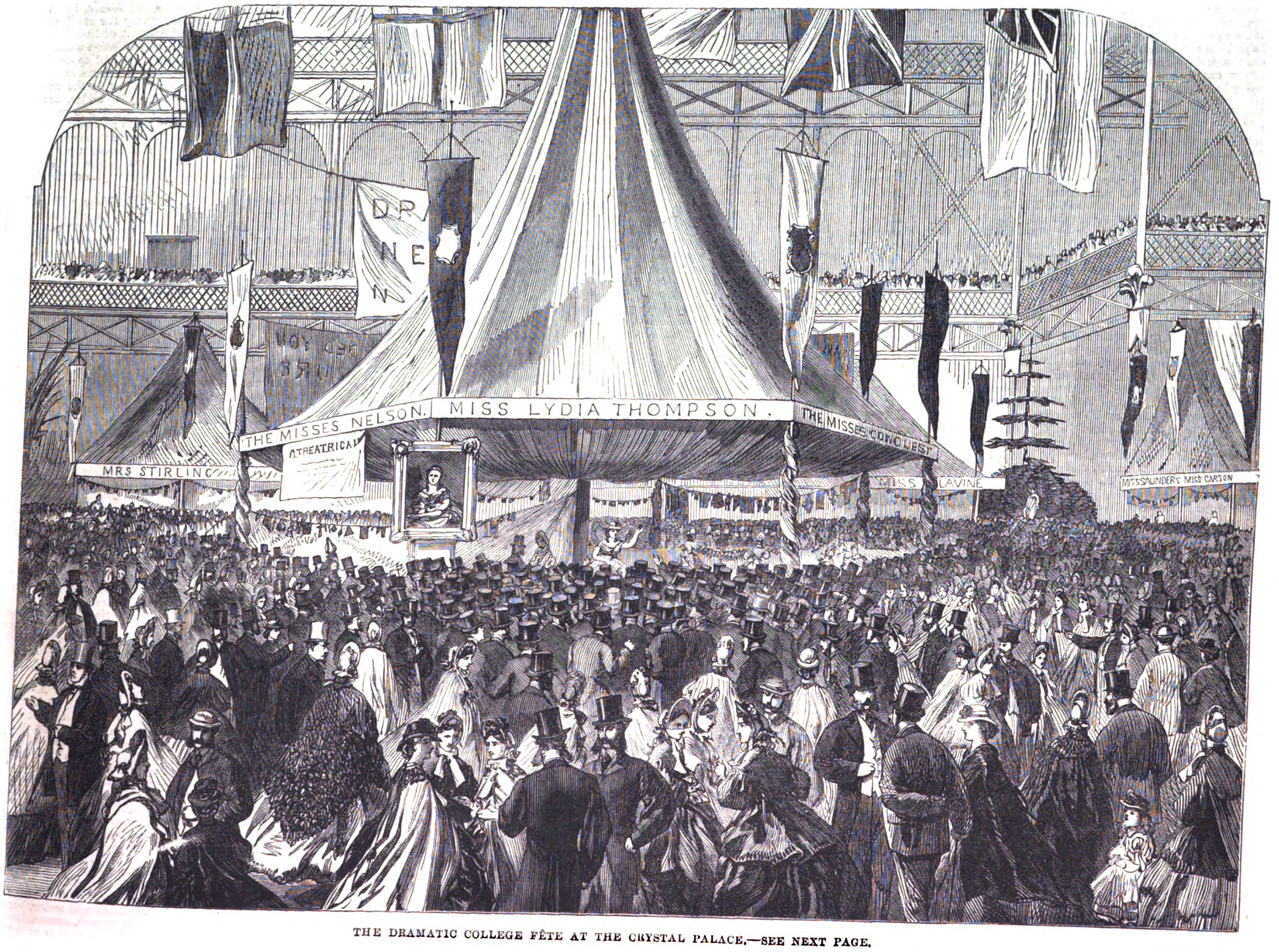


THE NEW SQUARE

THE DEMOLITION OF THE ROTUNDA.

Digitized by Google

FIRE BRIGADE DEMONSTRATION AND PUBLIC FÊTE AT LEIGHTON BUZZARD.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE DRAMATIC COLLEGE FÊTE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Digitized by Google

FIRE BRIGADE DEMONSTRATION AT LEIGHTON BUZZARD.

ON the 24th ult. there was a public fête at Leighton Buzzard in commemoration of several recently-established fire-brigades in Beds, Bucks, and Herts. The Leighton Buzzard Fire Brigade, which is in a very effective state, owes its origin and its success chiefly, we believe, to the exertions of Mr. James Young, its superintendent. Representatives were present from the brigades of Berkhampstead, Buckingham, Dunstable, Fenny Stratford, Hemel Hempstead, Newport Pagnell, Tring, Woburn, and other places. The town early assumed a holiday aspect. Triumphal arches had been thrown across the principal entrances to the town, each of which bore a welcome to the respective brigades that would pass beneath its archway of evergreens. Between ten and eleven the brigades began to arrive, and at twelve the procession started from the back way of the Plume of Feathers Inn, and proceeded down Hockliffe-street, Lake-street, North-street, High-street, as far as the railway station, and back through Church-square to the Vicarage Island, a pleasant meadow situated south of the church and adjoining the recreation-ground. Here the horses were taken from the engines, and they remained for inspection for the afternoon. All the engines appeared in excellent condition. There was considerable variety in the style and colour of the uniforms. Red, white, and black were the colours most prominent. Some of the brigades were furnished with helmets, and some were provided with weapons of demolition. The order of the procession was as follows:—

Superintendent of Police, Police Constable, and Town Crier.
Beds Militia Band.
Dunstable Old Engine, 284 years old, termed the "Father of Engines."
Hemel Hempstead Pioneers.
5th Herts Rifle Corps Band.
Engines drawn by four horses and postilion.
Second engine drawn by four horses and postilion.
Eight mounted pioneers.
The Berkhampstead Engine and Paid Brigade.
Van containing Volunteer Brigade.
Four mounted pioneers.
Newport Pagnell Engine and Brigade.
Seven mounted pioneers.
Fourth Beds Rifle Corps Band.
Dunstable Engine and Brigade.
Fly and pair.
Buckingham Brigade and Engine.
Mounted pioneers.
Fenny Stratford Engine and Brigade.
Twenty-five mounted pioneers.
Call messengers and tarncock.
Superintendent and two others.
Leighton Buzzard Engine and paid Brigade.
Volunteer Engine.
Van containing Voluntary Brigade.
Superintendent's private engine and small model engine.
Van containing Superintendent's private Brigade.

The entrance to the Vicarage Island was under another triumphal arch, bearing the motto, "Welcome to your brigades." This was surmounted by lines of poetry composed by the foreman of the Dunstable Fire Brigade, Mr. W. H. Derbyshire. It was entitled "Hail to the Fire Brigades!"

In the afternoon there were a musical gala and a rural fête, and in the evening a public dinner was held in the capacious hall of the new Corn Exchange, attended by the united force of the brigades.

THE DRAMATIC COLLEGE FETE.

THE annual fête and fancy fair in aid of the funds of the Royal Dramatic College took place at the Crystal Palace on Saturday week, and was continued on the following Monday. It passed off very pleasantly for the visitors and profitably for the charity.

The advantage gained by selecting the Crystal Palace for the Dramatic College fête was never more apparent than it was on Saturday. Though a steady drizzling rain, which began about noon, continued to fall throughout the afternoon and evening, more than 17,000 visitors were able to enjoy the fun of this unique fair, in spite of the ungenial weather. Covered by a vast conservatory, and surrounded by trees, flowers, statues, and fountains, the loss of the fine Italian garden outside was not felt, and the funds of the college must have been considerably increased by the concentration of attention on the indoor amusements. With very few exceptions, all the actors engaged, after their hard and exhausting day's work at Sydenham, had to hurry off about six o'clock in the evening to be at their posts in the different metropolitan theatres. In spite of this, however, no part of the varied fancy fair programme was omitted, and the highest credit is due to the management for the perfection of all the arrangements. The moving and distribution of the fair materials, the erection of the shows, and the planning of the performances must have involved many weeks of severe labour, and this was borne chiefly by that select few who give the college far more substantial support than is represented by a mere annual subscription. Foremost amongst this few is Mr. Benjamin Webster, the worthy master, ably assisted by Messrs. Borlase, Childs, Churchill, Jerwood, Reddish, Sams, and Nelson Lee—the most active of the many wardens of the college. Mr. Toole and Mr. Phillips stand prominent amongst the actors who think nothing of working night and day for these annual entertainments; and Messrs. Byron, Brough, E. L. Blanchard, and Halliday are the chief dramatic authors who assist the charity with their pens.

The entertainments this year differed very slightly from those of 1862, as little room was left for improvement. The fair was opened, about half-past one, by Mr. Robert Romer, who, attired in a gorgeous garb, and attended by a long train of masquerading followers, uttered a highly amusing burlesque proclamation of the time of Edward II. After this formality the barriers were withdrawn and the eager public were admitted to bowers where a number of the most popular actresses were playing the parts of auctioneers. Prominent amongst these engaging saleswomen were Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Miss Fanny Josephs, Mrs. Charles Young (now Mrs. Vezin), Miss C. Saunders, Miss H. Simms, Mrs. Leigh Murray, Miss Aylmer, Miss H. Lindley, Miss E. Bufton, Miss Davis, Miss Hunt, Miss Hickson, Miss Latimer, Mrs. Howard Paul, Mrs. Conquest and daughters, Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Maria Simpson, Miss Mitchell, Miss Bristow, the Misses Nelson, and Miss Elsworthy, the latter completely embowered in flowers. There were the wheels of Fortune, the fairy post-office, and other devices for extracting money from willing givers, and Miss Burdett, as usual, presided under the Gipsy Tent.

The dramatic performances were opened by Mr. Toole with his immortal peepshow, assisted by Mr. Paul Bedford; while Mr. C. J. Smith, Mr. Romer, and Mr. C. H. Stephenson gambolled up and down the nave as my Lord, my Lady, and the Clown of a Jack-in-the-Green party. Mr. Rivers soon after this took his place at his popular Punch-and-Judy show, while Mr. Widdicomb presided over the Aunt Sallies, and Mr. Garden tried to sell some wonderful pills in the character of a travelling quack doctor. The shows of the fair, arranged as usual along the nave, were Richardson's booth, Tanner's exhibition of performing dogs and monkeys, Signor Logrenia's collection of performing birds and mice, Mr. Berry's tortoiseshell ton-cat, the Chantrell family of acrobats, the piping bullfinch, a band of Ethiopian serenaders, Mr. Toole's scientific booth, and a burlesque Wombwell's Menagerie. The last exhibition was the chief novelty this season, and was invented, we believe, by Mr. Nelson Lee, the author of ten thousand pantomimes. The painting outside, by Messrs. Beaumont and Mason, was very effective; and the mechanical interior, by Mr. Barkett, was amusing and instructive. The doors were kept by the Payne family; and the burlesque performance inside consisted of a humorous description of the animals by Mr. Addison, who played the keeper, and a new scene of lion and baboon taming, in which Mr. Joseph Robins as Van Amburgh and Mr. Martini as a sulky gorilla were particularly funny.

The "parade" at Richardson's show was ably sustained by the Lauri family and Mr. Paul Herring, one of the good old clowns, assisted by Messrs. Garden, Johnstone, and Brooks. Mr. Robert Keeley had no sinecure in his character of money-taker. The plan of the performances was based on the old Bartholomew Fair model—never to play until the booth was well filled, and to make the drama as brief as possible. The piece this year, provided by the gentleman who signs himself "Cinjano," was called "Barbarlazulo Vanaglorioso, the Baron of the Castle Heights; or, the Double Revenge," and it was just one of those productions which must be seen to be appreciated. It was supported by a double company. Later in the evening another "Bartlemy" drama, called "The Port Admiral," was performed, sustained chiefly by a band of amateurs. The music throughout the fair was arranged and conducted by Mr. Isaacson.

Next door to this thriving but unlicensed theatre was Mr. Toole's scientific booth, where, with the assistance of Mr. Paul Bedford, a lecture was delivered every quarter of an hour by this popular and active comedian. A Maori chieftain was exhibited in company with a "crystal ball," and as much amusement as possible was extracted from two such very promising subjects. The exertions of the performers were in all cases well rewarded by the public.

MUSIC.

The ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA closed on Saturday last, when Adelina Patti repeated the part of Maria in the "Figlia del Reggimento." The house was crowded to the doors, and the performance went off with great éclat.

The "cheap nights" at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE continue to draw such crowded houses that the free list is constantly suspended. Multitudes of people, not in the habit of going to the Italian Opera, avail themselves of the opportunity to enjoy this elegant and costly entertainment on comparatively easy terms.

Mr. Alfred Mellon has announced a series of Promenade Concerts in COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE, to begin on Monday next.

Mdlle. Titiens is to appear at the Grand Opera in Paris about the end of this month, in the character of Valentine, in the "Huguenots." It is said that Meyerbeer himself will be present at her début. She afterwards returns to England for the Norwich Musical Festival.

The arrangements of the NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL of this year are now completed, and have been announced to the public. The Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk, is the president; Lord Suffield is the chairman of the general committee of management, Mr. Benedict is the conductor. Messrs. H. Blagrove and Sainton are the leaders of the band, Mr. Harcourt is the organist, and Mr. I. F. Hill the chorus-master. The following are the principal vocal performers:—Mdlle. Titiens, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdme Weiss, Mdlle. Trebelli, Miss Wilkinson, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Bettini, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Santley, Signor Bossi, and Mr. Weiss. The instrumental orchestra and chorus will number about 400 performers. The performances will take place, as usual, in St. Andrew's Hall, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th of September next. On Monday evening Handel's "Judas Maccabeus" will be given. On Wednesday morning the performances will consist of "Joash," a new sacred drama, by M. Silas; a scene from Mr. Henry Leslie's oratorio, "Immanuel"; selections from the "Stabat Mater" of Haydn, Pergolesi, and Rossini; and choruses and sacred airs by Handel, Cherubini, and Beethoven. On Wednesday morning Mendelssohn's "Elijah;" and Friday morning "The Messiah." On the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday there will be miscellaneous concerts, which will include Mr. Benedict's new cantata, "Richard Cœur de Lion;" Mr. Cusins's "Royal Wedding Serenata," in honour of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales; selections from Gounod's "Faust" and Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera;" and choice compositions from the most approved modern operas, with madrigals, part-songs, and symphonies and overtures of Beethoven, Spohr, and other masters. A full-dress ball on Friday evening will, as usual, terminate the festival.

Mr. Vincent Wallace has returned from the Continent, with his new opera for the Royal English Opera completed. He is now, it is said, at work upon another.

Miss Louisa Pyne is now residing at Gravesend in order to recruit her health, impaired by the fatigues of the past season. A few days ago she and her sister, Miss Susan Pyne, met with an alarming accident—a machine in which they were bathing having been "capsized" by the violence of the wind. However, they were *quittés pour la peur*.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.—Mdlle. Stella Colas having been induced to prolong her stay for two nights beyond the time appointed, this theatre was kept open until Tuesday, when "Romeo and Juliet" was performed for the last time this season. So far the legitimate drama has recovered its ascendency at this house. Whether it would have done so without the intervention of foreign talent has not, unfortunately, been proved. Those, however, who are most intimately acquainted with theatrical politics regard this theatre as one that, both by its antecedents and its situation, is most suitable for the production of the highest drama: but it must be the highest in all respects, whether original or Shakspearean. The loftiest poetry must be interpreted by the best of acting and illustrated with appropriate accessories; the performances must appeal to the art-intelligence of the nation and satisfy cultivated minds. The audience at this theatre is select and fashionable, and readily comes forward in support of excellence. The nucleus thus formed is of itself attractive, and capable of drawing round it the general public. Let the management do its part, and it will not have to complain of want of patronage: nor is it needful to call either on the foreign artiste or the foreign drama.

SADLER'S WELLS.—**On Saturday the theatre reopened for** "Shakspearean and other plays." The direction appears for the present to be under the direction of Mr. Robert Dolman, a provincial actor of some merit, who has performed Macbeth and Othello. In both he manifested an accurate conception of the text and familiarity with the business of the scene. His voice, though deficient in flexibility, is strong and good, with a tendency to become too loud in the more passionate passages of declamation. He should be careful to avoid this fault. He has been well assisted by Miss Atkinson, Mr. Basil Potter, and Mr. Barrett, and the performances have gone off smoothly. During the few nights for which these artistes are engaged, it is to be hoped that they may meet with adequate encouragement. Before, however, much can be done, the theatre must have time to recover its prestige.

The Portrait of the late Major Powis-Keck, in our last Number, was taken from a photograph by Mr. Williams, of Regent-street; and *not*, as stated, from the painting by Mr. Dickinson.

The official report on the loss of the Anglo-Saxon has been published. The essential points of it are that the chief causes which led to the loss of the vessel and of so many lives were, the omission to make allowance for wrong reckoning and to occasionally use the lead, and the highly imprudent speed at which the vessel was driven during a thick fog and in the vicinity of land.

The Registrar General has just published his quarterly returns of births and deaths for the summer quarter, and of marriages for the spring quarter of the present year. The two former are above the average, but so also is the last. There have been only two instances within the last ten years where the birth rate throughout the whole country was higher, and during the quarter the natural increase of the population was at the rate of 783 a day. The increase in the death rate is from 2·191 per cent to 2·313. In this increased rate of mortality both town and country participate. The marriages during the spring quarter amounted to 35,454, which is more than 2000 above the number in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The increase is greatest in the metropolis, but Lancashire also participates in the increase. The unusual number of 87,200 persons emigrated in the quarter, of whom 56,456 went to the United States, and of these at least 40,000 were Irish.

By the Magdalena we receive advices of a rupture having occurred between Monte Video and the Argentine Republic. It appears that, after the debarkation of Flores upon Monte Videan territory, an Argentine steamer was seized at Buenos Ayres on suspicion of being laden with a cargo of arms destined for the use of the invaders. As the trade in arms between the two countries had not then been prohibited, this strong measure called forth remonstrances on the part of the Argentine Government; but these being unheeded, the latter, by way of reprisal, seized the Monte Vinean war-ship General Artigas. Official relations were at once broken off, and it is said that the mediation of some of the neighbouring States has been invoked by the parties to the quarrel. Cordova, the second city of the Republic is in the hands of Penavola and his followers; and troops have been directed from Buenos Ayres upon that point with the Minister of War at their head.

INDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

MUSIC and the dance have ever ranked high among the innocent recreations of England, and scarcely an evening passes in a country house without a song or an impromptu waltz, quadrille, or polka being got up. The taste for good music has increased very much of late years; and, in addition to native ballad-singing, the majority of young ladies of the present day are thoroughly instructed in Italian and German compositions. Independent of private concerts, many societies have been formed to promote first-class vocal and instrumental science; and the Wandering Minstrels, among others, have set a noble example of combining amusement with usefulness. They have ever been ready to come forward in the cause of charity, or to promote any public object. It may here not be uninteresting to refer to the antiquity of dancing and music.

According to Eusebius, the dance to the measure of time was invented by the Curetes, 1534 B.C. The Greeks were the first who united the dance to their tragedies and comedies. Pantomimic dances were first introduced on the Roman stage 22 B.C. Dances by cinque paces were introduced into England from Italy A.D. 1541. In modern times the French were the first who introduced *ballets analogues* in their musical dramas. The country dance (*contre danse*) is of French origin, but its date is not precisely known.

In referring to Ashe, we find that previous to the Reformation there was but one kind of music in Europe worth notice—namely, the sacred chant, and the descant, built upon it. This music was, moreover, only applied to the Latin language. The original English music, from the time of the Saxons to that era in which our countrymen imbibed the art and copied the manners of the Italians, was of a character which neither pleased the soul nor charmed the ear. But as all the arts seem to have been the companions of successful commerce, our music soon improved; our taste was chastened, and sweet sounds formed an indispensable part of polite education. Prior to 1600 the chief music consisted of masses and madrigals; but dramatic music was much cultivated from that time. About the end of the reign of James I. a music professorship was founded in the University of Oxford by Dr. William Hychin, and the year 1710 was distinguished by the arrival in England of George Frederic Handel. Mozart came to England in 1763; Joseph Haydn in 1791; and Carl Maria Von Weber in 1825.

Upon the subject of the influence of particular studies with respect to longevity, it has been said that many of those who pay attention to the more refined arts, particularly music, live in general to a very great age. Of course those are meant who are real admirers and artists, from true feelings of the power of music to soothe and compose the mind to peace and serenity, and who have distinguished themselves by celebrated works and compositions. As to mere mechanical performers, their lives are too often shortened by dissipation and excesses. Among the celebrated admirers and composers in Italy, Germany, and our own country, may be mentioned the following professors who lived to a good old age:—Geminiani, upwards of 80; Tartini, ditto; Antoniotto, ditto; Leveridge, 90; St. André, ditto; Corelli, 96; Handel, 75; Cervitto, above 100; Hasse, 85; Farinelli, 90; Dr. Creighton, 90; Alessandro Scarlatti, 87; Dr. Pepusch, 85; Rosingrave, sen., ditto; Tallis, ditto; Bach, 80; Dr. Child, 91; Dr. Blow, 60; Dr. Holder, 82; Dr. Arne, 74; Keeble, 73; Dr. Boyce, ditto; and Sir John Hawkins, about 80.

The origin of the violin is involved in obscurity, as is the name of the inventor of it. By the word violin we include every species of that genus, which may be defined as "a stringed instrument, with a neck, a belly placed under or behind the strings, and played upon with a bow, including the violino, alto viola, violoncello, and violone; for, as the transition from one to the other is so obvious, it matters not whether we speak of the brachia or the viola di gamba, as they evidently spring from the same source. The above definition sufficiently distinguishes the violin or fiddle from the ancient lyre, the modern harp, the lute, mandola, and guitar. That a musical instrument of this kind was in use in England before the dissolution of monasteries, temp. Henry VIII., is generally believed, from the fact of its having been depicted in a glass window of the chancel of Dronfield Church, in Derbyshire, which rectory previous to the Reformation was appropriated to Beauchief Abbey, in the same county. The chancel, which is equalled by very few of our parochial churches, was erected by the Abbot and convent of that house, long before the year 1535, when that religious foundation was dissolved, but not until after 1390, when this rectory was first appropriated to this abbey. There is also an instrument of the same sort, equally rude and uncouth, in the painted glass window in the church of Staples, Kent. Whether the absence of the bridge, the neck, and one of the strings is attributable to the artist who painted the instrument, or that the original was merely the rudiment of a violin, we will not pause to inquire, but proceed to say that the word "viola" occurs several times in the "Decameron" of Boccacio, a work written A.D. 1348, so that in Italy this instrument seems to have been in vogue at that date. The name is supposed to be of Spanish not Italian extraction.

At the Court of Honour at Tulbury, in Staffordshire, a King of the Fiddlers was annually chosen, in pursuance of an establishment of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, bearing date 1384; and in this charter a reference is made to the customs of more ancient times. This officer was formerly called King of the Minstrels, an expression so vague that it may include both wind and stringed instruments. Nothing, therefore, conclusive as to the use of violins in the time of Richard II. can be gained from the above. "Crowde" and "crowders" are ancient words for a fiddle and a fiddler; and it appears from Junius's "Glossary," Sir Henry Spelman, and Chaucer, that they are terms of sufficient antiquity. Still it may be doubted whether the "crowde" meant originally a musical instrument, different from the violin, and afterwards appropriated to this particular one by analogy, for in the glossary to Chaucer we find "to crowde" is explained "to play on a crowde," or any musical instrument; also, "to sing or to make any melody."

While upon the subject of violins we may quote an obituary from an old newspaper, dated Jan. 14, 1783:—"At Friburg's snuff-shop, in the Haymarket, died Mr. Cervetto, father to the celebrated violoncello performer of that name. This extraordinary character in the musical world was 102 years old in November last. He came to England in the winter of the hard frost, and was then an old man. He soon after was engaged to play the bass at Drury-lane Theatre, and continued in that employment till a season or two previous to Mr. Garrick's retiring from the stage. One evening, when Mr. Garrick was performing the character of Sir John Brute, during the drunkard's muttering and dosing, till he falls fast asleep in the chair (the audience being most profoundly silent and attentive to the admirable performer), Cervetto in the orchestra uttered a very loud and immoderately lengthened yawn. The moment Garrick was off the stage he sent for the musician, and with considerable warmth reprimanded him for so ill-timed a symptom of somnolency, when the modern Naso, with great address, reconciled Garrick to him in a trice, by saying with a shrug, 'I beg ten tousand pardon: but I always do so ven I am *ver much please!*' Mr. Cervetto was a constant frequenter of the Orange Coffee-house, and was distinguished among his friends of the gallery by the name of Nosey. Hence, in our days, we have often heard a cry from the upper regions of 'Play up, Nosey!'"

The invention of the organ has been attributed to Archimedes (about 220 B.C.) as also to one Ctesibius, a barber, of Alexandria (about 100 B.C.). It was brought to Europe from the Greek empire, and was first applied to religious devotions in churches A.D. 657. It is affirmed that the organ was known in France in the time of Louis I. (815), when one was constructed by an Italian priest. The organ at Haarlem is one of the largest in Europe; it has sixty stops and 4000 pipes. At Seville is one with 1000 stops and 5300 pipes. The largest in England is in York Minster, and the next in size those in the Music-hall, Birmingham; Spitalfields Church and Christ Church, London.

Evelyn, in his Diary, Oct. 5, 1664, thus writes:—"To our society there was brought a new-invented instrument of music, being a harpsichord with gut strings, sounding like a concert of viols with an organ, made vocal by a wheel and a zone of parchment that rubbed horizontally against the strings."

The pianoforte was invented by J. C. Schroder, of Dresden, in 1717, who presented a model of his invention to the Court of Saxony; and, some time after, G. Silverman, a musical instrument maker, began to manufacture pianofortes with considerable success. Some, however, ascribe the invention to a Florentine. Pianofortes were made in 1766, in London, by M. Zumpie, a German.

Digitized by Google

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE periodical visits of our Archæological Societies are usually productive of authentic illustration of our national antiquities. Thus, at the recent anniversary meeting of the Ecclesiological Society, held in the White Tower, Mr. Parker directed special attention to the Chapel Royal of the Norman Kings: its character is typical of the architecture in the time of Gundulphus of Rochester, as proved by the similarity of the original part of St. Stephen's Church, Caen, to that of the chapel; thus showing the fallacy of supposing the rich Norman architecture of Iffley Church, and others, to represent the condition of that style as imported at the time of the Conquest. Yet Iffley is described as a specimen of early Norman, and even Dr. Ingram seemed to entertain considerable doubt as to its age. Mr. Parker had already settled Iffley Church as one of the best examples extant of rich Norman work belonging to the *latest* period of the style; no portion of it being, probably, earlier than 1160, and the whole, except the eastern bay, being finished within ten years. Every visitor must remember its "west front of remarkably fine and rich Norman work, and the deeply-recessed central doorway, affording, perhaps, one of the best specimens in existence of this style." (*Archæological Journal*, vol. iv., p. 219.) Professor Willis has shown that the zigzag ornament, with which Iffley Church abounds in its exterior and interior, did not come into general use until late in the Norman style. We remember, in one of our visits to Iffley, to have inquired of a farmer's boy, who lay upon one of the altar-tombs in the churchyard, what could induce so many persons to come to see this old church. "Why, Sir," replied the lad, "because there's so much zigzag about it." To return to the Tower. Mr. Parker added that the triforium gallery is of the same width and nearly of the same height as the aisle below, and has a similar arcade in the front. The passages leading to the aisles and triforium could contain the guards of the King, as indicated by Shakspeare. The walls of the keep, 23 ft. thick, were wholly of concrete. As a Royal palace, it was, probably, originally cased with ashlar. The lower story is vaulted for the security of stores. The hall, however, is separated from the council-chamber above it by a wooden floor only, carried on wooden posts, the original arrangement, although those existing are temp. Richard II. Mr. Beresford Hope pointed out the minster-like character of the chapel, adding that the Royal chapel was in the triforium, the lower portion being used by retainers. When he first visited the chapel, the two extreme pillars of the apse retained the grooves into which the altar-stone was inserted, which marks have, unluckily been obliterated by the workmen.

Many ancient book-rarities are, doubtless, shut up in various parts for lack of such illustration as we have just referred to. Thus, the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, in their recent annual excursion, visited Chipdham Church, when the library belonging to the rectory, which is kept in the chamber over the the south porch, was inspected by the archæologists. Here are specimens of the typography of Wynkyn de Worde and Pynson, including a reprint of Caxton's "Royal Book," by the latter, which is very rare. Here is likewise an illuminated Psalter, written on vellum, in a fine bold hand, of the fourteenth or fifteenth century. At Merton Hall, the mansion of the De Greys, the archæologists, having inspected its art treasures, were gratified with seeing in the gardens a *Liliam giganteum* in full bloom, the flower spike eight or ten feet high. The old oak here is believed to have flourished 1000 years; its foliage is thin and scattered, but the bole, at 5 ft. from the root, is in circumference, 8 yds. 4 in.

The annual congress of the Archæological Institute, held last week at Rochester, was a most gratifying meeting. Rochester is second only to Canterbury in historical interest. Its castle is a magnificent monument of the feudal ages; the cathedral, the Provost of Oriel (Dr. Hawkins) said, "stands on the site of the second Christian church of the Anglo Saxon times;" All Souls' Chapel and St. Clement's Church have disappeared; and the Shakspearean inn, The Crown (King Henry IV., act ii., sc. i.), will be demolished in a few months. Considerable portions of the city walls remain; and the ancient Satis-house was named by Queen Elizabeth on her visit to the mansion. Among the papers read to the meeting, that by Mr. Foss, F.S.A., on "Legal Archæology," with sketches of the legal celebrities of Kent, was well-timed and attractive. He stated that many of our law names and customs, some still in use, had their origin in the reign of Edward the Elder (900-925); and Mr. Foss added the first public trial of which we have any record, that in which Lanfranc was the plaintiff, took place on Penenden Heath, in Kent, and lasted three days. No fewer than fifteen Archbishops of Canterbury and seven Bishops of Rochester have attained to the dignity of Lord High Chancellor. Another well-timed paper was that "On the Landing of Julius Cæsar in Britain." The fine collection of brasses in Cobham Church, the ancient hospital adjoining, and Cobham Hall, with its pictures and magnificent music-room, were visited. Professor Willis illustrated the Norman architecture of the cathedral; and among the contributions to the museum were the Faussett antiquities, from East Kent, and a vast collection of Saxon antiquities found at various times in the county of Kent.

Such of our readers as are familiar with civic festivities will remember that the Fruiterers' Company have annually presented to the Lord Mayor certain bushels of early apples, and have been entertained by his Lordship at the Mansion House. This year the fruit-offering has been increased to a remarkably fine dessert, and the Lord Mayor, in the liberal spirit which has distinguished his Mayoralty, extended the invitations to 170 guests, including representatives of the twelve great livery companies, and the three companies of which the Lord Mayor is a member. The banquet took place on the 29th ult. By-the-way, how many noted fruitshops and horticultural shows of costly fruit have disappeared in our time from Change-alley and Pope's Head-alley, and from opposite the Mansion House, the latter reminding one of Stocks Market?

In the very interesting account which Mr. Gilbert Scott recently gave of the Norman Church of St. Bartholomew-the-Great, West Smithfield, in connection with its proposed restoration, there is a correction of a popular mistake, which it is important to record. Mr. Parker explained that the Early Pointed Gateway in West Smithfield was not the doorway to the south aisle, as it had been considered even by the architects of the restoration in their published report, but the entrance to the Close. The grant of the Priory by Henry VIII. defines the nave as it was then, "a void ground, 87 ft. in length and 60 ft. in breadth," and was reserved as a churchyard, for which purpose it has been used to our time. The discrepancy of the present dimensions with those in the grant, it is remarkable, had not before occurred to antiquaries. Mr. Parker has, however, explained the matter: besides, the size of the doorway and extent of the mouldings are unsuited to the position assigned to them in the church.

It has been proposed to distinguish the former residences of celebrated men in the metropolis by affixing "a brass-plate on the door." Such is the suggestion of Mr. Cowper; in better taste, Mr. Henry Cole recommends a decorative tablet. A few ornamental shields and escocheons of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, to be seen here and there in our old streets, may be still more suggestive.

In the last Part of Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt's *Reliquary* is a paper of antiquarian value and of touching interest, entitled "Findern and the Fyndernes," the former a picturesque village, five miles south-west of Derby; the latter an ancient family who probably settled at Findern at the time of the Conquest, and continued here until they became extinct in the middle of the sixteenth century. Of their stately mansion a few faint traces exist. But, until lately, where Art had fallen to decay, Nature, year by year, lent a charming memorial in a bank of "Fyndernes' flowers," traditionally said to have been brought by Sir Geoffrey from the Holy Land, and, being planted by the hands of the crusader himself, "would never die." Thus, after the Fyndernes had been extinct for more than three centuries, the tiny flower kept their proud name in remembrance; until a tenant of the field where the flowers—narcissus and others—grew, rashly dug them up wherever seen, and removed them to his garden, where they died away! Mr. Jewitt's paper likewise describes the old Norman church of Finderne, destroyed in 1862, when some interesting Fynderne relic were discovered.

Cabalistic insignia have been unusually attractive of late. At a recent meeting of the British Archæological Association Mr. W. H. Forman exhibited a magician's signet of lead, 2⅛ in. in diameter, bearing two lines of inscription, one within the other, round the verge, and having the field divided into three spaces, in each of which are characters. These mystic or cabalistic legends are composed of letters approaching the Greek in form, but mingled with a few which might pass for Arabic. Beside the words there are some signs, two of them being the potent *pentacle*—i.e., a figure of three trigons, interlaced and formed of five lines, and which must not be confounded with the two conjoined trigons which are held in such high estimation in the East under the title of *Khatim Sooleymaia*, or Solomon's Seal; both devices are, however, regarded as talismans against demons. The leaden matrix was, probably, employed for making charms of wax or earth, and may be ascribed to the fifteenth or sixteenth century. In the Doucean Museum, at Goodrich Court, is a silver bowl, for casting nativities, within which are graven both these mystic signs.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. B. S.—The treatise on chess by "Gustavus Selenus" (in reality Augustus, Duke of Brunswick Lüneburg) was published at Leipsic in 1611, and is at this day somewhat rare. One of the finest copies of it known is that now on sale by Mr. R. Simpson, which formerly belonged to W. Lewis, the chess author, to whom it was presented by his chess preceptor, Sarratt, half a century back.

F. T., Derby.—Many thanks. They shall have speedy attention.

H. D. BALM.—The notation you adopt is quite familiar to us; but, as you will see by the last Number, your solution of 1013 is a failure.

M. P.—Mr. Cochrane's "Loose Indian Chess Leaves," so long promised, so often asked for, have not yet been given to the world.

COLONNA.—We cannot spare the time necessary to examine your very elaborate article on "A Game of Damiano" at present.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1013 by Alfred, G. W., Iota, S. P., R. W., Felix, T. V., Omega, Box and Cox, Vernon, Quidnunc, W. P. W., F. C. S., George, M. P., Perigrine Stanley, D. D., Percy, F. M. G., N. C., Wilfred, Sigma, T. P. C., W. B., J. N., T. D. H., F. K., Civis, Bumble, Peon, R. and P., Caroline, Etonensis, Rector, G. G. S., Arbaces, Trinculo, Q. E. D., H. D., Conrad, E. P. S., R. F. S., Rudolph, S. E. M., Dolphin, Old Joe, C. W., Rook, F. B. L., Aunt Sally, Kenneth, J. R. D., W. S. L., Sandwich, Charley, I. D. L., Douglas, Gorilla, Rex. Blanche, T. B. V., Nemo, W. G. R., Clement, S. Oliver, T. Smith, H. K., I. Brown, W. V., Medicus, Subscriber, Olaf, Paracelsus, A Medium, A. Z., 1863, Victoria; B. A., Oxford; Major H., Cavendish, Clericus, Rusticus, Punch, A. W. R., G. M'G., Cosmo, T. B. C., R. O., T. C. D., Kilkenny; G., of Antrim; R. M., Scarson, Trim, Régence, Philip, Anna, S. P. D., Lionel, Oxoniensis, Try-again, Garryowen, Sim, N. S. P., G. M., Argus, Adelpai, Tyro, Smallbore, Volunteer, and B. Temple are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1014.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q P takes Kt	Kt to K 4th (best)	3. Q to K 8th	Any move
2. Q takes K R P	Kt to Q 6th, or (*a*)	4. Q mates.	

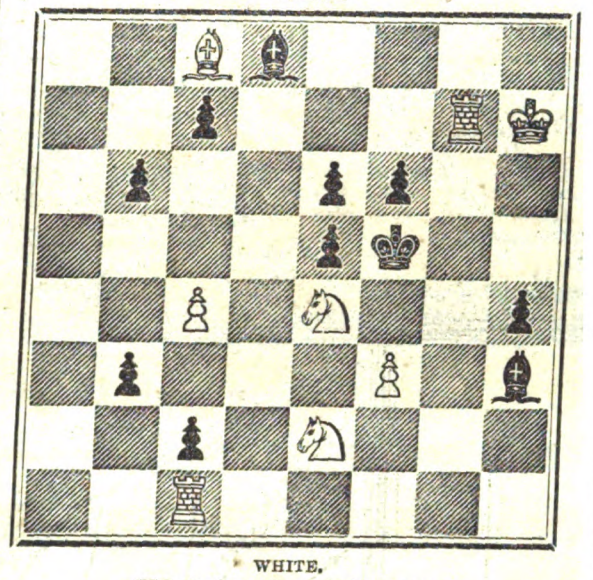
(*a*) 2. K to K 6th — Kt takes P or Any move — 4. Q mates

PROBLEM NO. 1015.

By the Rev. A. B. SKIPWORTH.

One of the competing Problems in the late Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A brilliant Affair between Mr. STEINITZ and Mr. B., in which the former gave the odds of his Q Rook.

(Remove White's Q Rook from the Board.—Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P
7. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd
8. B to Q R 3rd	B to Q Kt 3rd
(Lost time. He should have shut out the adverse Q Bishop by playing P to Q 3rd.)	
9. Q to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q 4th
10. K P takes P	Kt to Q R 4th
11. R to K sq (ch)	B to K 3rd
12. P takes B	
(The combination from this moment, though not original, is extremely captivating. It is not often so pretty an end-game occurs in real play.)	
12.	Kt takes Q
13. P takes P (double ch)	K to Q 2nd
14. B to K 6th (ch)	K to Q B 3rd
15. Kt to K 5th (ch)	K to Q Kt 4th
16. B to Q B 4th (ch)	K to R 4th
17. B to Q Kt 4th (ch)	K to R 5th
18. P takes Kt	Mate

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Mr. MORPHY gives the odds of his Q Kt to Mr. THOMAS.

(Remove Black's Q Kt from the Board.—Philidor's Defence.)

BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P to K B 4th
4. B to Q B 4th	P takes K P
5. Kt takes K P	P takes Kt
6. Q to K R 5th (ch)	
(Black gains a piece for the one sacrificed, but not without some sacrifice of position. The opening, in fact, is ill chosen for a game where large odds are given.)	
6.	P to K Kt 3rd
7. Q takes K P (ch)	Q to K 2nd
8. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	
(Had he taken the Rook at once, White would have won a piece.)	
8.	B to Q 2nd
9. Q takes R	B takes B
10. Q takes Kt	Q to Q Kt 5th (ch)
11. B to Q 2nd	Q to Q B 5th
12. Q takes Q	B takes Q
13. P to Q Kt 3rd	B to Q R 3rd
14. P to Q B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
15. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q 5th
16. Castles on Q's side	B to Q R 6th (ch)
17. K to Kt sq	P to Q B 3rd
18. B to Q B sq	
(A very ingenious move, by which Black gains a Pawn.)	
18.	B takes B
19. R takes Kt	B to K Kt 4th
20. R takes P (ch)	K to Q 2nd
21. P takes P (ch)	P takes P
22. K R to Q sq (ch)	K to Q B 2nd
23. P to K B 4th	B to K B 3rd
(He might have left the K Bishop to be captured, and have played the other Bishop to Q B sq with safety and advantage, we believe.)	
24. Q R to K 6th	R to Q sq
25. K to Q B 2nd	R takes R
26. K takes R	B to Q sq
27. R to K 8th	B to Q B sq
28. R to K R 8th	P to K R 4th
29. R to K R 7th (ch)	K to Q Kt 3rd
30. K to Q 2nd	B to K B 4th
31. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q R 4th
32. P to Q R 3rd	P takes P
33. P takes P	B to K B 3rd
34. P to K R 3rd	B to Q Kt 7th
35. K to K 3rd	B to Q B 6th
36. P to Q B 5th (ch)	K to Kt 4th
37. R to Q Kt 7th (ch)	K to Q B 5th
38. R to Q Kt 6th	B takes Q Kt P
39. R takes P	B takes P (ch)
40. K to K B 3rd	K to Q 5th
41. R to Q R 6th	B to K 5th (ch)
42. K to Kt 3rd	K to K 6th
43. R to K 6th	B to Q Kt 5th
44. K to R 4th	K takes P
45. P to Kt 3rd (ch)	K to B 4th
46. R takes B	K takes R
47. K to Kt 5th	

And the game was drawn.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1341.—By Mr. C. BAYER.

White: K at Q B 8th, R at Q Kt sq, Bs at K 2nd and Q B 5th, Kt at K B 4th, P at K R 7th.

Black: K at K sq, R at K R sq, Kts at K B 3rd and Q R 6th; Ps at K Kt 3rd, K B 2nd, Q B 3rd and 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1342.—By Mr. R. WILLMERS.

White: K at K Kt 2nd, Q at K R 3rd, R at Q B 3rd, B at Q R 2nd, Kts at K R 4th and Q Kt sq, Ps at K B 2nd and Q B 2nd.

Black: K at K 5th, Rs at K R sq and Q B sq, B at K B 2nd, Kts at Q B 3rd and Q Kt 2nd; Ps at K R 4th, K Kt 4th, K B 5th, K 3rd, and Q Kt 3rd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1343.—By Mr. I. E. VERNON.

White: K at K B 7th, Rs at K B sq and Q sq, B at K R 8th, Kt at K R sq, Ps at K Kt 6th and K 3rd.

Black: K at K 4th, R at K Kt 4th, Kt at K R 4th, Ps at K B 3rd and K 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

IT appears from the report read by the honorary secretary at the meeting of the Central Relief Committee, on Monday, that during the past month twenty-one local committees have either suspended operations or given notice of their intention to do so in the course of the present week. There are now 235,827 operatives on full time, 121,718 on short time, and 178,205 out of work, compared with 234,641 in full work, 125,097 on short time, and 180,729 wholly unemployed in the last week of June. There is a further considerable diminution in the number of persons receiving assistance from the guardians and the relief committees; out, notwithstanding the gradual improvement which has taken place in this respect, there are still 214,115 persons in receipt of relief. The report states "that wherever outdoor employment has been provided by the local committees the operatives have soon become not only skilled in their new occupation, but their physical condition has been greatly improved."

A Poor-law Board order has been issued, directing a number of unions in Lancashire and Cheshire to contribute, under the Rate-in-Aid Act, to the relief of Ashton-under-Lyne. The amount of this rate in aid is £4964. The Ashton Union has also been authorised to borrow a sum of £8000.

Mr. E. Potter, M.P., has delivered a short address at Carlisle on the Lancashire distress and the cotton supply. He considers that our prospects are very dark, and looks for little or no relief from the 300,000 bales of Indian cotton that are now on their way to the European market. The cost of commencing to work it, and the possibility of a fluctuating market, caused, he said, a serious risk that few millowners would venture to hazard.

Mr. P. R. Morris has been elected by the Royal Academy a travelling student in the class of Painting.

Mr. Hawkshaw's report to the Egyptian Government on the Suez Canal has been printed, and is favourable to the scheme. When the late Viceroy of Egypt was in this country last year, he requested Mr. Hawkshaw to visit Egypt and examine the site of the proposed canal, and report his opinion. Accordingly, Mr. Hawkshaw proceeded to Egypt last October, and was occupied twenty-seven days in examining the district traversed by and adjacent to the canal, and of so much of Lower Egypt as appeared likely to throw light on the question under consideration. Mr. Hawkshaw is of opinion that, "as regards the engineering construction, there are no works on the canal presenting any unusual difficulty of execution, and there are no contingencies that he can conceive likely to arise that would introduce difficulties insurmountable by engineering skill;" and further, as regards the maintenance, he is of opinion that "no obstacles would be met with that would prevent the work, when completed, being maintained with ease and efficiency; and without the necessity of incurring any extraordinary yearly expenditure."

The Governor of Queensland, in a recent address to the Legislative Assembly, thus alluded to the rapid progress of the colony:—"I congratulate you on the very remarkable results exhibited by the statistical register of Queensland for 1862. It will be seen that our population has doubled during the period of little more than three years which has elapsed since the erection of these districts into a separate colony. In all the other items the returns show the progress of only two years, and yet during that brief interval our revenue and our trade (including both imports and exports) have both been nearly doubled. The shipping, inwards and outwards, has increased by 75 per cent. Pastoral occupation has advanced further towards the north and west over fully 400 miles of our territory. The amount of land brought under cultivation has also increased by 100 per cent, and cotton has become one of our permanent staples. The returns of the amount of coin and bank-notes in circulation, and of the live stock in 1862, when compared with the figures of 1860, exhibit an almost equal rapidity of progress."

GENERAL LEE'S CAMPAIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

WE present our readers with a carefully-prepared map of that part of Pennsylvania which has already been made interesting and important by the several expeditions and battles that have taken place therein. Should the war be prolonged, it will doubtless again become the scene of momentous events. Our Map, it will be seen, embraces Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Washington, and points out very clearly the line between the Northern and Southern States, called "Mason and Dixon's line." This line was surveyed by Mason and Dixon during the last century, and became the means of settling old and troublesome contests between the independent nationalities which claimed jurisdiction under grants made by the Crown to William Penn and Lord Baltimore. The circular line on the north of the State of Delaware became the starting-point of the survey. Beginning at this circle, ten miles from Newcastle, the survey goes due west to a point near the Ohio River. Should the future boundary of the Southern Confederacy, however, be fixed in accordance with the wishes of the South, it will no doubt be made to follow the Susquehannah River, and thence down the Ohio and up the Missouri and the Platte.

It would be vain to speculate upon the motives which induced the Confederate Government to order General Lee's advance north. Beyond doubt, the difficulties of the task were underrated; and, after the succession of reverses sustained by the army of the Potomac, President Davis may well be excused for not having foreseen the gallant manner in which it fought under the command of its new General, Meade. A great object of the advance was, of course, to make the North feel more acutely the burden of the war and to supply the army with food and forage. But, beyond a doubt, more important results were expected, and there is no ground for regarding the failure of General Lee's campaign as anything less than a severe, if temporary, blow to the cause he fights for.

General Lee effected his advance, which was over the extensive rivers, mountain ranges, &c., of some 165 miles of country, by throwing forward cavalry forces on the east side of Bull Run mountains to Leesburg and the Potomac, in order to clear the country of Federal signal-stations, which, posted on the mountains, gave notice of his movements. Lieutenant-General Ewell, the friend and successor of Stonewall Jackson, then marched by a route in the rear of those mountains, and, deflecting his course north and west, crossed the Shenandoah River between Salem and Winchester, and fought General Milroy at the latter place. General A. P. Hill followed, Longstreet bringing up the rear.

Sufficient forces were left in and near Richmond to defend the city against the formal advance of an army of 65,000 or 70,000 men; but not enough to take the field and check the inroads of marauding parties who might, therefore, approach almost within sight of the city, and do damage to the railroads, &c.

General Milroy was routed, and several thousand prisoners were taken. The rest of his forces escaped by night, scattering over the country and reaching Pennsylvania by various routes. General Ewell thence crossed the Potomac River at several fords above Harper's Ferry and below Williamsport. He steadily advanced, via Hagerstown, Maryland, to Chambersburg and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Bodies of cavalry were dispatched in every direction, destroying Federal property, public bridges, railroads, &c., but respecting the persons and property of private citizens. General Stuart's cavalry advanced to a bridge over the Baltimore and Washington Railroad (the only rail connecting Washington with the United States), at Beltsville, fourteen miles from Washington. He destroyed the bridges of the Baltimore and Susquehannah Railroad, connecting Baltimore with Harrisburg; ruined the track and bridges of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, connecting Washington and Baltimore with the West, and compelled the Federals to burn bridges over the Susquehannah River, to check his advance on Philadelphia and Harrisburg, one of which cost a million dollars. Besides this, contributions on towns and cities were levied. In one case, £30,000 was exacted from the city of York, Pennsylvania.

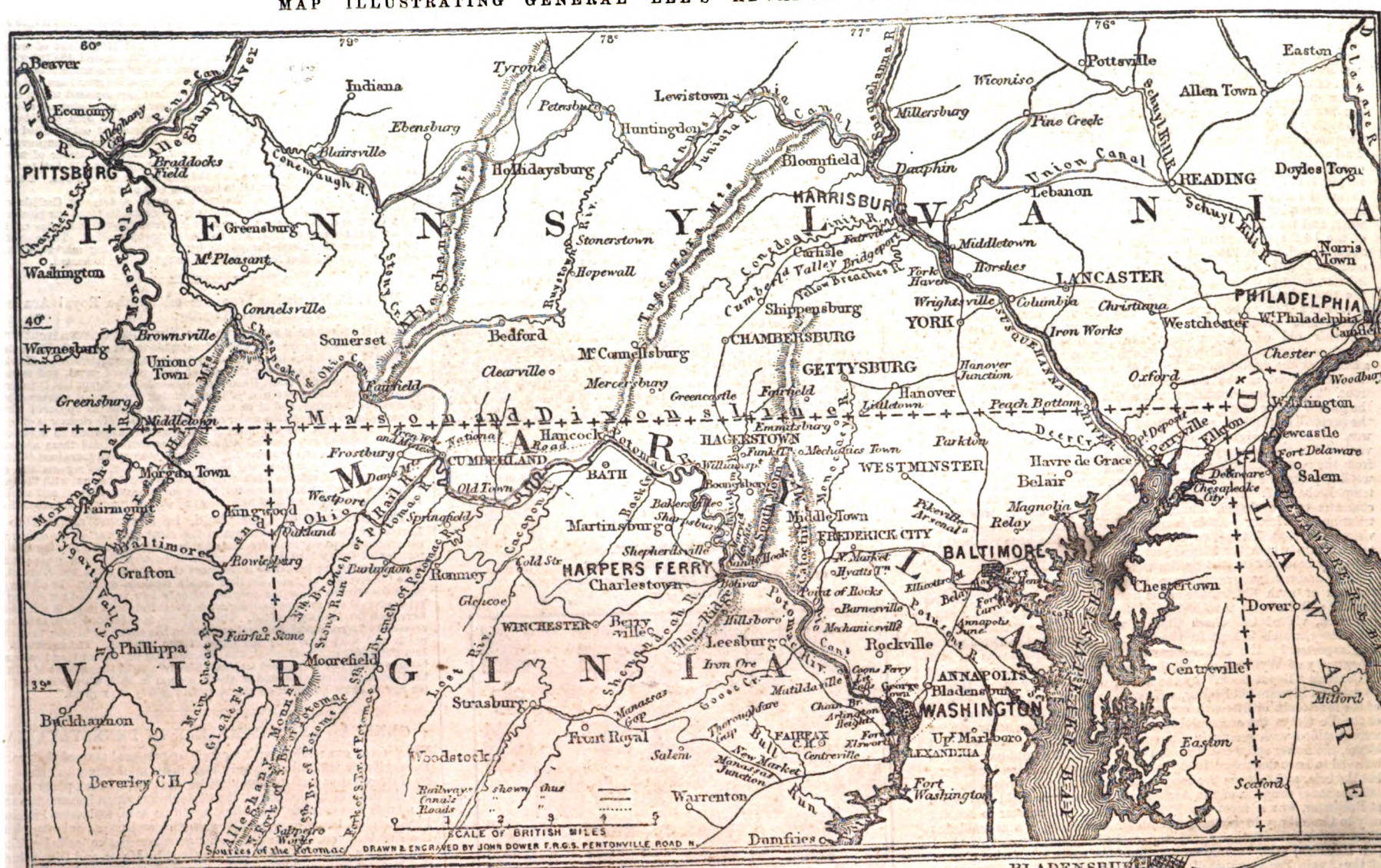
When General Hooker left the Rappahannock, Longstreet advanced to the Potomac; and when General Hooker crossed the Potomac Longstreet was still in advance. General Lee, assuming that he could engage Hooker with Longstreet's division, employed the corps of Ewell to open the way to Pennsylvania. It was at this juncture that General Hooker, with great sagacity, resigned his command.

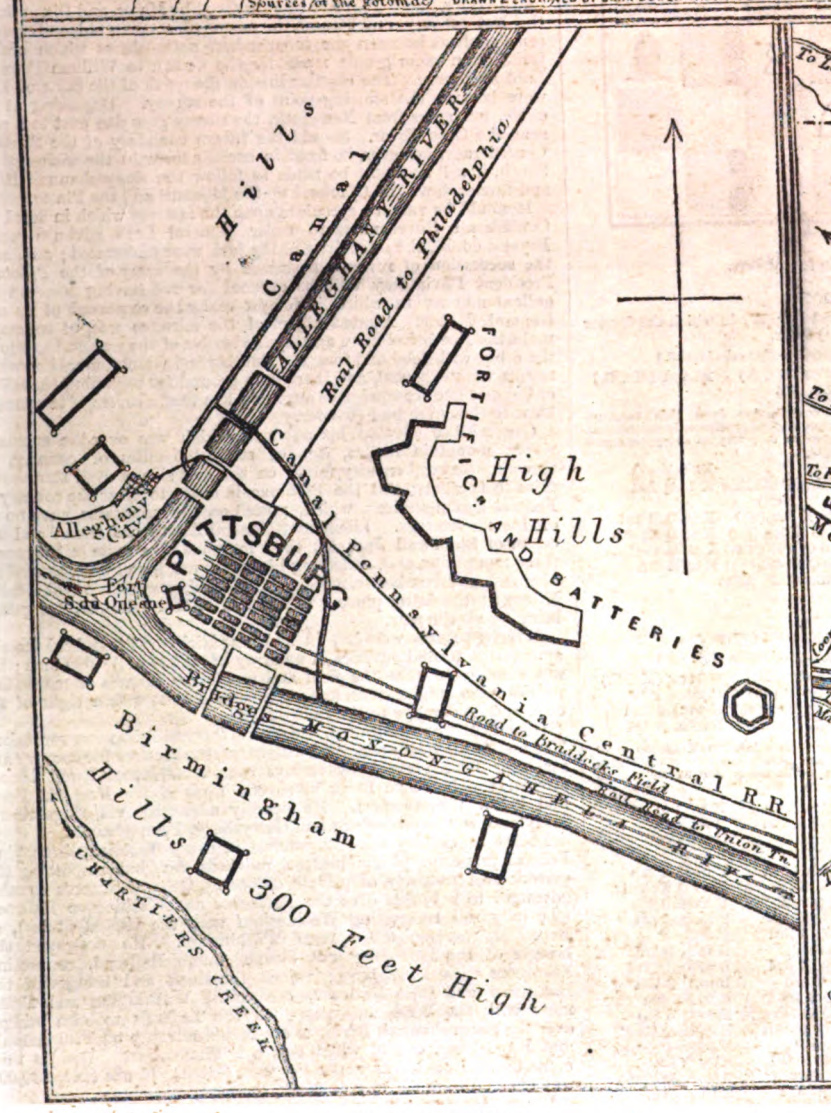
The particulars of the battle of Gettysburg are still fresh in the recollection of our readers. Although the forces of General Lee were far inferior to those under the command of General Meade, he had the advantage of handling veteran troops who had acquired confidence in many a hard fought and victorious field. Against this advantage, however, Meade had undoubtedly the superiority of numbers and position. The Federal army fought well and long, the battle raging for three days. Upon the first day the combined forces of two of Lee's Lieutenants—Generals A. P. Hill and Ewell—fell upon the advance of Meade's army north-west of Gettysburg, and drove it back, with great slaughter, some two miles and a half to the south of that town.

The second day there was a general engagement, extending over miles of ground, and contesting the strong position to which General Meade had fallen back, commanding all the roads and affording excellent defensive works to the Federal army. On the third day,

Digitized by Google

MAP ILLUSTRATING GENERAL LEE'S ADVANCE INTO PENNSYLVANIA.





PLAN OF PITTSBURG.

THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON.

when fortune, long doubtful, seemed inclining to the Confederate arms, two brigades of fresh troops arrived to reinforce General Meade, and changed the fate of the day. Simultaneously with this General Lee received advice that a large force of the enemy was about interrupting his trains. He immediately fell back upon Hagerstown, and prepared there to decide the great event of the war. It is impossible to say what, but for General Lee's recall, might have happened. Much might have been expected from the Confederate General's skill, and the character of his troops; but, on the other hand, his position was not altogether favourable. Meade was advancing from the south-east; another corps neared him along the banks of the Susquehannah, from the east; a small division advanced upon him from the west, and all the Federal forces that had collected at Harper's Ferry were pouring in from the south. Meanwhile, a large force of cavalry hung upon his rear, taking up the stragglers, sick, &c., of his army. But at this juncture the Confederate Government, alarmed by the fall of Vicksburg and the threatened attack on Charleston, recalled him, purposing, it is said, to entrust to Lee the management of the important movements rendered necessary in the west and south. And so ended the second Confederate campaign in Pennsylvania.

As this region, however, may hereafter become interesting, either by future battles or treaties, we append the following facts concerning the principal towns.

Pittsburg and Philadelphia are connected by one of the finest railroads in the world. It is somewhat less than four hundred miles in length, and the journey is made in about fourteen hours. There are eight lines of telegraph wire running the whole distance. Pittsburg is the Birmingham of America. It is exceedingly wealthy. A quarter of a century ago its *élite* used gold forks, spoons, &c. Iron, coal, glass, steel, copper, kerosine oil, pottery, cotton, woollen goods, ships, &c., are made there to an enormous extent. The Map shows its situation between two navigable rivers and at the head of a third, which is navigable for large vessels for one thousand miles down to the Mississippi River, and thence up and down one thousand miles each way. The city is surrounded and commanded by hills, some 300 ft. high, which are now being fortified. General Braddock, an English General of last century, was killed at "Braddock's field," twelve miles from Pittsburg, on the north bank of Monongahela River.

Philadelphia lies between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, on a fine large plain, about two miles and a half broad, connected with suburbs over the rivers by six first-class stone and iron bridges, and some twenty-five steam-ferries. The population, before the war, was about two-thirds of a million.

Harrisburg is the seat of Government of Pennsylvania, and quite a populous city. The Susquehannah River is not fordable, and is crossed by several large and expensive bridges, one of which is nearly one mile in length. The country around is very productive.

Baltimore, Maryland, is a city of nearly 200,000 people, the majority of whom are opposed to the Federal Government. Washington, the Federal capital, is very strongly defended by bastioned works and a sufficient force of well-disciplined men. Its inhabitants are generally in favour of the Confederate Government. The people of eastern Maryland and the region around Washington are Southern, those west of Frederick are generally Northern, in their sympathies. Delaware is divided in sentiment.

The plans which we append of Pittsburg and the fortifications of Washington will speak for themselves.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1863.

Digitized by Google

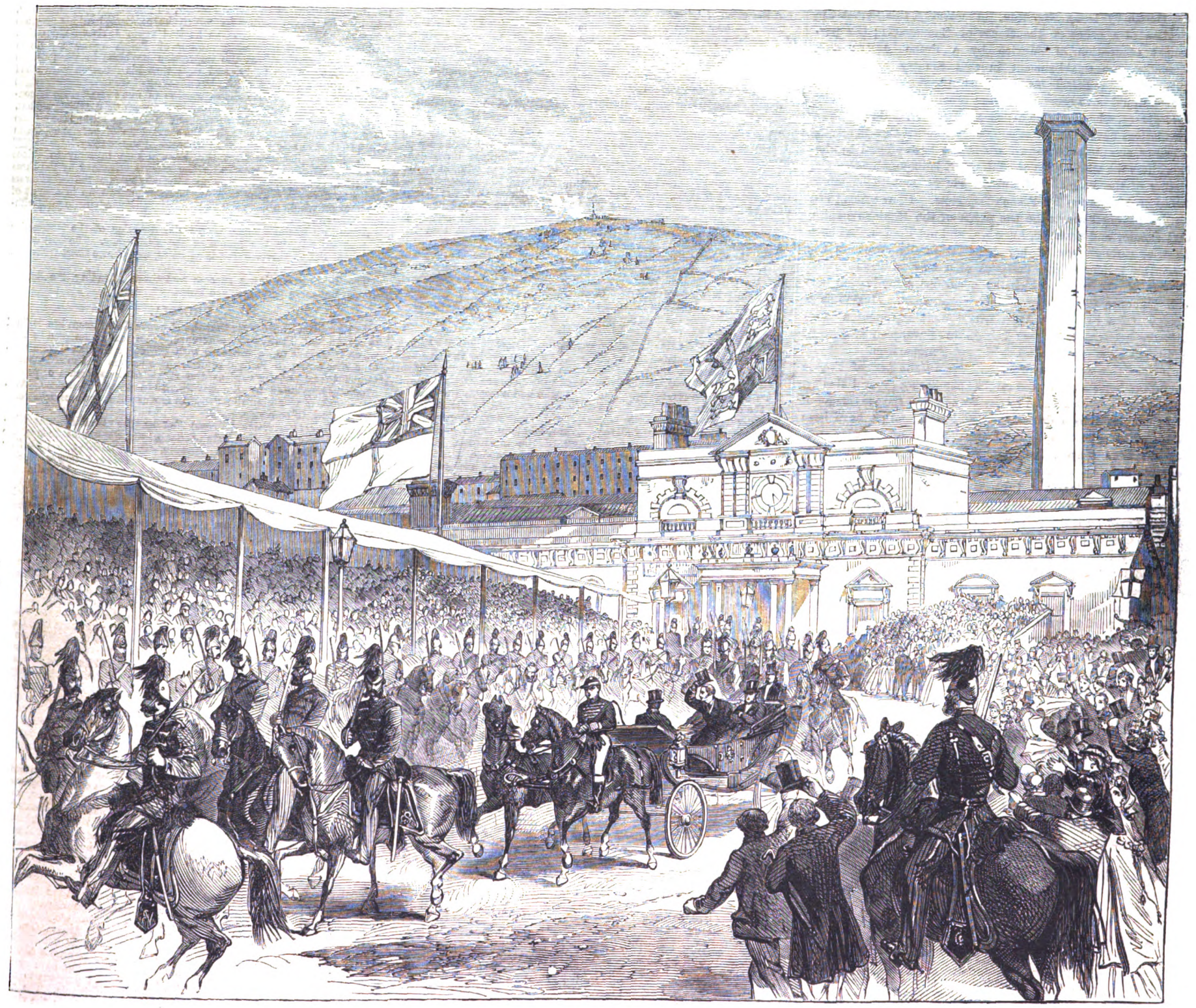
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1217.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

In these times predictions of events, to be prudent, should be confined within the limits of a week. The annalists of the day, who venture, as they sometimes must, to speculate on what is to come to pass, and to calculate on cause and effect, must perform that part of their duty with cautious care, lest they should find their beliefs and hopes of yesterday contradicted and nullified by the facts of to-day. When, therefore, we take upon ourselves to say that there seems every probability that the coming autumn will be deficient in materials for sensational history at home, we must not be understood to pledge ourselves to an opinion covering a period of much more than seven days! What is certain is, that Parliament, having passed into its dormant season and left the country in the hands of a Government practically irresponsible for the next six months, in the usual sequence Ministers, after a decent show of lingering at their posts, and having got up a final Cabinet Council, are, as the phrase goes, dispersing. To a single Secretary of State and a number of junior clerks the functions of administration are committed; and the machinery of the State, which it is the theory to suppose must always be superintended by certain very high functionaries, somehow or other goes on with tolerable regularity and exactness. Looking at that national barometer which is known under the name of Consols, we find it vibrating by what is technically called an eighth between 92 and 93; we hear that bullion flows into the Bank of England; that a warning panic a short while ago has checked an unwholesome tendency to speculation which had arisen; and that every one is awaiting the effects which are to be produced by the extraordinary harvest which is in process of being gathered in. Even into the dark regions of the north gleams of light are peeping. We hear, statistically, of diminution in the number of operatives unemployed in the cotton districts; of prospects nearer and nearer of a revival of manufacture, and hopes that the coming winter may be looked forward to, if not without anxiety, yet without horror or despair.

As far as can be at present discerned, the country has no apprehension of being involved in war; but a little while ago



VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO HALIFAX: THE ARRIVAL.—SEE PAGE 163.

Digitized by Google

there seemed to be a prospect of our being involved in no less than four wars, great or small, before the present year closed. Our amateur hostilities in China seemed likely to assume a more decided shape; we had sent in an ultimatum to Japan; there was a possibility of our being engaged in a contest with Russia on the Polish question, in conjunction with France and Austria; and with Austria and the Germanic Confederation, on behalf of Denmark, on the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty. At the present moment, which, being interpreted, means for the next few days, there seems no reason to suppose that there will be any material enlargement of our war-like operations in the Celestial Empire; the Tycoon of Japan has displayed a spirit of conciliation which, if his power be equal to his will, may prevent further complication in that quarter. France never intending to go to war with Russia, unless in strict allegiance with England, and England declining to take even such diplomatic action as would eventuate in war, the danger which threatened in that direction seems to have been suspended; while Lord Palmerston's declaration of war against the Germanic Confederation if that body assailed Denmark will probably come to nothing, since the Confederation appears to be about to be occupied with reforming its own Constitution at the suggestion of the Emperor of Austria.

For the moment public interest everywhere is concentrated on the affairs of Mexico. In considering the events of something less than a year in that region of the western hemisphere, we almost recognise a revival of the times of Cortez and Pizarro, and are reminded of our own raid into India under Clive. A handful of armed Frenchmen, under a General who is supposed to be a soldier and nothing else, have, not without difficulty but in the end triumphantly, subdued a country larger than France, and probably, as the result of something like an order of the day from Marshal Forey, an empire has been established on the ruins of a rickety republic, and an Austrian Archduke proclaimed Emperor. Those who claimed to be well informed as to the policy of France in regard to Mexico have asserted that the proclamation of the empire and the choice of the Archduke Maximilian were by no means the desired sequence. It was supposed that the Archduke would decline the proffered Imperial Crown; and then, the whole responsibility being cast upon France, there could remain only that alternative which was provided in such a case—the nomination of a Sovereign as the occupant of the new throne by Louis Napoleon. Practically, this meant the selection of a cadet of the House of Buonaparte; the permanent occupation of Mexico by a French army; and, in reality, the establishment in that country of a French protectorate, political as well as physical. In short, Mexico would have become a distant province of France under a vicegerent, who would be called an Emperor. But all these speculations have been set at nought by the fact that the Archduke has accepted the crown which has been offered to him. This alters the whole state of affairs. It is impossible that the brother of the Emperor of Austria can consent to be maintained on his throne by French bayonets. If, as seems to be certain, bayonets are to be the props of the Mexican empire, they should, and must be, Austrian, and not French. At once Austria, through one of her Imperial family, becomes the ostensible arbiter of the destinies of a new addition to the Powers of the world, which, by a curious complication, she can influence only under French inspiration. Mexico is a present from France to Austria, and must represent a close alliance between those two Powers in Europe—a scheme of polity which is not new in the ideas of Bonapartism.

Beyond this we think we see a design on the part of France to relieve herself from what might have been a great difficulty. The occupation of Mexico by the French, and the conversion of that country into a dependency of France, might have been resented in due time by the Federal States of America. If, as has been hinted, the new Franco-Mexican Empire had entered into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Confederate States, the rupture between France and the Northern States would have been complete. It may be that Louis Napoleon is not prepared for war with the North, even in conjunction with the South; and, therefore, if Mexico becomes ostensibly Austrian instead of French, this danger may be averted for the present. Whether America, South or North, will eventually allow a European dynasty and Government to be established in Mexico remains to be seen. In truth, there lies more peril to quiet enjoyment of a Mexican empire from the Southern than from the Northern States; for, when the latter establish their independence, the extention of their territory to the Gulf is inevitably upon the cards.

Whatever, however, may be the condition of affairs abroad; whatever complications may perplex Russia, Prussia, and Denmark; however France and Austria may be inaugurating new policies and fresh alliances, and founding new empires and dynasties, at home, unless the season for railway accidents, which has already set in, should prove to be one of unusual severity, we bid fair to pass a quiet autumn, the best occupation of which will be the garnering up of a most bounteous harvest for the coming winter. What this means may be estimated by the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when, in the year following the disastrous failure of the wheat crop in 1860, he said that a bad harvest in England represents the displacement of a sum of twenty-two millions of the capitla of the country.

A letter from Chamouny states that the eleventh and twelfth ascents of Mont Blanc have been effected this year. They both took place on July 27. The first who ascended were two priests, the Abbé Lombard, Curate of Chamouny, and the Abbé Orsal, Curate of Houches. Next followed an English party. The previous week some young men completed the ascent of the Faulhorn from the Bottenalp. When they had arrived at Grütli on their return, the last of one of the company, Pierre Seller, of Bonigen, was blown away. He made an effort to catch it, lost his balance, and fell into a precipice. Two hours later a hunter from Lettwald, who heard of the accident, found him still living at the bottom of a rock. He expired shortly afterwards.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor arrived at Le Pin, near Marseilles, on Saturday last, to be present at the races. More than 100,000 persons were present, who cheered his Majesty lustily. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested. The Emperor has returned to St. Cloud.

The Emperor will hold a grand reception to-day (Saturday), this being his fête day. Great preparations have been made on the Esplanade of the Invalides and other parts of Paris for the fête. Temporary theatres have been constructed as usual for military representations, and the capture of Puebla and the triumphal entrance of the French into Mexico are to form the subject of the performances. Climbing-poles have been erected, and boat-racing takes places on the Seine. At night the avenue of the Champs Elysées, from the Place de la Concorde to the Old Rond Point, will be illuminated with candelabra supplied with gas, and all the trees in the side alleys will be lighted with Chinese lanterns and coloured lamps.

The Minister of Justice and Public Worship has addressed the following circular to the Archbishops and Bishops:—

Monseigneur,—The Church will soon invite the faithful to celebrate one of its great religious solemnities, which has become the national fête of France. I am happy, Monseigneur, at being the interpreter of the sentiments with which the return of that anniversary inspires his Majesty's mind, and I invite the clergy to invoke on that day the blessings of Heaven on the empire and on the Sovereign who so gloriously presides over its destinies. The populations will joyfully join in that pious idea; they are anxious to thank Divine Providence for the recent victories of our soldiers, who nobly support beyond sea the cause of civilisation, the interests of the Catholic religion, and the honour of the French flag; they wish at the same time to return thanks to God for the blessings He lavishes on the country, and to supplicate Him to continue His protection to the Emperor and the Imperial family. You will therefore Monseigneur, only anticipate their wishes by ordering that a "Te Deum," followed by the "Domine Salvum," shall be sung on the 15th after Divine service in each parish of your diocese. The Prefect will concert with you as to the measures which the ceremony may require.—J. BAROCHE.

A similar circular has been addressed to the Presidents of the Directory of the Church of the Augsburg Confession, of the Central Jewish Consistory, and of the Consistories of the Reformed Churches.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys, who has recovered from his late indisposition, presided on Tuesday at the distribution of prizes among the students of the Louis le Grand Lyceum. He concluded a speech, giving good advice to the young students, as follows:—"Thanks to the wisely and sincerely democratic institutions which prevail in France, each of you may find his Marshal's bâton at the bottom of his desk."

The *Pays*, speaking of the attacks made by the *Presse* against M. Drouyn de Lhuys, points out to that journal that the Constitution does not allow the foreign policy of France to be connected with the name of a minister. The *Pays* continues:—"There is but one policy in France, that of the Government—the policy of the Emperor. The right of forming such a policy, the supreme direction thereof, and the honour of it, belong to the Emperor." The *Pays* adds that the policy, as represented by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, responds better than any other to the duties and the ideas of France.

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles having lately announced an exchange of letters between the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Russia, has received a first warning on the ground that the news was false and calculated to mislead public opinion.

The accounts received with respect to the present harvest are unanimous in stating that it is excellent, both as regards quantity and quality; that it has been gathered in the best condition; and that the price of wheat is falling in all the markets.

The *Moniteur* publishes a report on the commerce and navigation of Algeria, presented to the Superior Council of Commerce, Agriculture, and Industry, by M. de Forçade La Roquette. From this document, filling seven columns of the *Moniteur*, it appears that the total of the Algerian imports and exports, which were only 20,000,000 in 1837, and 100,000,000 in 1847, amounted to 238,000,000 in 1861.

PROCLAMATION OF THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN AS EMPEROR OF MEXICO.

The *Moniteur* officially announces that on the 10th of July the Archduke Maximilian was proclaimed Emperor by the Assembly of Notables held in Mexico. The Emperor and Empress have congratulated the Archduke Maximilian on his election; who, in reply, is said to have expressed himself in terms implying his acceptance of the throne of Mexico. The *Patrie*, however, states that the Archduke has made his acceptance of the Mexican throne dependent upon the consent of his brother, the Emperor of Austria. If the Archduke should decline the proffered honour, the council request that the Emperor will kindly send a person of his own choosing.

The Archduke Maximilian, who is brother of the Emperor of Austria, was born on the 6th of July, 1832, and married, in July, 1857, the Archduchess Charlotte, daughter of the King of the Belgians. The Prince is Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian fleet, and up to 1859 was Governor-General of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom.

BELGIUM.

On Saturday last the first stone was laid of a new palace at Ostend, which is to be presented to the King of the Belgians by the province of West Flanders. The weather was delightful, the number of spectators very great, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout the whole of the ceremony. The King, who had consented to officiate on the occasion, arrived at four o'clock, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess de Brabant, and was received by M. Vrambout, the governor of the province, at the head of all the provincial and municipal authorities, amid the most enthusiastic cheering of the multitude. As soon as the King and the Royal family had ascended the estrade constructed for the purpose, M. Vrambout read an address full of loyal devotion to his Majesty, and which concluded in these terms:—"May this stone become the solid basis of the favourite residence of your Majesty and your descendants. Placed by your august hands, may it easily support the weight of that edifice, as the fundamental institutions of free Belgium, consolidated by your wisdom and religiously maintained by it, have served as the indestructible basis of our nationality. May this palace, Sire, remain standing as an eternal evidence of the close union between your Majesty and the nation. Permit me, Sire, to express a wish which is in every heart, that you may long live for the happiness of Belgium."

In reply, the King expressed his affection for the Belgian people, and for the town of Ostend in particular, and concluded by saying:—"A reign of thirty-two years is already very long: I shall continue to devote myself to securing the national independence, the free institutions, and the happiness of the country."

His Majesty then descended from the estrade, and went through the usual formalities of laying the stone, which bore the following inscription:—"On the 8th August, 1863, his Majesty Leopold I., accompanied by his august family, laid the first stone of this edifice, a testimonial of veneration and gratitude from a people to its beloved King."

The King and his family shortly afterwards withdrew to the palace, followed by the enthusiastic shouts of the spectators.

ITALY.

The treaty of commerce between England and Italy was signed on the 6th inst.

It is announced that Sir James Hudson, who has so ably represented England at the Court of Turin for many years, and through a most critical period for Italy, retires from that post. His successor is to be the Hon. Mr. Elliot, formerly English Minister at Naples.

The appointment of Mr. Elliot in the place of Sir James Hudson is creating some sensation at the Italian capital. The *Post* correspondent writes:—

Without the slightest wish to disparage the merits of the Hon. Henry Elliot, I think I may safely say that the announcement of this change will be received in every Italian circle—whether social or political, throughout the length and breadth of the whole peninsula—almost in the light of a direct domestic and personal calamity. Never, surely, within the memory of the present generation, has our country been represented abroad so boldly yet so prudently, with so constant a regard to English interests, yet with so absolute a command over foreign sympathies; with such comprehensive views of European policy, and so discriminating an insight into individual character, as it has been during the last thirteen years by Sir James Hudson at the Court of Italy.

The *Stampa*, in announcing this change, accompanies it with the following brief remarks:—

Sir James Hudson had acquired, by his long experience and by his long residence, so intimate and so real a knowledge of the condition of things and of public opinion in Italy that, without at all detracting from his successor, it will be impossible for any other to possess it in the same degree. The departure of Sir James from Italy will be regarded by all as the departure of a friend, and it is difficult to believe that the influence of England will profit by the same. His successor was accredited at the Court of Francis II. when the Italian Revolution swept away King, throne, and kingdom.

The sensation created in Turin by the above announcement has completely cast into the shade the news even of the conclusion of the commercial treaty with England.

Mazzini has published a letter calling the young men of Italy to arms, and pointing them to Venice as their first object. "The task of to-day," he says, "is war with Austria. You will do what remains afterwards." Garibaldi has addressed a letter to the Venetian committee of action complaining of the timid holding back, and urging them immediately to fly to arms, "and strike without pause till the last link of our chains has been broken."

THE PROPOSED GERMAN CONFERENCE.

The German journals are almost exclusively occupied with the Frankfort Congress. The *Press* of Vienna says that Von Schmerling will accompany the Emperor of Austria. The assembly will be held in the Römer, or Townhall, in which the Emperors of Germany were formerly elected. The Emperor of Austria will open the assembly with a speech, and reporters from the public press will be admitted and allowed to take notes.

Twenty-one German Princes have accepted the Emperor's invitation to the proposed Congress. The only refusals as yet received to the Emperor's invitation have been sent by the King of Denmark and the King of Holland, the latter of whom would represent the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Duchy of Limburg. The King of Prussia has not yet come to a decision on the subject.

The Times Vienna correspondent gives the following account of the object of the conference:—

Men in office profess to know little or nothing of the intentions of his Majesty, but a foreign diplomatist has given me to understand that the following are the principal features of the Austrian project of reform:—1. Germany to have representative institutions like those possessed by Austria. 2. The German Parliament to consist of two Chambers, the upper one to be a House of Peers, the lower one a Chamber of Deputies. The Upper House to be "partly" composed of persons nominated by the different German Potentates, the Lower House to be formed of deputies elected by the representatives of the people in the various German States. 3. Only those Austrian and Prussian provinces which are part and parcel of the Federal territory to have a right to send representatives to the German Parliament. 4. The method of proceeding in Federal matters to be simplified. 5. An efficient executive power to be established. Such power either to consist of the representatives of Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria, or of the representatives of Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, and Hanover. As the ex-Minister, Count Bernstorff, declared that Prussia wished to exclude Austria from the Germanic Confederation, it is not likely that the Austrian propositions will find favour at Berlin; but the German nation so ardently desires a reform of the Bund that it will hardly be inclined to attend to the special interests and by-ends of the Prussians. In my opinion, a well-organised, powerful, and independent German Confederation would be a great boon to the world at large, as it would be a guarantee for the maintenance of the representative system in the Federal States, and a safeguard against the encroachments of France on the one side and of Russia on the other.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

The notes of the three Powers—France, Austria, and England—have been dispatched to St. Petersburg.

Prince Gortschakoff's reply to M. Drouyn de Lhuys's despatch on the Russian rejection of the six points has been published. The Prince, in this document, gives no indication of a desire to yield to the remonstrances of the three Powers; on the contrary, he maintains, step by step, the positions for which he contended in his previous despatch, and repeats the charge he had made against France, that that country was a nursing mother of Polish agitation. He is "painfully surprised" at the impression produced in Paris by the general sense of his reply, and says that his despatch "contained neither irony nor provocation; but a feeling of wounded dignity might have manifested itself in the expression of our ideas." He is conscious of having neglected nothing in the work of conciliation; but, he adds, "our task would be difficult if France misunderstood the necessities imposed upon us by the sentiments of our nation, which cling to the traditions and vital interests of the country."

La France declares that the French note, in reply to Prince Gortschakoff, firmly maintains the claims advanced by the three Powers in common, and insists upon the admission of the eight Powers to the conference. The note is, however, drawn up in a spirit of moderation which allows the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to yield without disadvantage to its dignity.

According to the Vienna papers, the direction of the insurrection is now entirely in the hands of the aristocracy. The seat of the National Polish Government is at Paris, and Prince Czartoryski is at its head.

The fighting continues, success sometimes attending the Russian troops, but more generally the Poles.

PRUSSIA.

Letters from Berlin state that the Prussian Government has declined to attend the Frankfort conference. The reason assigned is that, while Prussia is quite in accord with the other German Governments on the necessity of Federal reform, she considers that such a measure ought to be put forward as the result of a conference of persons specially appointed by the Sovereigns to prepare a scheme. At a conference of this kind the Prussian Government declares itself ready and willing to be represented.

The *Neue Preussische (Kreuz) Zeitung*, the *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, the *Vossische Zeitung*, the *Spenersche Zeitung*, the *Volks Zeitung*, the *Borsen Zeitung*, the *Publiziest*, the *Berliner Allgemeine Zeitung*, the *Reform*, and the *Abend Zeitung* were seized on Sunday, probably for having published the last proclamation of the Polish National Government.

The *Oder Gazette*, which is published at Brieg, in Silesia, has received a second warning for a feuilleton-novel, entitled "The Queen," in which it is said that men are immolated in Europe on the altar of the priests and the feudal party.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

Towards the close of the stay of their Royal Highnesses on the Island of Rugen, an excursion was made with the Prince and Princess Putbus to a little hunting-villa possessed by the latter. On Monday week the Crown Prince and Princess paid a visit to Prince Adalbert, who was at anchor a short distance off in the Prussian war-steamer Niobe. On Wednesday their Royal Highnesses left the island, after a residence there of five weeks' duration. On their departure the Prussian National Hymn was played, and the inhabitants cheered most heartily, at the same time waving hats and handkerchiefs, a demonstration which the Prince and Princess repeatedly acknowledged.

Their Royal Highnesses arrived in Berlin the same evening, and were received at the railway station by Prince Augustus of Wurtemburg, the City Commandant, and by several general officers. On Thursday morning their Royal Highnesses visited the members of the Prussian Royal family residing at Potsdam, and later in the day many distinguished military officers had the honour to pay their respects to the Prince and Princess.

The King summoned the Crown Prince by telegraph to Gastein, and the Prince started to attend the summons on Saturday evening, accompanied to the railway station by the Crown Princess, who returned to Potsdam. We learn by telegram that very animated conferences have taken place between the King, the Crown Prince, and Herr von Bismark, relating to the proposed conference at Frankfort. It is asserted that Prussia intends to secede from the German Confederation. The Crown Prince left Gastein on Wednesday.

AMERICA.

We have news from New York to the evening of the 1st inst. It is varied and interesting, though not of great importance.

General Lee "escaped," as the Northern journals described it, out of the Shenandoah Valley, and passed through Chester Gap to the east side of the Blue Ridge. On his march his rear was attacked by the Federals and 1200 cattle were lifted. The armies of Lee and Meade, after much marching and countermarching, have reoccupied the district in which they were established previous to the late Confederate invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The army of the Potomac is once more on the Rappahannock, in the vicinity of Falmouth and the Confederate forces have assumed a defensive

Digitized by Google

position on the old, well-fought ground between Culpepper and Gordonsville. The Federals have, it is stated, seized the heights in the rear of Fredericksburg. General Lee officially denies General Meade's report of having captured a brigade of infantry and two pieces of artillery as Lee was retiring across the Potomac. "The enemy (he says) did not capture any organised body of men on that occasion, but only stragglers and such as were left asleep on the road, exhausted by the fatigue and exposure of one of the most inclement nights I have ever known at this season of the year. No arms, cannon, or prisoners were taken by the enemy in battle, but only such as were of necessity left behind."

It is officially announced that the famous Confederate partisan leader General Morgan has been captured in Ohio, with several of his officers and about 400 of his troopers.

A body of 2500 Confederates, under Pegram and Scott, crossed the Kentucky River, but were attacked at Paris and repulsed, after severe fighting. Martial law was proclaimed in Kentucky, in consequence of the invasion of that State by the Confederates. The latter were beaten at Winchester, and driven towards the Cumberland River.

In the West Rosencranz, a Federal leader, was organising his forces to attack Atalanta, for the defence of which important place and the railway to Chattanooga great preparations were in progress. A rumour was afloat that Rosencranz had captured Chattanooga on the 10th of July; but the information on which it rests is not mentioned, and later dates represent the city as still in possession of the Confederates. It is certain that Brashear City had been taken possession of by the Federals. Grant's army was, however, falling back on the Big Black River; and Johnston, said to have been reinforced by Bragg, was thought to intend making the Mobile and Ohio Railway, from Okalona on the north to Mobile on the south, his line of defence. Federal General Herran's division had left Vicksburg for Mobile.

At Charleston, the persistent attacks of the Federals had still been repulsed. On the 18th ult. Fort Wagner, after having been bombarded, was stormed; but the assault was thrown back with heavy slaughter—Confederate accounts say 2000 killed and wounded. A week subsequently James Island was abandoned by the Federals as untenable. On the 24th and 25th the bombardment of Wagner was renewed, with what result is not stated; and the Federals had strengthened their position on Morris Island. We learn by telegraph to Farther Point, on the evening of the 1st inst., that General Gilmore has abandoned for the present the notion of taking Fort Wagner, the shells making but a slight impression upon the sand of which the fort is composed. General Gilmore is said to be confident that his siege-guns will reach Fort Sumter.

The details of the proceedings in Charleston Harbour to the 26th of July are epitomised as follows by the *New York World*:—"Our military and naval forces were still engaged in the siege of Fort Wagner, and everything was going on favourably. General Gilmore had succeeded in erecting a heavy battery of siege-guns, each weighing twenty tons, within 1000 yards of Fort Wagner. Fort Sumter and Fort Johnson, on James Island, kept up a continual fire on the Federal forces on Morris Island, but with little effect, our casualties averaging only about six a day. The assault upon Fort Wagner failed, it is said, for the want of daylight. The ironclads kept up a steady fire till our troops reached the fort, the rebels meanwhile hiding under bombproofs. The instant the vessels ceased firing they were hurriedly formed for battle, and our soldiers, as they entered, were mown down by whole companies at a time by the concentrated fire of the 2500 rebels within the fort. Darkness coming on, friend could not be distinguished from foe, and our forces were compelled to retire."

The Provost Marshal General had ordered the draught in New York to be carried out, and the 3rd was mentioned as the day for its resumption. A bitter controversy continues between the Republican and the Democratic press concerning the constitutionality and policy of enforcing the draught; also between the State and Federal officials who were engaged in quelling the late riots. The Mayor of New York, Major Opdyke, had vetoed the City Council's appropriation of money for draughted men.

The following is from the *Richmond Inquirer*, Mr. Jefferson Davis's own organ:—"Riot, murder, and conflagration have begun in New York. It is a world's wonder that this good work did not commence long ago; and this excellent outbreak may be the opening scene of the inevitable revolution which is to tear to pieces that most rotten society and leave the Northern half of the old American Union a desert of blood-soaked ashes. We bid it good speed. The news is cheering to us, indeed, because it portends the breaking down of the whole structure of Yankee society. Yet the process may be long; and in the meantime the desperate energy of their war for the conquest of the Confederacy may grow more furious for a season. No matter; we can at least now see to the end of it. This one insurrection may be suppressed for the moment, but it will be the parent of other and still worse convulsions. Yet a little while, and we shall see the giant but hollow bulk of the Yankee nation bursting into fragments, and rushing down into perdition in flames and blood. Amen."

Not the least significant feature of the American struggle is the receipt of letters from a new special correspondent of the *Times*, who writes after this fashion:—

The South has been wearied out and used up, if not conquered. The Federals may meet more than one repulse at Charleston; but so they did at Fort Donelson, at Vicksburg, at Port Hudson, and all these strongholds ended by falling into their hands. A cause that shelters behind walls and trenches may be looked upon as hopeless. The Mississippi is lost, and Jackson, Mobile, and most of the Southern cities, with Charleston and Richmond itself, are likely—are sure—to follow. Lee alone is the Southern tower of strength, and we incline to think him still unbroken; and so long as he holds his ground he is fully a match—more than a match—for the adversary he has now in front. But vast forces are said to be moving from the West to the South-West. Grant, Rosencranz, and other leaders, elated with recent success, are expected to breathe a new spirit into the councils of the irresolute Meade, and to infuse fresh blood into the sluggish army of the Potomac. Before the contending parties are again likely to venture on a decisive contest, it is confidently asserted that the Northerners will be more than two to one against the Secessionists.

President Davis has issued the subjoined proclamation, urging the people to receive in thankfulness the lesson taught them in the recent reverses, and appointing Aug. 21 as a day of fasting and prayer:—

Again do I call upon the people of the Confederacy—a people who believe that the Lord reigneth, and His over-ruling Providence ordereth all things—to unite in prayer and humble submission under his chastening hand, and beseech His favour on our suffering country. It is meet that when trials and reverses befall us we should seek to take home to our hearts and consciences the lessons which they teach, and profit by the self-examination for which they prepare us. Had not our success on land and sea made us self-confident and forgetful of our reliance on Him? Had not the love of luere eaten like a gangrene into the very heart of the land, converting too many of us into worshippers of gain, and rendering them unmindful of their duty to their country, to their fellow-men, and to their God. Who, then, will presume to complain that we have been chastened, or to despair of our just cause and the protection of our Heavenly Father? Let us rather receive in humble thankfulness the lesson which He has taught in our recent reverses, devoutly acknowledging that to Him, and not to our own feeble arms, is due the honour and the glory of victory; that from Him, in His paternal providence, come the anguish and sufferings of defeat; our humble supplications are due to His footstool. Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of these Confederate States, do issue this my proclamation, setting apart Friday, the 21st day of August ensuing, as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer; and I do hereby invite the people of the Confederate States to repair, on that day, to their respective places of public worship, and to unite in supplication for the favour and protection of that God who has hitherto conducted us safely through all the dangers that environed us. In faith whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Mr. Stephens, Vice-President of the Southern States, was making a tour of the Confederacy. On the 17th ult. he made a speech at Charlotte, North Carolina, in which he expressed confidence in the military genius of General Lee, and declared that the South had previously sustained more serious blows than the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Final and complete separation from the North was, he said, the only terms on which peace could be secured, and rather than submit to anything short of that they would all, he trusted, "die like men worthy of freedom."

The Southern journals, although acknowledging the late reverses, appear still confident of the ultimate independence of the South.

Among the items of intelligence are the announcement of the death of Mr. Crittenden, the author of the famous "Crittenden compromise," and the statement that the library and papers of President Davis had been seized at Jackson, Mississippi, by the Federals.

Another item of news, most important if true, is that President Davis has proposed an offensive and defensive alliance to Louis Napoleon, who is tempted with the acknowledgment by the Confederate Government of the French Protectorate in Mexico and a modification of the "domestic institution."

Both the *New York Herald* and *Tribune* concur in stating that the Federal Government has notified England that the sailing of privateers from English ports will be considered as an unfriendly act.

The United States' District Court has condemned the cargoes of the steamers Peterhoff, Springbok, Gertrude, and Liorvi.

Perhaps the most significant and important piece of news by the last arrival is a recommendation of the Southern journals that, if the decision in the case of the Alexandra be affirmed in England, the Confederates should promptly avail themselves of it to give a death-blow to Northern commerce and strike some Northern cities.

The Confederate cruiser Florida was at Bermuda repairing and taking in coal from a Confederate vessel, a supply of that article having been refused by the authorities. It was asserted that she had, since June 18, destroyed twelve vessels, and that she had transferred 500,000 dols. in silver bars to a steamer bound for Wilmington.

The Federal cruisers are making sad havoc among the steamers and sailing-vessels engaged in running the blockade. Intelligence was received on Monday at Liverpool of the capture of the Confederate blockade-runners Emma, Merrimac, Lizzie, Kate Dale, Kate, and the destruction of the Racoon, by the Federal cruisers off Charleston, while attempting to run the blockade. The Merrimac was captured by the gun-boat Iroquois, on the morning of the 25th ult., after a chase of seven hours, having run the blockade of Wilmington on the previous night. The Merrimac is a side-wheel steamer of 535 tons and 600-horse power, and was built in London in 1862 for the Confederate Government. At the time of her capture she had on board 576 bales of cotton and 34 half bales, eleven casks of tobacco, and a large quantity of turpentine, &c. The Lizzie was captured on the 15th ult., after a chase of two hours, by the Santiago de Cuba, while attempting to run into Wilmington. Her cargo consisted of brandy, dry goods, provisions, &c. The Emma was captured on the 24th ult. by the United States' transport Arago. The Emma was loaded with cotton, rosin, turpentine, and tobacco, and was commanded by Captain Leslie, a half-pay British naval officer. Although the Arago was only a transport, and had not a gun on board, yet the Emma surrendered without a shot being fired. The Emma was owned in London by Hart and Tennett. The Racoon, one of Frazer and Trenholme's blockade-breaking fleet, was chased ashore while trying to run into Charleston, and completely destroyed by a Federal gun-boat.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

We have intelligence from Shanghai to June 22, when the neighbourhood was quiet. The Imperial army was before Nankin.

In Japan affairs are temporarily settled. The American Legation has been burnt.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the Golden Fleece, which arrived at Penzance on the 11th inst., we have Cape news to the 2nd of July.

The long-disputed boundary line between the Queenstown district and British Kaffraria has at last been settled.

More Kaffir robberies have occurred on the frontier. At Whittlesea they had perpetrated a daring robbery, leaving two Europeans for dead. The Synod of the English Church at Graham's Town had been opened by the Bishop of the diocese.

Pretorius resumed the presidency at the Volksraad on June 17.

THE JUNGFRAU AVALANCHES.

Mr. Francis Galton writes to the *Times* for the special edification of the many Swiss travellers "who cross between Lauterbrunen and Grindelwald by the way of the Wengern Alp with the object of seeing the vast precipices of the Jungfrau range, and especially of witnessing the avalanches that rush and roar at frequent intervals down its sides." In pursuance of an idea which occurred to him last year, he made an excursion to see how near he could get with safety to the channel down which all the avalanches from the north face of the Jungfrau necessarily fall; and as the result he assures future tourists that the majesty of these avalanches "may be safely witnessed by those who are capable of a short scramble, at the distance of a few yards, instead of from the Wengern Alp, which stands a mile from their course, and whence they appear of such insignificant proportions as grievously to disappoint the spectators."

As in the excursion he examined one of the most astounding Alpine phenomena "with a leisure and nearness which he believes no mountaineer, however practised, can have attained in his ordinary expeditions," the account of it will be interesting to a much larger class than intending Swiss travellers. He says:—"The channel I went to directly faces the Jungfrau Hotel, on the Wengern Alp, and may be reached from it in an hour and a half. It is the sole outlet of the Jungfrau glacier (that goes here by the name of the Giessen), and conveys its snow waters and its avalanches to the bottom of the deep valley that separates the Jungfrau range from the Western Alp. In some seasons ice falls down it half-hourly; in this peculiarly hot and dry month they are much more rare, but in the course of a long half-day I witnessed three magnificent ones at ten yards' distance, besides many occasional peltings. The avalanches are detached from the snowfields above; they then slide, tumble, and roll down a steep slope of perhaps 40 deg., through a descent of 2000 yards, to the head of the channel of which I have been speaking. Thence they dash down it in two great leaps and numerous minor cascades, amounting in the whole to 1000 feet of descent, and, hurtling together and rattling as they go, they rage and burst forth at the foot of the channel (by which I took my stand) like a storm of shrapnell. The avalanche here mainly consists of a mass of iceballs about one foot in diameter, and which seem never to exceed a yard; a vast quantity of smaller pieces of rounded ice is also projected, and fills the interstices between the larger balls, as the whole slides along a final slope of another 1000 ft. of descent to the bottom of the valley. After they have burst from the channel their course is steady, but rapid; they follow the undulations of the slope like a ribbon. Occasionally one of the larger balls would break loose and roll, and so get the start of its companions; but the general appearance of the moving mass is that of an orderly mob filling a street and hastening, not hurrying, to the same object. The noise they make is peculiar. I often shut my eyes and tried to conceive what I should have guessed it to be had I heard it unexpectedly. It has the "whish," but not the splash, of water from a broken waterpipe, and it rises and falls like the noises of the sea. The best comparison I can make is to the sound of a rapid tide rushing up many channels. Neither in the fearful rattle of the ice cascade, nor in the sound of the slide, could I trace any resemblance to the roar that is always heard at a distance. Precisely as after lightning, where a harsh, rending sound, composed of innumerable electric crepitations, is echoed and reverberated at a distance into prolonged thunder, so do similar sounds made by the ice and acted on by similar influences produce the roar of the avalanche."

Mr. Galton adds:—"I strongly advise tourists to follow my example. They will mostly require a rope to enable their guide to assist them up two short terraces of rather slippery rock, in which a stonemason could scoop a set of steps in half a day. An enterprising Swiss might also avail himself of the natural disposition of the strata, and cut a perfectly secure 'covered way' within five yards of the icefall."

A grand military camp will be established, and a review held, at the end of this month, near Dannekirke, in Schleswig. The King of Denmark will visit the camp.

In Smyrna the Sultan has, at the instance of the Protestant population of the place, changed the market from Sunday, when it was formerly held, to a week-day.

The following description of a "battery" recently launched for the Federal service is given in the *New York Times*:—"The Onondaga is constructed wholly of iron. The hull is 227 ft. 6 in. in length and 48 ft. in width. The frames are of angle iron, 5 in. by 3 in. rivetted to a central plate at the bottom. There is no keel, properly speaking, but a ribbed or arched plating in the place of it, to which all the frames are joined. The lines of the ship are very easy forward and aft, presenting much less resistance than some other ironclads now afloat. There are no projecting armour shelves on the sides, but the vessel is protected from shot by single plates 4½ in. in thickness, bolted directly to the hull. There is no wooden backing of any kind to support this armour, but inboard there is a series of iron knees, or angle pieces, secured to the deck and hull, which strengthen it materially, and enable the weight outboard to be carried without straining the ship or making her liable to leakage. The draught of water will be 10 ft.; the rate of speed is not known yet. There are two propellers or screws, one on each side under the stern, each propeller being driven by two engines. The turrets are the same as those upon all the Monitors—11 in. thick in the walls, 9 ft. high, and 21 ft. in diameter inside. There are two 15-inch guns in each turret. The quarters for the officers generally are aft, although some of them—the engineers, for example—have accommodations forward. A great part of the storeage is also aft, including the magazine and spirit-room. Neither the bow nor stern of the Onondaga overhangs the hull, the stern projecting only enough to cover the screws and protect them from damage by shot. There are thirteen transverse water-tight compartments, and the coal-bunkers surround the boilers in addition to the protection afforded by the iron plating."

A CRUISE IN THE PALESTINE.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE time has now arrived when all who can leave this busy City will do so, and in the minds of most of us the foremost consideration is where their interval of holiday, long or short, as the case may be, shall be spent. There are many who are wearied of highlands and lowlands, who have done France, Belgium, and the German cities over and over again, and are anxiously looking out for new routes, fresh scenes, and more exciting adventures. I think I shall be doing this class of your readers, as well as many others, good service by giving them, through the pages of your Journal, some account of a journey I made last year along the shores of the Mediterranean and up into the Black Sea.

On a certain Monday morning in the beginning of September I found myself at Liverpool, in the offices of Messrs. Burns and M'Ivor, the agents for the British and Foreign Steam-ship Company, where I engaged a passage in the good ship Palestine, Captain Martyn, bound to the Levant and Archipelago. On Tuesday morning at nine o'clock I was on board the Palestine, in the Huskisson Dock. An hour afterwards she swung round the quayhead, the screw was turned on full speed, and the ship was on her voyage to Constantinople. I found the Palestine to be a ship of about 1000 tons burden, brig-rigged, with engines of about 300-horse power, and one of the handsomest and smartest ships I ever saw. She is one of a large fleet which run to all parts of the Mediterranean, carrying passengers at exceedingly low fares, although offering every comfort and convenience that is expected in the largest class of ocean steamers. I feel sure if they were as well known as they deserve to be an immense number of persons would avail themselves of such cheap and simple means to visit the classic shores of Asia Minor, Greece, and Sicily, the glories of ancient Italy, and the mediæval art treasures in those curious and quaint cities of which Genoa and Venice are examples.

I found the same man-of-war smartness and rigid discipline aboard this ship that I had always found in other ships belonging to this company, which is in reality the same as the Royal Atlantic Mail, or Cunard Company as it is often called; and it is to this discipline and good management that the extraordinary immunity from accident which this company enjoy is due; for, although for many years, winter and summer, they have run a line of weekly steamers between Liverpool and the United States, a line to all parts of the Mediterranean, a line to Havre, and another to Glasgow, yet they never lost but one ship, and that many years ago, in the Atlantic Mail line, while during the same time a whole fleet of ships belonging to other companies have been lost, and in many cases all hands with them.

My fellow passengers did not number a dozen, and were all very agreeable people. They consisted of three ladies and two pretty children, two officers returning to duty at Gibraltar (one, a young Lieutenant of Artillery, soon became a special favourite), a Presbyterian clergyman bound to the "rock" for the benefit of his health and the souls of his friends there, and a homesick Maltese youth, in the service of the company, going home for a holiday. We were soon out of the Mersey, had got rid of the pilot, and in the afternoon were abreast of the Skerries. At sunset we saw the peaks of the Welsh mountains, red with its golden rays, and the last of British land. Two days after we were rolling about in "Biscay's troubled waters;" but Sunday found us in a smooth sea off the coast of Portugal, and prayers were read by the captain in a simple and dignified manner, after which the Scotch minister addressed the congregation in a discourse adapted to the place and circumstances. There is always something very impressive about these church services at sea; everybody appears in earnest; all are for the time equal; those in authority forget it for a little while; the rich luxurious passenger ceases to think of himself and his wealth; the common, working hands of the ship, who at other times appear to belong to another race of people, on this occasion take their seats on the rich velvet cushions in the saloon; a thorough equality is acknowledged, for the greatest and meanest man in the ship meet for a common object: all alike share the same dangers, and meet together to thank God that they have thus far passed unharmed through them, and to pray for strength and His help in those they may be called upon hereafter to encounter. It is the invariable custom in all the ships belonging to this company, whether navigating the blue classic seas of Southern Europe or the stormy, ice-hampered and fog-darkened waters of the Northern Atlantic, to have the Church Service performed on Sunday if the weather and the business of the ship permit, the crew, all neatly dressed alike in blue Guernsey frocks, assisting in it. The afternoon of this day was interesting, for we passed within a few feet of Cape St. Vincent, which I have made the subject of an Illustration. Cape St. Vincent is a bold rocky headland, of a deep red colour, with an old monastery and a lighthouse on the top. There is a huge mass of rock detached in front of the headland, which gives the cape a very picturesque appearance; but the great interest of this spot does not lie in the rock, but the circumstance that, on the 14th of February, 1797, Admiral Sir J. Jervis, a few miles to the westward of this point, fell in with the grand fleet of Spain, commanded by Admiral Don Joseph de Cordova in the Santissima Trinidada, of 136 guns, and, after a hard day's fighting, obtained a brilliant victory, capturing four of the enemy's largest ships. But next morning we passed over another battle-ground which, to an Englishman, surpasses in interest that of every other; for not only did the British Navy here gain its most celebrated victory, but here, also, died its greatest naval Captain. Away in the east are the pale blue mountains of Spain, with some yellow plains in front, and, still nearer, a small block of white buildings and a lighthouse; these latter stand on Cape Trafalgar. We were crossing the bay, passing over the precise spot where, little more than half a century since, the great battle was fought. It looked calm and quiet enough as we saw it, not a vessel to be seen except a little black guazda costa chasing a smuggling boat under the land. What a different scene must this bay have presented on Oct. 21, 1805, when sixty line-of-battle ships were pouring their broadsides into each other. Imagine the terrific roar of the artillery, the crashing of falling masts and spars, the shouts of the victorious, and the groans of the vanquished and dying! We think we see the Victory, with the Bucentaure, the Redoubtable, and the four-decked Santissima-Trinidad, all pouring their shot into her; and the good and great Collingwood, the most accomplished seaman of his time, in the Royal Sovereign, the centre of a circle, the San Justo, Indomptable, San Leandro, and the Faugeux surrounding and raking him, while the Santa Anna is cannonading him from alongside. And what a sight as the sun went down that day! all the sea littered over with the wrecks of great ships; some were mere hulls—broken, pierced, and disfigured, without spars, sails, or rigging, and one a blazing ruin; while on a midshipman's pallet, in the dimly-lighted cockpit of one ship, lay the body of the greatest naval hero that ever lived, struck down in the moment of victory. But the Palestine is a quick ship; and, while we are thinking of the great battle, has run close in under the Spanish land. Sura is away on the hilltop, and the Moorish fort and lighthouse of Tarifa close to us. We enter the straits of Gibraltar, and by mid-day cast anchor close in under "the rock," where we were quickly surrounded with shore boats of all kinds. Official boats, which came for certain papers; bum-boats, which came to sell melons, grapes, scrubbing-brushes, pomegranates, cigars, figs, tin mugs, apples, china basins, Dutch cheese, lucifer matches, tobacco, scents, needles and thread, short pipes, capsicums, and many other things required by those who go to sea in ships. A smart gig rowed by half a dozen gallant soldiers came off to fetch our popular Lieutenant of artillery, his comrades seemed as glad to have him back as we were sorry to lose him. Gibraltar is so well known that I need not describe either the rock or its fortifications: but the straits struck me as being different to what I had expected. Looking across from the upper part of the bay, the sea-passage into the Mediterranean is not seen, neither is that into the Atlantic; the mountains and hills of Africa and Europe appear to meet, and the effect is that of a beautiful lake entirely enclosed by highlands. The Spanish mainland is very picturesque, and the steamer stayed long enough to enable those who wished to have made a trip across the bay to Algesiras, or to have galloped over the neutral ground and up to the bull-ring of St. Roco and back.

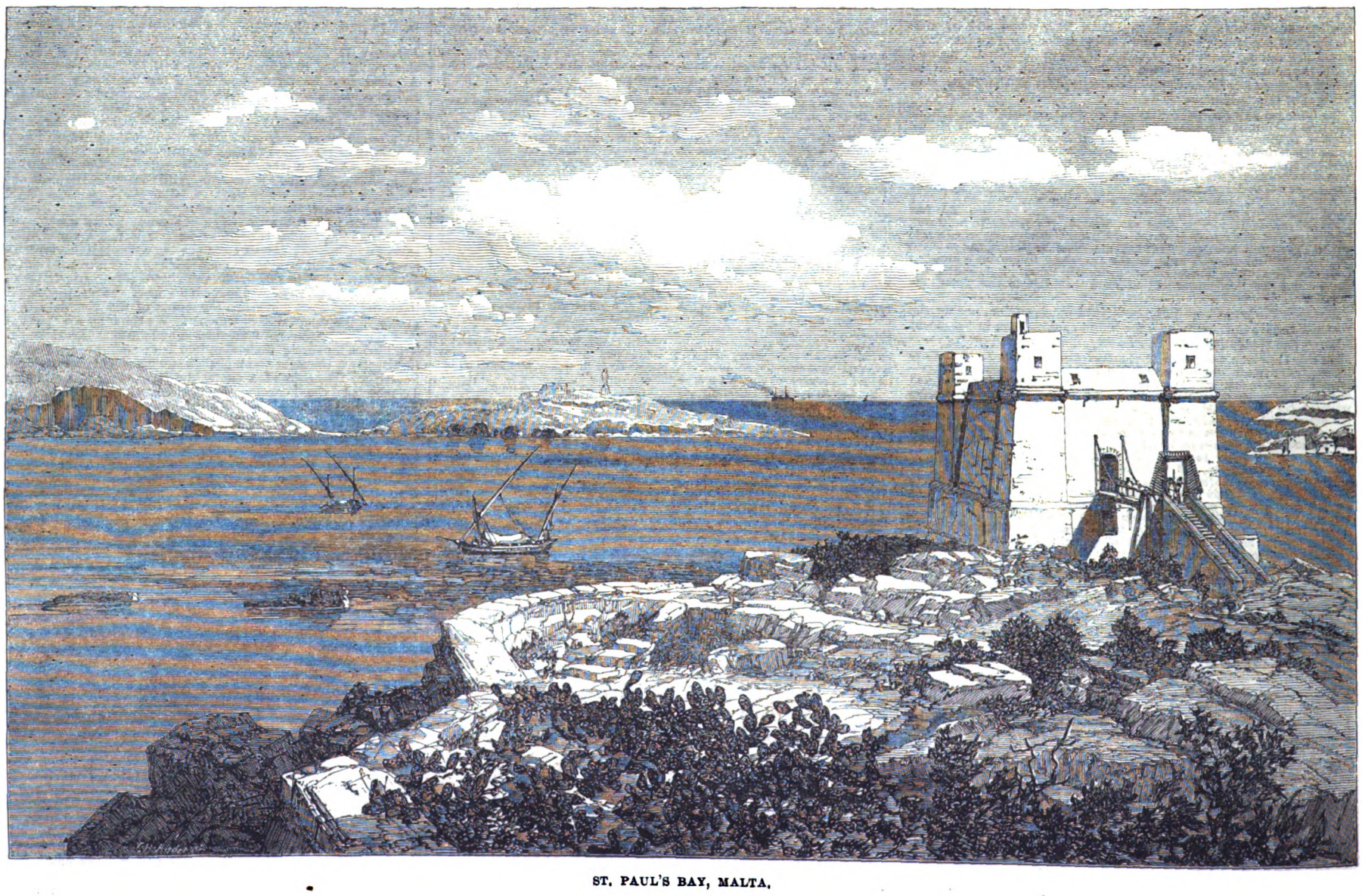
Before dark the Palestine was again under way, and by midnight the bright light on Tarifa Point had disappeared. Next morning the snowy summits of the mountain peaks of the Sierra Nevada were all that could be seen of Europe. The weather was beautiful; the sea

Digitized by Google

CAPE ST. VINCENT.

that wonderful deep blue that can neither be described nor painted. Artists never attempt to paint this effect of colour unless the sea in their pictures be perfectly calm; even Stansfield always paints rough water in the Mediterranean of the same colour as in his subjects taken in the English Channel or on the coast of Holland. About noon we saw a long low bank of land to the southward; this was the coast of Africa. The next day we passed the city of Algiers so close that we could see the people walking in the streets. The effect of the city from the sea is extremely picturesque, the white houses being piled up one above another on the hillsides. A fair breeze springing up, we soon ran by Capes Matefau and Bengut, and, long before midnight had passed, the light on Cape Bujeya. By the next morning the breeze had become a gale, and, being fair, at sunset we passed the islands Galata; the largest is about three miles long, the others are mere rocks of different sizes, all uninhabited. The effect was beautiful. The rocks red with the slanting rays of the setting sun, and relieved with deep purple shadows; the heavy rolling sea, of the deepest blue; the white broken water rushing up over our foredeck; an acre of white canvas overhead, and the smooth, black, shining hull of the ship below, made up an effect of light, shade, and colour that will cause me to remember for a long time how the sun went down that night off the rocks of Galata. Early next day we were off the island of Goza, often called Calypso's Island; it is without any port, being surrounded by bold precipitous cliffs. It contains five or six villages, and there is a castle in the centre of the island. Corn and cotton are grown upon it, and the grapes are abundant and good; the pasturage is fine, and cattle are raised in considerable quantities for the use of the inhabitants of the island of Malta. In the evening we made the lights of St. Elmo, and by ten o'clock were safely moored in the harbour of Valetta.

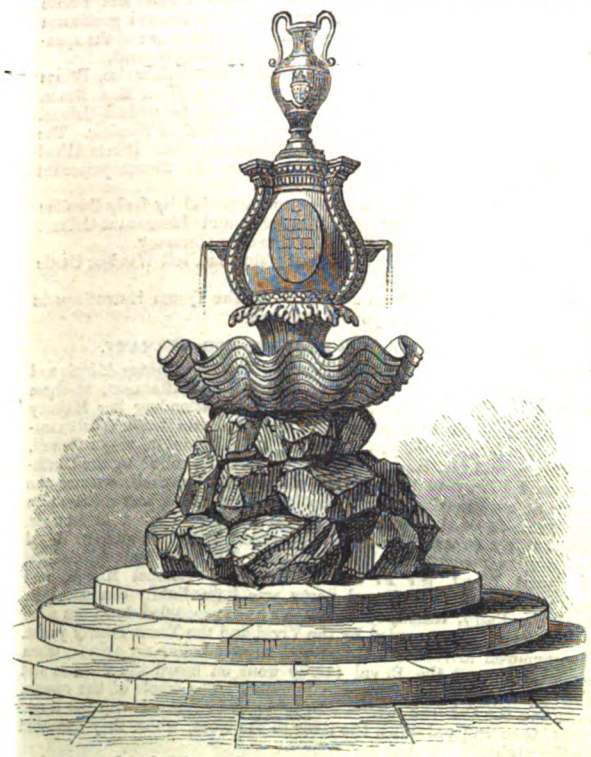
Malta has certainly not been done full justice to by those who have described it. Byron for some cause disliked it and gave it an ill name. Those who have followed seem to think they are bound to do the same. I think it one of the prettiest places in the Mediterranean. It is true that it is naturally but a bare rock; but then it is not dull, cold, and grey, as bare rocks usually are, but is a bright, light cream colour; and as it is generally seen in bold relief before a pure, deep blue sky, and as all its capes, headlands, and shores rise out of an equally clear blue sea, the effect is invariably fine. In the neighbourhood of Valetta there are several deep indentations on the land which form the different



ST. PAUL'S BAY, MALTA.

Digitized by Google

harbours. The promontories between these bays are generally high, rocky eminences, surmounted with very picturesque castles, light-houses, and watch-towers. Upon one of those which lies between the Quarantine and great (or merchant) harbour, having the Castle of St. Elmo on its northern extremity, is built the principal portion of the city. The architecture of Valetta is not merely picturesque, but is in many places very rich and fine. The streets are exceedingly narrow, and so steep that many of them are cut into stairs. They are Moorish in character, nearly all the houses having projecting balconies, supported on corbels generally richly carved. The principal public buildings were formerly the auberges of the Knights of Malta: the Governor's palace was formerly the residence of the grand master. The Church of St. John is, externally, a rather plain building, but the interior is one mass of painting, gilding, and sculptured decoration. The effect is gorgeous, yet not painfully so, as some of



DRINKING-FOUNTAIN IN BRYANSTON-SQUARE IN MEMORY OF W. P. BYRNE, ESQ.

the churches in Italy are. Time has toned the colour and taken the glitter from the gilding, and a remarkably fine effect is the result. The costume of the lower orders of Malta is picturesque, that of the fishermen and boatmen especially so. The dress of the women is ugly; they have invariably a kind of black hood hooped over the head, which does not look well from any point of view.

There are several towns and villages in the island. The principal is Citta Vecchia, which has some fine buildings in it. The most remarkable peculiarity of Maltese architecture is the redundancy of sculptured ornament. This is generally well designed and sharply executed. The peculiar purity and softness of the stone renders it specially adapted to the purpose, and stone carvers abound, carving all kinds of vases, figures, bas relievos, &c., at extraordinary low prices.

Malta has a peculiarly Eastern character, for palms, orange-trees, prickly pears, aloes, and cotton plantations are constantly to be met with. There are many points of interest in the island; but, in my opinion, by far the most interesting is St. Paul's Bay, situated on the north shore of the island, about nine miles from Valetta. The bay is somewhat semicircular in form, and almost entirely shut in by the island of Salmona, which nearly joins the long peninsula of the same name. It was upon the bar which connects this peninsula with the island that St. Paul's ship is supposed to have struck, for he describes the locality minutely. Upon the island of Salmona is a solitary building which contains a chapel, and near to it a colossal statue of St. Paul has been recently erected. Many attempts have been made to prove that St. Paul suffered shipwreck in a totally different locality. I read St. Paul's account of the wreck on the spot, and found it fit the place exactly; but the course he took after leaving Melita shows clearly that it must have been this island, and no other. He says:—"After three months we departed in a ship for Alexandria which had wintered in the island, whose sign was the Castor and Pollux, and, landing at Syracuse, we tarried there three days, and from thence we fetched a compass and came to Rhegium; and after one day the south wind blew and we came next day to Puteoli, where we found brethren, and were desired to tarry with them seven days, and so we went to Rome." Now that is precisely the course any person would be carried by the ordinary steamers running between Malta and Central Italy—that is, from Malta to Syracuse, from Syracuse to Messina (which is exactly opposite the Rhegium of St. Paul), from Messina to Naples, which is close to Pozzuoli, and thence to Rome by land, as St. Paul did, or to Civita Vecchia by sea. St. Paul describes waiting at Rhegium for the south wind; that was positively necessary to enable the ship to go through the Faro of Messina and avoid those terrors to ancient navigators the whirlpool of Charybdis and the rocks of Scylla. The Illustration of St. Paul's Bay is from a sketch I made from a point at the back of the bay near the castle. The island shown as shutting in the bay is Salmona, upon which St. Paul was shipwrecked. The building upon it stands upon the spot where the fire was made, and where St. Paul threw the viper from his hand.

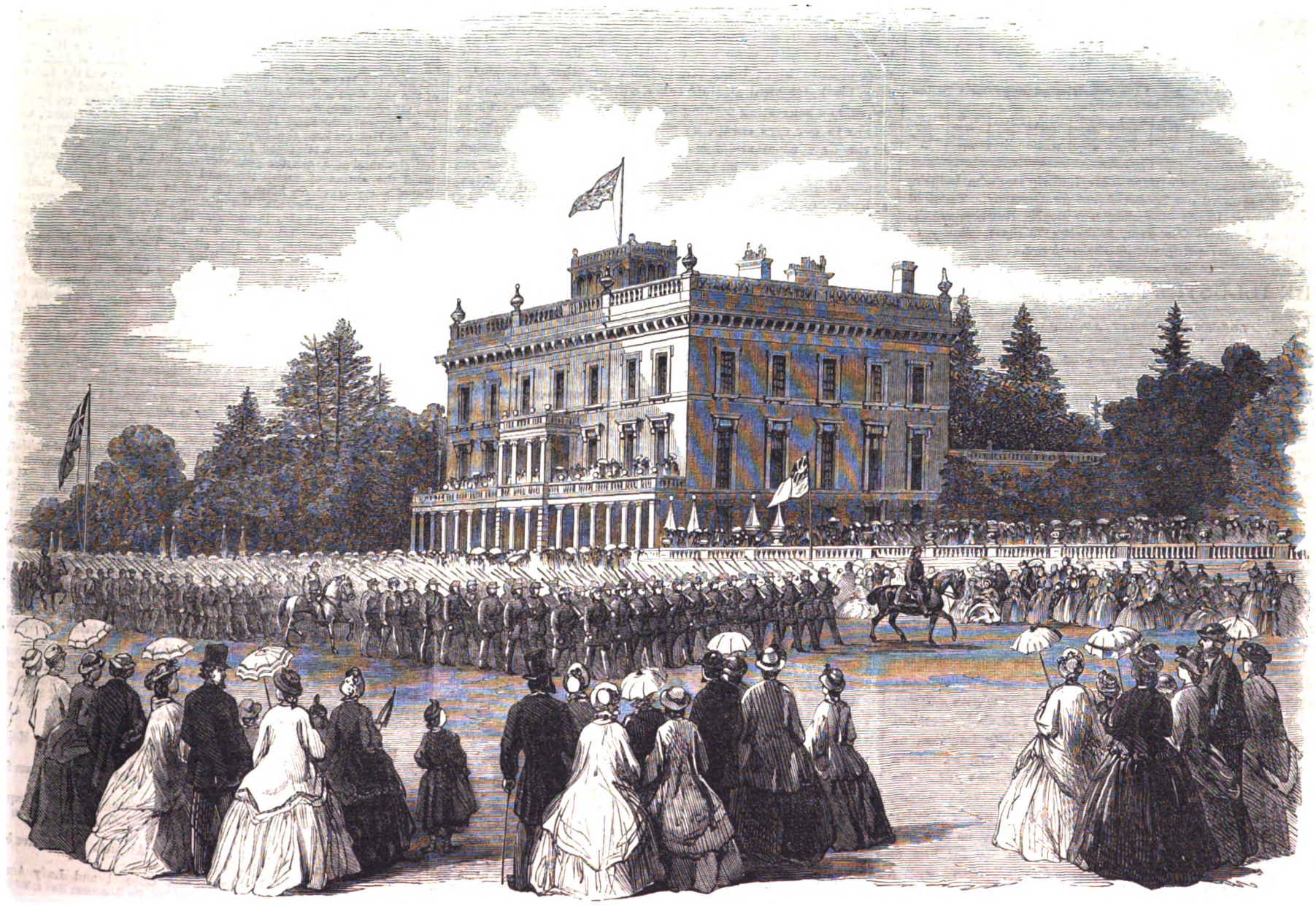
THE CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN-ON-THE-HILL, SCARBOROUGH

DRINKING-FOUNTAIN IN BRYANSTON-SQUARE.

A MEMORIAL fund having been raised by the friends of the late Mr. William Pitt Byrne, a marble drinking-fountain has been erected to his memory at the south end of Bryanston-square, being the best site in the neighbourhood of his town residence. Mr. Byrne was for some years editor of the *Morning Post*. His literary abilities were considerable, and he wrote with force, elegance, and ease.

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN-ON-THE-HILL, SCARBOROUGH.

THIS beautiful church was consecrated on the 11th ult. by the Archbishop of York. It is built on a site given by the South Cliff Company, and was erected mainly through the liberality of Miss Mary Craven, whose donations to the church, amounting to several thousand pounds, were made by her in memory of her father, the late Martin Craven, Esq., of Hull. It is from the designs of Mr. George Bodley, architect, of Upper Harley-street, and consists of nave and aisles, and chancel and its aisles. The nave is 94 ft. by 25 ft. 6 in., the aisles being of the same length as the nave and 15 ft. wide. The chancel is 30 ft. long. The entire external length is 136 ft., the breadth 64 ft., and the height to the nave ridge is about 60 ft. The tower stands at the north-west corner, over the north aisle, and is 20 ft. square and 100 ft. high. It is finished by a gabled roof. The church is built of Whitby stone. It is lighted by a clerestory of two-light windows; by three-light windows, one in each bay of the nave; and by four rose windows in the chancel, besides the east and west windows. The architectural style is that of the earliest part of the fourteenth century. The chief features of the interior are the piers and arches, of massive character and wide span, thus opening out the aisles well. The effect of the interior is much improved by the stained glass with which some of the windows are filled. These are—the east window, two of the west windows, the east window of the north aisle, and two at the side of the same aisle. The general scheme for the subjects of the glass is as follows:—The two west windows have figures of Adam and Eve, commencing the series. The north aisle windows have figures of the Old Testament worthies. One is a memorial window to the Prince Consort, with figures of the three good Kings, Hezekiah, David, and Josiah. This is the gift of Miss M. Craven. The other is a memorial window to the late Major Monins, given by his widow, having St. Michael



VOLUNTEER FÊTE AT HENHAM HALL, SUFFOLK, THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF STRADBROKE. – SEE PAGE 167.

Digitized by Google

in the centre and the warriors Joshua and Gideon in each side light. The subject of the east window of this aisle is St. John the Baptist Preaching: it is a memorial to the late Joseph Hesp, Esq., of Scarborough, inserted by his widow. The east window, which is of three lights, contains the subjects illustrating the Parable of the Heir. In the centre light is the Crucifixion—"At last He sent His Son." The south aisle windows, as they can be placed from time to time, will contain figures of Christian saints, beginning with the Evangelists, Apostles, &c.; and it is proposed to fill the great rose window at the west end with the subject of the Last Judgment, and in the clerestory it is designed to have figures of angels. The glass is from Morris and Co., of Red Lion-square. The font is placed in the extreme west end: it is a large square basin of Purbeck marble, on an alabaster base, and is very handsome and effective. It was the gift of Mrs. Etty. The pulpit stands on an alabaster base. It is of oak, painted decoratively, and is a beautiful work of art. The east end has an arcade, over an alabaster wall lining. The seats throughout the nave and aisles, as well as the seats and desks in the chancel, are of oak. There is but little in the display of enriched ornamentation throughout, and the effect has been produced rather by proportion and the use of genuine material than by elaborate detailed ornament. The communion plate was supplied by Mr. Vassalli, of Scarborough, from the designs of Mr. Bodley, and is the gift of John Woodall, Esq. The organ stands in the south chancel aisle. It is an instrument built a few years ago, but has been rebuilt and greatly enlarged and improved by Willis, of London. The principal contractors for the building were Mr. Kirby, of Scarborough, for the woodwork, and Mr. Peacock, also of that place, for the stonework. The whole has been ably carried out. All the seats in this church, except the north chancel aisle, are free. There is at present a debt of about £400, for which the Rev. R. H. Parr, the Incumbent, is responsible.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 22.

SUNDAY, Aug. 16.—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Spurs, or Guinegate: the English defeat the French, who use their spurs more than their swords, 1513. The Order of the Jesuits founded by Loyola, 1534.

MONDAY, 17.—Battle of Verneuil: the French and Scots defeated by the English with great slaughter, 1424. Admiral Elphinstone captured the Dutch fleet and troops in Saldanha Bay, 1796.

TUESDAY, 18.—The Scotch rebel Lords, Kilmarnock and Balmerino, beheaded, 1746. Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, born, 1830. The liberty of the Austrian Church compromised by a Concordat with Rome, 1855.

WEDNESDAY, 19.—Benbow's last victory, at Carthagena, 1702. Earl Russell born, 1792.

THURSDAY, 20.—St. Bernard of Claivaux. Day assigned for the defeat of the Persian fleet by the Greeks at Salamis, 480 B.C. Pneumatic dispatch experiments at Battersea, 1861.

FRIDAY, 21.—Wellington's victory over the French under Junot at Vimiera, 1808.

SATURDAY, 22.—Battle of the Standard: the Scots defeated by the English at Northallerton, 1138. King Richard III. defeated and slain at Bosworth-field, 1485. Venice retaken by the Austrians, 1849. Moon's first quarter, 6h. 20m. a.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 22.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 8	3 22	3 38	3 53	4 9	4 23	4 41	4 56	5 14	5 33	5 51	6 12	6 34	6 59

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 24 feet.

DAY.		DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER Minimum Read at 10 A.M.	Maximum Read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	RAIN in 24 hours, Read at 10 A.M.
		Inches	°	°		0-10		°		Miles.	Inches
August	5	29·965	62·1	49·9	·66	9	55·6	71·4	W.	173	·157
	6	29·917	61·4	52·0	·78	10	57·9	68·9	W. SW.	410	·137
	7	30·047	68·6	61·6	·80	9	61·1	75·7	. W. SW.	342	·013
	8	30·079	68·2	61·2	·79	7	62·4	76·1	WSW.	331	·000
	9	..	..	..	..	..	57·4	80·9	..	201	·000
	10	29·068	67·8	57·5	·71	7	59·7	77·9	NW. WSW.	239	·000
	11	29·993	64·5	49·5	·60	6	57·9	74·4	W.	232	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in Inches) corrected	29·863	29·913	30·021	30·112	..	30·000	29·999
Temperature of Air	60·2°	62·7°	68·1°	72·0°	..	67·4°	64·9°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	57·1°	60·0°	64·7°	66·6°	..	61·9°	58·1°
Direction of Wind	W.	SW.	SW.	WSW.	..	NW.	W.

TO CONTINENTAL SUBSCRIBERS.—Mr. Ludwig Denicke, Leipsic, has been appointed our Special Agent for Germany. Terms of Subscription at Leipsic—including four Double Numbers and the Christmas Number—One Year, 8 Thalers 20 Sgr.; Half-year, 4 Thalers 10 Sgr.; per Quarter, 2 Thalers 5 Sgr.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1863.

"THE railway people" have been gradually accumulating an enormous quantity of ill-feeling against them; and, strong as they are (though they are not so strong as they vaunt themselves to be, even in Parliament), they will do well to consider the wisdom of allowing themselves to be regarded as the natural enemies of the human race. For when mankind arrives at the conviction that it has a foe, from that time, no matter how potent may be the antagonist, his doom is sealed. It may take a long time to bring it about, but it comes, and mankind is avenged. "The railway people" are proud and strong; they have cloven through the nobleman's park, the temple of science, the poor man's home. They have driven away all other conveyance than their own, and we are in their hands. They make us pay for services before they are performed, often for services never performed at all, and almost always for services not performed according to contract. They make us prisoners and lock us up, and if we resist the smallest of their orders we are dragged from our moving cell, our money is forfeited, and we are cast into the world adrift, with a threat that we shall be prosecuted. If we lose one of their wretched little pawnbroker's-duplicate-looking cards they imprison us until we find it or pay over again. They throw us into a locomotive dungeon and deny us the means of even appealing to their mercy if our carriage is in flames, or a maniac is committing vivisection upon us, or another of their strings of dungeons is rushing upon us for our immolation. They resist compensation to us for loss of time or loss of limb, and on system fight all round with a costly army of lawyers; and if we obtain anything from an accident assurance company, "the railway people" make that a plea for cutting down what the law would give us. They talk in the loftiest style of statesmen about the public benefit, and wrangle in the lowest style of retail tradesmen when a fourpenny piece is to be gained. "The railway people," in fact, are spoken of much in the way that the Irish peasant speaks of "the little people," as malevolent folks possessed of inhuman power. But at present we are under their command, and must submit. Still, the Poles have rebelled against tyranny, as have the Confederates, and the Greeks, and the Neapolitans, and the turn of the English may come. The Railway King is discrowned; but there is an oligarchy which reigns, and whose reign may not be permanent.

At this very moment the "railway people" are being exhibited in three lights, not one of them favourable. We will take them in the order of anti-climax, for the sake of getting rid as early as possible of the most disagreeable consideration. We have just had the verdict of a jury on a fearful accident attended with loss of life, and that verdict, which is couched in the severest language, condemns one of the great companies and directly charges it with the disaster. We make no doubt that another jury will have to give weight to the verdict; hard words do not hurt, but heavy damages do. But, in the next place, we find another great company suddenly throwing London into confusion. The new underground line had been at once accepted by the public, and thousands had learned to use it; a network of arrangements for connecting it with various points had been constructed, and the railway was working well. According to the statement made at the last meeting, the great company that was working the line with the small one discovered that the line was not making the large profits that were expected, and therefore took advantage of the fact that the contract was not "signed," though it had been acted upon, to repudiate the connection and withdraw its carriages. On Tuesday the line was a scene of confusion, the public were refused conveyance, an accident happened, and one of the greatest conveniences of the day was practically withdrawn. Now we say, deliberately, that this conduct ought to be made the subject of either prosecution or legislation. "The railway people" have been allowed to rout up a large district, to pull down houses, to inconvenience the whole central metropolis for years, on the understanding that we were ultimately to gain something. Caprice, or greed, or wrangle—we neither know nor care which it is—throws the line out of work, and the public is told that it has no redress. Why, we can send a cabman to gaol for refusing to carry the fare he has undertaken to convey. Why not the chairman and directors of a company? Let us have equal laws for all our coachmen, whether they drive hansoms or locomotives. Here is, certainly, one law for the rich and another for the poor. By-the-way, if season tickets are issued for the underground line, there is clearly a case for damages for non-conveyance, and if a lawyer is now to be found in London he had better look after a job.

But sentimental grievances touch people much more than real injustice. We can fight our oppressors, but what can we do to those who only insult us? London is to be disfigured by a series of the most hideous and abominable tanks that can be devised. St. Paul's is to be excluded from view from the west, but the tank is to be ornamented, and there is to be a walk over it, and somehow, in a surly way, we seem to have agreed that it is no use complaining. But there are far more hideous things being put together in other directions—long, black, frightful, straight tubes, cutting the picturesque to pieces, and suggesting nothing but barbarous economy. These insults to our eyes enrage us more than substantial injuries. At the time when architects are trying to improve London, when one of them is resolute for the adornment of the banks of the Thames, and another has just thrown across it a bridge so beautiful that it is worthy to be named with that of Waterloo, the river is be spanned by the ugliest and most prosaic masses of iron that ever were knocked together. These are "the railway people's" devices. We are killed, and imprisoned, and cheated; but we bear all that patiently. We *do* get into a rage when all our sense of the graceful and picturesque is shocked. And, as it is in the French law-books that a husband and wife, who had quarrelled for seventeen years, at last flew to the tribunals because Monsieur would wear a red wig, so it may turn out that the British public, which has borne every kind of ill-treatment from "the railway people," may be driven into rebellion (and this means Parliamentary action) by the wanton way in which they are disfiguring the metropolis.

The Emperor of Russia has concluded his visit to Finland. He arrived at Tsarskoe-Zelo during the night of Sunday week.

The Court and Government of Spain have resolved to bestow some relief on the sufferers from the earthquake at Manilla.

A stone, says the *Peterhead Sentinel*, has been successfully cut from the Cairngall Granite Quarry at Peterhead, which is to form a tomb for Prince Albert—on a smaller scale, but on the same principle as the tomb of Napoleon at Paris, being placed on the floor of the vault, and not underground. The stone is ten feet long, by about seven broad, and three and a half deep; and is to be cut into a sort of sarcophagus, to rest on a pedestal. Two cysts are to be cut in the stone for the insertion of coffins, and lids left to be cemented down. The body of the late Prince is to occupy the one cyst; and, we believe, it is the express wish of her Majesty that her own remains shall be deposited in the other. The obtaining of this stone has been a work of extreme difficulty—one or two blocks having been already rejected for flaws. The stone weighs above eighteen tons.

General Bazaine, who succeeds General Forey as Commander of the corps-d'armée of 15,000 men which is to remain for the present in Mexico, is one of those successful soldiers of fortune not unfrequently met with in the French service. In 1831, at the age of twenty, he enlisted as a volunteer, and obtained his first commission two years later in that Foreign Legion, composed of men of all countries, in the ranks of which many distinguished French officers have won their epaulets. Until 1835 he served in Africa, and then proceeded to Spain on the Staff of the Legion which the Government of Louis Philippe had lent to that of Queen Christina for service against the Carlists. Captain in 1839, he again landed in Africa in 1840, and there for thirteen years his name was frequently to be found honourably mentioned in the despatches reciting the many combats between French and Arabs. Combining the most daring courage with natural military talent, he was looked upon as an officer who was sure to rise high in his profession. In 1854 he was transferred to the Crimea, and in two years' service there he won the rank of Brigadier-General, and then of General of Division. His name was cited among those who rendered the best services in the Kimburn expedition. In Italy, at the head of a division of the 1st Corps, he maintained his reputation, distinguishing himself at Melegnano and Solferino. He took a prominent part in the Mexican expedition, was favourably reported of by Forey, and received the cross of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour by the same despatch which conveyed to his chief the bâton of a Marshal.—*The Times Paris Correspondent.*

THE COURT.

On Sunday morning the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Osborne. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated. The christening of the infant Princess, daughter of the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, took place at Osborne in the afternoon; the ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. L. Onslow, chaplain of her Majesty's ship Racoon. The sponsors were the Queen; Princess William of Baden, representing the Grand Duchess of Baden; Princess Helena, representing the Crown Princess of Prussia; and Prince William of Baden, representing the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. Her Majesty named the child Alberta Victoria Sophie Marie Ernestina. There were also present at the ceremony the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, Count and Countess Gleichen, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting. The Dowager Princess of Leiningen was one of the sponsors to the infant Princess, but was prevented being present.

On Monday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, and Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat, left Osborne at ten o'clock and proceeded to Windsor. The Royal party arrived at the castle at half-past one p.m. Prince Alfred travelled with her Majesty to Basingstoke, and thence proceeded to London, attended by Major Cowell.

Princess Louisa will remain at Osborne, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Horatio Stopford, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cavendish, during the absence of the Queen in Germany.

Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, left Windsor Castle for Bagshot Park on Tuesday.

Mrs. Thornycroft has been appointed by the Queen instructress in the art of sculpture to the young Princesses.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY FOR GERMANY.

The Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Beatrice, Prince Alfred, and Prince Leopold left Windsor Castle on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, en route for Germany. The suite attending her Majesty consisted of the Marchioness of Ely, Lady Augusta Bruce, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Colonel Sir T. M. Biddulph, Major Cowell, Dr. Jenner, and Mr. Buff. The Royal party travelled by the South-Western Railway to the private station at Vauxhall, whence the route was continued through Deptford, Greenwich, and Charlton, to Woolwich Arsenal, where the Royal carriages, seven in number, arrived at five o'clock. At the landing-place, the Queen and the Royal family were received by Earl Granville, Viscount Sydney, General Sir David Wood, Sir F. W. E. Nicholson, Colonel Maude, and Captain Gordon. The Royal party was immediately conducted on board the Fairy, which, in a few minutes, proceeded down the river to Gravesend, accompanied by the Vivid and the Trent Trinity yacht. The squadron arrived off Gravesend shortly before six o'clock, when her Majesty and the Royal family went on board the Victoria and Albert yacht, Captain Prince Leiningen. The whole of the vessels, including the Osborne, which was lying at Gravesend with the Royal yacht, then dropped down the river to the Nore, where they anchored for the night.

The squadron sailed for Antwerp early on Wednesday morning. Her Majesty and the Royal children arrived in the evening at the Palace of Lacken. The King of the Belgians and the Duke and Duchess of Brabant received the Royal party at the private railway station. The Queen's suite were conducted to the Palace at Brussels. A grand dinner was given at Lacken in honour of her Majesty.

Earl Granville is the Secretary of State in attendance on her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess reached Aboyne (the termination of their railway journey) at a quarter past three o'clock, p.m., on Saturday last. Their Royal Highnesses were much gratified at the enthusiastic reception which greeted them at every point of their journey from Studley Royal. While the guests of Earl and Countess De Grey at this place, the Mayor and Corporation of Ripon presented an address to their Royal Highnesses, and the Princess graciously accepted a bouquet from the Mayoress. The Princess accompanied Countess De Grey on a visit to the ruins of Fountain Abbey, and passed some time in tracing out the design of the old monastic edifice. Their Royal Highnesses, on leaving Studley Royal, proceeded by the North-Eastern Railway en route for Edinburgh. The Royal train was met at Darlington by the Mayor and Corporation, with the borough members. The Mayor presented an address and the volunteers saluted the Prince and Princess. At Newcastle the Mayor handed in another address; the Mayoress offered some flowers, and Lord Ravensworth a basket of fruit. At Berwick the Mayor received their Royal Highnesses, and the battery of the port fired a Royal salute. The Royal party reached Edinburgh at half-past seven o'clock on Thursday. The train was met by the Lord Provost; the 92nd Highlanders formed a guard of honour, and the 3rd Hussars kept the route to the Douglass Hotel, where their Royal Highnesses remained for the night. The Prince and Princess left the hotel at a quarter past eleven o'clock on Friday morning, amid the cheers of many thousand persons, for Holyrood. The Royal party spent an hour and a half in the old palace, visiting Queen Mary's apartments, the picture-gallery, &c. The grounds of the abbey were also inspected. Her Royal Highness expressed her delight with all that was shown her, and especially admired the situation of the city. Their Royal Highnesses were afterwards driven round "the Queen's drive," from which they viewed Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Craig, the ruins of St. Anthony's Chapel and Nichol Mushat's Cairn. Thence they proceeded to the castle, and inspected Queen Margaret's Chapel, the regalia, the armoury, &c. Their Royal Highnesses then returned to their hotel, whence, after partaking of luncheon, they took their departure northwards, leaving Edinburgh at half-past three o'clock and arriving at Perth at half-past five. The Earl of Dunmore and the Sheriff and Corporation received the Prince and Princess at the railway station, and accompanied their Royal Highnesses to the British Hotel, where they passed the night. The 74th Highlanders formed a guard of honour. In the evening the Prince drove out to the palace at Scone, to pay a visit to Lord Stormont. On Saturday morning their Royal Highnesses left Perth en route for the Highlands.

The Princess has presented Mrs. Crossley, the Mayoress of Halifax, with a gold bracelet, in the centre of which is a star of diamonds on a blue enamelled surface. Her Royal Highness presents it "as a slight souvenir of the Prince of Wales's very agreeable visit to Halifax."

The Mayor of Halifax has received a letter from Lieutenant-General Knollys, by command of the Prince, expressive of his high satisfaction at the great attention paid by the Mayor and Mayoress to his comfort while their guest at Manor Heath. The letter states that the Prince will long remember with feelings of gratification his visit to Halifax, and the opportunity it afforded him of inspecting some of the manufacturing establishments.

Mr. Marshall Wood, the sculptor, has received a commission from Mr. John Crossley to execute two busts of the Prince and Princess, in marble, to commemorate the Royal visit to Halitax.

The wedding gift from the ladies of Edinburgh to the Princess, will, it is stated, be presented to her Royal Highness on her return from the north. The gems and pebbles of Scotland will all be represented in the casket, which will probably be one of the most elegant and costly that has yet been manufactured.

His Royal Highness the Comte de Flandre, attended by Major Burnell, has left the Clarendon Hotel for Abergeldie, N.B.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have left Trentham for Dunrobin Castle, Sutherlandshire.

The Duke of Devonshire, Lady Louisa Cavendish, the Marquis of Hartington, and Lord Frederick Cavendish left Holkar Hall on Tuesday for Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire.

The Duke of Cleveland and Lady Augusta Paulet have left St. James's-square for Raby Castle, Durham.

The Duchess of Montrose and Colonel and Lady Agnes Murray left Belgrave-square on Saturday last for Buchanan House, Stirlingshire.

The Duchess of Inverness is passing the season at the Castle Hotel, Richmond.

Digitized by Google

Marquis and Marchioness Townshend and Lady Audrey Townshend have left town for the Isle of Wight.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bath have left town for their seat, Longleat, Wilts.

The Marchioness of Ely arrived at her residence at Prince's-gate, on Saturday last, from Ireland.

The Marchioness of Lothian and Lady Alice Kerr left town a few days since on a tour in Germany.

The Marquis of Abercorn has left Beaudesert for his seat, Baron's Court, Tyrone. Viscount Hamilton has arrived at Beaudesert.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury and Lady Victoria Ashley left Dover on Tuesday, en route to Germany.

The Earl and Countess of Westmoreland left Tilney-street on Tuesday for their seat, Apthorpe House, Northamptonshire.

The Earl and Countess of Hopetoun have left town for his Lordship's shooting-quarters in Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury have left Stratford-place for their seat, Heron Court, Hants.

The Earl and Countess of Chesterfield have left town for their seat, Bretby Hall, Derbyshire.

The Countess Dowager of Mount-Edgcumbe has left town for Mount-Edgcumbe, Devonshire.

The Earl and Countess of Cork have left their residence in Grafton-street on a tour on the Continent.

The Earl of Dalkeith has left town for the Continent.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left Cambridge House on Wednesday, for Walmer Castle, for a few weeks.

Viscount Jocelyn and the Hon. Misses Jocelyn left town a few days since for St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale left Tatton Park on Tuesday for his Lordship's shooting-quarters in Scotland.

Lord and Lady Rokeby and the Hon. Miss Montagu have left Portman-square for Paris, on a visit to Earl and Countess Cowley.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Sir Charles Young with Miss Toulmaine took place on Tuesday——The marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel George Grant Gordon, eldest son of the late Lord Francis Gordon, with Miss Constance A. Lennox Peel, only daughter of Mr. Lawrence and the late Lady Jane Peel, was solemnised on Saturday last at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge.——The marriage of Mr. Magnell Ingram with Miss Wood, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, M.P., and Lady Mary Wood, took place on Tuesday at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge.——The marriage of Mr. Des Voeux with Lady Alice Grey Egerton took place on Thursday.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishop of Oxford, acting upon medical advice, has gone for a few weeks to Switzerland.

A mural monument, by the sculptor Theed, to the memory of the late Dr. Williams, has just been placed in Winchester Cathedral.

Lindsell church, Essex, a very ancient edifice, has undergone a complete renovation, and has been re-opened for Divine service.

The 140th "meeting of the three choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester," which commences on the 8th proximo, promises to be one of the most successful ever held.

On Thursday week the handsome church which has just been erected at Moreton, in the parish of Bidston, Cheshire, by the princely liberality of Mr. William Inman, was consecrated by the Bishop of Chester.

A memorial window has been placed in the south transept of Peterborough Cathedral in memory of the late Rev. P. Edmunds, Rector of Mablethorpe and Theddlethorpe.

The foundation-stone of the new parish church of St. Colmanell's, Aboghill, was laid on the 4th inst. by Mrs. O'Neile, wife of the Rev. William O'Neile, of Shane's Castle.

A lectern, designed by Mr. Scott, architect, has been presented to Boston Church by a parishioner, Mrs. Conington, in memory of her husband, the late Rev. Richard Conington.

Dr. John Struthers, F.R.C.S, Lecturer on Anatomy at Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh, has been appointed Professor of Anatomy in Aberdeen University, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Lizars.

The children of the schools in connection with St. Philip's Church, Bethnal-green, made their annual excursion on Thursday week. They spent the day in Petersham Park. Tea was provided for the children and dinner for the teachers.

The parish church of Barnstaple is about to be restored by Mr. Scott, architect. The building, which was originally erected in the twelfth or thirteenth century, has been terribly mutilated, the arcades having been taken down about forty years since, and Corinthian columns substituted.

A letter has been received from the Rev. H. Rowley, of the Central African Mission, from Tette, of the same date as the last news from the Shiré. Mr. Rowley had succeeded in purchasing a number of sheep and goats, and was about to return with them to the mission station at Chibisas.

Dr. Goulburn preached at St. Paul's on Sunday, and the following will preach on the successive Sunday mornings of this month:—Aug. 16, the Rev. C. Mackenzie, Rector of St. Benet's, Gracechurch-street; 23, the Rev. C. B. Dalton, Incumbent of Highgate; 30, the Rev. W. C. F. Webber, Incumbent of St. Botolph, Aldersgate.

On Wednesday the Bishop of Chester consecrated the church which has recently been erected at Cheadle Hulme, and which has been called All Saints. The site of the new edifice is about two and a half miles from the parish church at Cheadle, and within ten minutes' walk of the railway station.

A full choral wedding took place on Wednesday in Westminster Abbey, the contracting parties being Mr. Wilson Patten, son of Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P. for North Lancashire, and Miss Thynne, the daughter of the Rev. Lord John Thynne, the Sub-Dean of Westminster. There was a large congregation, and nearly all the Abbey staff officiated.

Last Saturday the Ellesmere memorial organ was presented to the young Earl of Ellesmere at the domestic chapel of his Lordship's family at Ellenbrook. The late Earl of Ellesmere commenced the restoration of the chapel, and the organ has been subscribed for by the clergy and congregation of the church, in remembrance of his Lordship.

The Rev. W. Williams has been presented with a handsome mediæval inkstand, by the Sunday class, on his leaving the curacy of Perryside; also an elegant casket, containing upwards of sixty guineas, by the congregation of St. Thomas's, where he had been Curate for four years. The Rev. C. Burd, M.A., has received a handsome clock, &c. from the parishioners of Lapworth, Warwickshire, on his resigning the curacy.

The Bishop of London and Mrs. Tait gave a garden fête at Fulham Palace on Thursday week in honour of the Archimandrite Nilos. It was attended by over 300 of the nobility and gentry. At five o'clock the Bishop received the New Zealand chiefs now in this country, and before they passed on to the gardens a very short and impressive service was held in the private chapel by his Lordship for them.

The parish church of Longbredy, Dorset, was reopened on Thursday week, having undergone considerable restorations under Mr. Hicks, architect. In carrying out the good work the Rev. Prebendary Foot, Rector, has been most liberally supported. The Prince of Wales, who owns about one third of the parish, gave £100, and the late Duke of Bedford, £100, which was augmented by the present Duke to £500, so as to restore what were regarded as his own transepts; Mr. R. Williams, of Bridehead, the patron of the living, £200; and Mr. G. W. Digby-Wingfield, who for a short time held some property in the parish, £100. The Bishop was the first subscriber, giving the altar; and the Rector gave £100.

The Lord Chancellor's Church Patronage Act, for the augmentation of certain benefices, the right of presentation to which is vested in the Lord Chancellor, has been issued. By this measure his Lordship is empowered to sell the advowsons of no less than 329 livings, enumerated in one of the schedules. The Act states that the Lord Chancellor for the time being is entitled to nominate and present clerks to benefices, or to dispose of them in such a manner that the purchase money may be applied to increasing the incomes of poor benefices remaining in gift. The principle upon which the sales are to be effected is very simple. Any individual or corporation may make an offer, which the Lord Chancellor may accept or reject; nor is he bound to give the highest bidder the preference. The purchase money is to be paid into the Bank of England and applied by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners under the direction of the Lord Chancellor; and no living disposed of under the Act is to be again sold within a period of five years. Finally, his Lordship may obtain valuation returns from the Incumbents of the livings with a view to ascertaining the precise value of the benefice; and he is empowered to make such rules as he may consider necessary to carry out the objects of the Act, which rules are to be laid before Parliament. The Act is to take effect on the 1st of November next.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rural Deaneries:* The Rev. T. E. Abraham, Rector of Risby, Suffolk, to Thedwastre; Rev. G. Howell, Rector of Llangattock-cum-Llangenney, to South Brecon; Rev. J. M. Nisbet, Vicar of Ramsgate, to Westbere, Kent. *Rectories:* The Rev. J. Bickerstaff to Bonsall, near Matlock; Rev. W. Bree to Allesley; Rev. W. A. Faulkner to Churchill; Rev. E. Harris to Swanton Abbot; Rev. S. F. W. C. Homfray, to Bintree-cum-Themelthorpe; Rev. F. H. Mylius to Rimdon; Rev. J. Oxlee to Cowesley, Yorkshire; Rev. H. W. Plumptre to Eastwood, Notts; Rev. V. J. Stanton to Halesworth and Vicar of Chediston annexed; Rev. H. Steward to Hethel, Norfolk; Rev. H. W. Thrupp to Musbury, Devon; Rev. A. W. Wainewright to Iken, Suffolk; Rev. T. Woodman to Claypole, North and South Medicties. *Vicarages:* The Rev. F. Hunt to Oulton; Rev. T. York, to Great Eversden, Cambridgeshire. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. C. J. Eagleton to St. Columba's, Largs.; Rev. E. Malleson Vicar of Wold Newton, to Baldersby, Yorkshire; Rev. G. H. Townshend to St. John's, Pleck; and Bescot. *Chaplaincy:* The Rev. J. W. Burke to the Earl of Tankerville. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. M. A. Camilleri to Lyford, near Wantage; Rev. J. H. Eld to Fyfield, Berks; Rev. J. H. Kirwan to St. Anne, Bucks Mills, Devon; Rev. C. A. Lusignan to Wyresdale, Lancashire; Rev. W. F. Sweet to Withiel Florey, Somerset. *Curacies:* The Rev. W. J. Buckland to Stawell and Sutton Mallet, Somerset; Rev. R. Bullock to Aston, Birmingham; Rev. Charles Burd to Denton, Norfolk; Rev. T. Cooper to Clayton-le-Moors; Rev. A. W. Deey to Alton, Hants; Rev. C. Hind to Bolton, Lancashire; Rev. W. G. Hutchins to Minehead, Somerset; Rev. C. W. N. Hyne to Bibury with Winson; Rev. W. Mcara to Wootton Wawen; Rev. G. D. Onley to Alfrick and Lelisley; Rev. W. H. Pengelley to Grantham; Rev. H. B. Purton to Leamington Priors; Rev. H. J. R. Rathbone to West Retford, Notts; Rev. W. H. Ridgeway to Congresbury, Somerset; Rev. E. S. Smith to Barrington and Shepton Beauchamp; Rev. J. Sullivan to Ilminster, Somerset; Rev. J. W. Trow to Kinwarton; Rev. G. A. F. Watson to West Deeping; Rev. A. S. Webb to Widcombe, Bath; Rev. J. Wilson to Newton-in-the-Isle, near Wisbech; Rev. H. Wood to Alkborough, Lincolnshire. The Rev. H. Bolland, Curate of Trinity Church, Marylebone, to be Minister of St. James's, Wolverhampton.—*Guardian.*

COUNTRY NEWS.

Mr. Thomas Jessop was elected Master Cutler of Sheffield yesterday week.

The coming of age of Viscount Newry, grandson of the Earl of Kilmorey, was celebrated on the family estates during the last week.

Warwick has been selected by the Archæological Institute as the place of meeting for the next annual congress.

Mr. James Cox has been approved of as Vice-Consul at Dundee for the Republic of Hayti.

We are requested by the proprietor of Newstead Abbey to contradict the rumour that it has been purchased by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Queen has appointed Lord Belhaven, K.T., to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Lanark, in the room of the Duke of Hamilton, deceased.

According to the thirty-fifth annual statement of the Lincolnshire Coast Shipwreck Association, 214 lives have been saved by the company's life-boats and Manby's apparatus since the establishment of the association.

It is understood that Mr. Francis William Brady, Q.C., has been appointed Deputy Lieutenant of the city of Dublin, in the room of the late Alderman George Roe.

The final meeting of the committee for the relief of distress in Ireland was held in Dublin on Thursday week. The total sum received by the committee was about £30,000.

The Smith family appear to be numerous at Bicester. A marriage took place there last week, in which, according to the *Bicester Herald*, the bride and bridegroom, the bridemaids and best man, the officiating minister, clerk, and registrar all rejoiced in the name of Smith.

The Prince of Wales has sanctioned a donation of £50 from the revenues of the duchy towards the purchase of suitable buildings for the permanent use of the Sailors' Home at Falmouth, of which his Royal Highness is patron.

A few days ago, several hundreds of acres of heath and furze were burnt at Sandford, in Dorsetshire. Earthen embankments had to be suddenly thrown up to prevent the fire from reaching fields of corn and other valuable property.

On Tuesday a Birmingham tradesman was fined £10 for trying to convey a small quantity of rum to a friend—a debtor in Warwick gaol. The penalty was the lowest the Magistrate could inflict, and in default of paying it the defendant was ordered to be imprisoned for a day.

Edwin Truscott Gill was sentenced, at the Monmouth Assizes, on Saturday, to twelve years' penal servitude for stealing, under singular circumstances, a will and a marriage settlement, the property of the late Mr. Thomas Powell, an extensive colliery proprietor in South Wales.

A new synagogue was on Monday consecrated at Dover with all the rites and ceremonies of the Jewish faith. It is in the Greek style of architecture, and is calculated for the accommodation of 250 persons. During the proceedings the building was crowded, many Christians being present. The order of service was conducted by the Rev. the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Adler.

The Lords of the Treasury have issued an order that from the 1st of September next Derbyhaven, at present a creek within the port of Douglas, Isle of Man, shall, under the name of Castletown, be constituted an independent port. The bays of Derbyhaven, Castletown, and Port St. Mary are to be stations for all vessels arriving at or departing from the port of Castletown to bring-to for the boarding or landing of the officers of customs.

On Tuesday a two-oared boat-race for £50 a side took place on the Tyne, between the veteran Harry Clasper and George Strong against Matthew and James Taylor, brothers of the celebrated Taylor crew. The course on the Tyne was from the High Level Bridge to the Meadows House, the distance being about one mile and three-quarters. The result was in favour of the Taylors, who won by about 100 yards.

The Essex Archæological Society held a most successful meeting last week at Kelvedon. Mr. Burch Western was in the chair. A paper was read by Mr. King, the Mediæval Secretary, on the extensive excavations of Hadleigh Castle lately made under his superintendence. The other papers were by Colonel Chester, of the United States, Mr. Cutts, and Professor Marsden. Thaxted was chosen as the place of meeting next year.

The evidence taken before the inquest on the persons killed on the Lynn and Hunstanton Railway was concluded on Monday. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," but declared that it arose from the negligence of the company in neglecting the fences and from the disgraceful state of the carriages employed. They also censured the Government inspector for having certified a line as safe that was so inadequately fenced.

As Sir Eardley Wilmot's furniture was being removed from Bristol to London, in three railway trucks, the trucks took fire from a spark of the engine, and one of them, containing three valuable family pictures, was consumed. Among the pictures was the portrait of Sir Eardley Wilmot's grandfather, the commissioner selected by Pitt to settle the claims of the American loyalists, painted by their countryman West, and presented by them to Mr. Wilmot, the father of the first Baronet.

A cotton mill, belonging to Messrs. Ratcliffe, was burnt down on Wednesday week, at Sowerby Bridge, Manchester. The loss (£35,000) is only partially covered by insurance.——A fire broke out on Monday morning in a rice mill belonging to Messrs. Heape and Son, in Pownall-street, Liverpool. The damage to the stock and machinery (covered by insurance) amounted to about £20,000. One of the fire police fell through a third story window, and was severely injured.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland gave the customary annual treat to the children of the schools mainly supported by their liberality, and to the pupils of the national and infant schools of Brentford and Isleworth, on Tuesday, at Sion House, Brentford. An entertainment of tea, plum cake, and buns was provided on the lawn in front of Sion House for 600 children. The Duke and Duchess personally attended many of the juvenile guests. Most of the clergy and gentry of the surrounding districts attended the invitation of the Duke and Duchess. A variety of suitable amusements and a band of music were also provided for the recreation of the children.

At the Croydon Assizes, on Friday week, a printer's engineer, named Myers, recovered £1660 damages from the Great Northern Railway, as compensation for injuries he received in January last, in a collision at Knottingley, on the line belonging to the defendants.——At the Warwick Assizes, on Thursday week, a commercial traveller, named Spence, living at Leamington, obtained a verdict against the Great Western Railway Company for £400, for injuries received by falling over a piece of timber, which the defendants' servants had negligently placed on one of the platforms at the Paddington station, in October.——A blind basket-maker, named Hooper, living at Aston, near Birmingham, obtained a verdict for £300, at the Warwick Assizes, on Saturday, against the London and North-Western Railway Company, for injuries sustained by a fall. The steps leading to the Aston station had got out of repair, and the plaintiff was thrown down by a nail, and broke his leg.

The *Inverness Courier* records a strange scene which occurred a few days ago at the Ness salmon fisheries:—"Literally hundreds of fish came surging up in shoals, and wriggled with difficulty over the fords. Troops of excited boys lunged after them through the shallows, pelting them, driving them back, and causing dire consternation among the poor fish. On the ford below Holm Mills a monster salmon showed himself leading up a great shoal of lesser fish. His dimensions as he splashed about in the shallow water, turning on his deep, silvery side to lessen the difficulty of finding water, could not escape notice, and two or three lads rushed into the water to give chase. The monarch tried hard to effect the ascent, and his scaly followers for a moment remained quiet to watch the result; but the enemy was too active and too formidable. He turned tail and floundered away down the stream, never halting till he found himself safe in Macintyre's Pool. His flock was scattered, some rushing to the right and some to the left, the greater part finding their way upwards, but many returning to the safe haven which they had so recently left. The strange fact is that all this time the river had not undergone the slightest change. It was lower and clearer than it has been almost in the memory of man. Not a drop of rain had fallen for weeks; but a change was impending, and we presume that the salmon knew it. Within twenty-four hours thunder-showers were pouring down torrents on the hills of Glengarry and Lochness, and no doubt the fish were impatient for the slightest hint or premonition that up stream there would shortly be water enough to cover their nakedness.

The newly-built church of Crathie was opened for Divine service on Thursday week. The foundation-stone of this edifice was laid on the 15th of July, 1862, by Lord Dalhousie. The church is built upon the estate of Abergeldie, the lease of a site having been granted by the late Prince Consort—with consent of Admiral Gordon, the proprietor—and signed by him a very short time before his death. The Rev. Dr. Guthrie delivered an address in connection with the opening. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the very gratifying connection of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort with the undertaking. "I am rejoiced," said the Doctor, "to think that this church not only stands as a monument to Free Church principles, but that it stands as a memorial of the large and liberal mind and catholic spirit of the noble Prince whose death filled every lowly family, as well as every mansion in the land, with sorrow. This admirable example, set in the highest quarters, cannot fail to prove a rebuke to those who would deny to Free Churchmen, or to Dissenters of any other kind, a bit of ground to worship upon. I trust his example will remain to teach all classes of the community to act kindly, and in a loving, catholic, and generous spirit even to those who may differ from them. I take the opportunity to say I have nothing to gain by flattery, and nothing to lose by faithfulness; but, in reference to the blessing to this locality, I am most thankful that we have such a Sovereign and such a Court—a Court the purest of which I believe there is any record in history, and a Sovereign whose bleeding heart I believe burns with love of our country, and the desire to bless that empire over which God has placed her, and over which I pray God she may long reign."

A cavern, similar to those found in England and on the Continent, containing osseous remains of men and of lower animals, has lately been discovered on the property of John Malcolm, Esq., of Poltalloch. By the liberality of that gentleman the cavern has been fully explored, and its contents carefully collected by the Rev. Messrs. Mapleton and Macbride. These contents consist of the remains of men, of other animals, and shells of edible shellfish. The only article of manufacture found in it was a small celt, a flint flake; and the only domestic utensil was a scallop shell, or *pecten maximus*—the shell used by the ancient Celts as a drinking-vessel. The cavern was evidently used as a place of residence, for beneath the cave stuff, or débris, were found ashes, bits of charred wood, and bones, a flint pebble for striking fire, and stones, which, from their form and position, seem to have served for seats. When first discovered, the human remains were supposed to have been those of persons who had fled there for shelter when the adjacent country was laid waste by fire and sword during the ruthless raid of Alister M'Coll Citto. The absence, however, of metal weapons and culinary vessels—both which were of universal use in the days of this scourge of Argyleshire, and which undoubtedly would have been conveyed by the refugees to their place of concealment—and the presence of celts and scallop shells, seem to disprove this opinion and to point to a much higher antiquity for its inhabitants. What seems to confirm this opinion is the fact that many of the bones, teeth, and shells are as firmly imbedded in a calcareous matrix as are the fossil remains in the lias and carboniferous limestone. Mr. Msobride is engaged in examining its contents, and preparing a report on the subject, which, it is to be hoped, will throw additional light on the history of this interesting cavern and of its interesting occupants.—*Glasgow Herald.*

A singular action for breach of contract—Collier v. Reeve—was tried at the Gloucester Assizes on Tuesday before Mr. Baron Martin. The action was for the breach of a contract to search into the pedigree of the plaintiff and trace his line to a Baron de la Roche, who lived in the time of Edward I., and to recover certain sums of money paid to the defendant by plaintiff. The plaintiff was Mr. George Baring Brown Collier, a gentleman living at Quedgly House, near Gloucester, and a son of Admiral Collier. The defendant is the secretary of the Genealogical and Historical Society, in London. It appears that Mr. Collier was descended from a family named Nicholas, who were connected by marriage with the family of De la Roche. The plaintiff had come into possession, through an ancestor named Nicholas, of a pedigree which carried the family down to a Gilbert De la Roche, who lived about the year 1320; but he desired to have the line supplied between Gilbert and Baron Thomas De la Roche, who had been summoned by a writ of summons to Parliament by Edward I. about the year 1307. He consulted the defendant, who undertook to procure the desired evidence for £100 and his expenses, and a further sum of £200 was to be paid for House of Lords' expenses in respect of getting possession of the barony. The defendant made journeys about the country and spent £386 in the matter, which the plaintiff had advanced from time to time, but did not succeed in obtaining the desired information; and, in fact, it could not be found, and thus the money spent was thrown away. The plaintiff now said that the defendant had not gone to work in a proper manner, and that he had busied himself in inquiries about the later generations instead of beginning with the foot of the pedigree, and connecting him with the last peer who sat in Parliament, and that he ought to have gone to the British Museum, or the other places where old records of titled persons in the different reigns are kept, and that he should not have gone about the country in the manner he did. Mr. William Hardy, an antiquary, was called in support of the plaintiff's view; but, before his examination was concluded, the learned counsel for the plaintiff and the defendant consented that a juror should be withdrawn, upon terms agreed upon. It appeared that the defendant had really done some work. He produced a packet of 250 parish register certificates and 150 extracts from wills which he had taken. In the settlement, a cross claim of the defendant for £150 was included. Accordingly, a juror was withdrawn.

THE FORTHCOMING MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

THE 33rd annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will commence in Newcastle-on-Tyne on Wednesday, the 26th inst., when the first general meeting will be held in the Townhall, and the Rev. Robert Wills, M.A., F.R.S., will resign the chair, after which Sir W. G. Armstrong will assume the presidency and deliver an address.

The local, executive, and general committees in Newcastle are making ample preparations for the meeting of the association, and the distinguished members from a distance who will attend the meeting will be entertained with unbounded liberality by the northern people.

The following is a programme of the proceedings:—

Thursday, Aug. 27.—Section committee meetings at 10 p.m.—Section meetings at 11 a.m—Exhibition and soirée, in Central Exchange Newsroom, at 8.30 p.m.

Friday, Aug. 28.—Gun experiments at Whitley, by Sir W. G. Armstrong, at 9 a.m.—Section committee meetings at 10 a.m.—Section meetings at 11 a.m.—Evening lecture, in the New Townhall, at 8.30 p.m.

Saturday, Aug. 29.—Section committee meetings at 10 a.m.—Section meetings at 11 a.m.—Excursion to Canobie, Riccarton, and Kielder, under the guidance of the Northern Mining Institute—Excursion to Sunderland—Excursion to Crag Lough, under the guidance of the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club.

Monday, Aug. 31.—Section committee meetings at 10 a.m.—Section meetings at 11 a.m.—General committee, at 3 p.m., at Literary and Philosophical Society—Microscopic soirée, in Central Exchange Newsroom, at 8.30 p.m.

Tuesday, Sept. 1.—Section committee meeting at 10 a.m.—Section meetings at 11 a.m.—Evening lecture, in the new Townhall, at 8.30 p.m.

Wednesday, Sept. 2.—General committee, at 3 p.m., at Literary and Philosophical Society's Rooms—Concluding general meeting, at 3 p.m., in the new Townhall.

Thursday, Sept. 3.—Excursion to Cleveland to see the ironworks and iron mines—Excursion to Allenheads to see Mr. Beaumont's lead mines—Excursion to Marsden Rocks and South Shields.

The following gentlemen have been chosen presidents of sections:—

Mathematical and Physical Science—Mr. W. J. Macquorn Rankine, C.E., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Engineering in the University of Glasgow.

Chemical Science—Mr. Alexander W. Williamson, Ph. D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in University College, London.

Geology—Mr. Warrington W. Smyth, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., Professor of Mining and Mineralogy at the Royal School of Mines, London.

Zoology and Botany, including Physiology—Mr. J. Hutton Balfour, M.D., Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh.

Geography and Ethnology—Sir Roderick I. Murchison, K.C.B.

Economic Science and Statistics—Mr. William Tite, M.P., F.R.S.

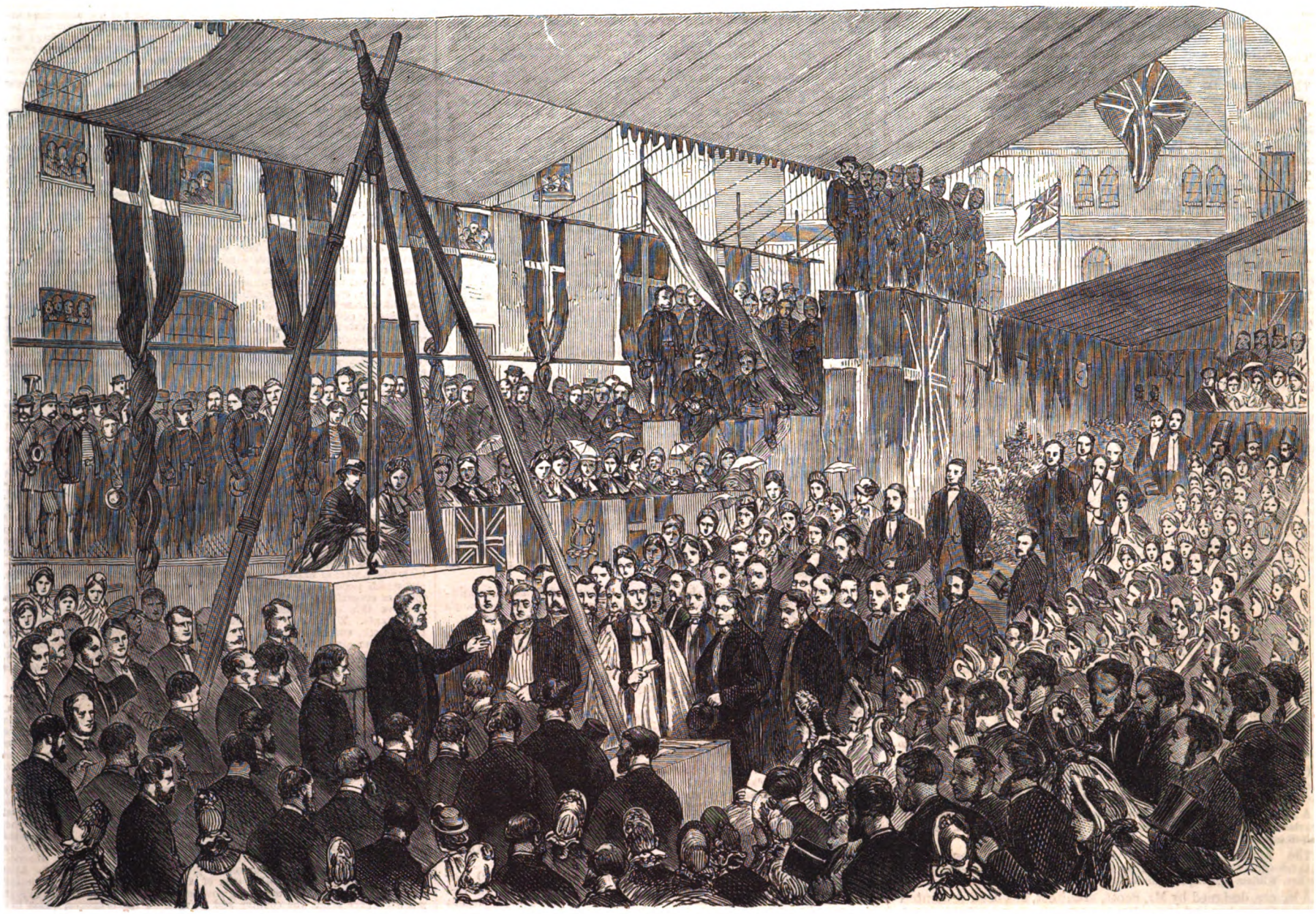
Mechanical Science—Professor Willis, of Cambridge.

Among the more interesting features of the meeting it is anticipated will be found the reading of papers descriptive of the great branches of industry in the district, such as coal-mining, the glass and iron trades, iron ship-building, &c., and the excursions, which will be to the iron district of Cleveland, where the party will be entertained with magnificent hospitality by the ironmasters of Middlesborough; to the lead mines of Mr. W. B. Beaumont, M.P., at Allenheads; to the Northumberland lakes, and the Roman wall; to South Shields, Sunderland, and to Seaton Delaval, and other large collieries in the district.

There will be an extensive exhibition of works of art and science held in the Central Exchange Newsroom; the Mayor of Newcastle will give a grand concert; and there will be several balls and other gaieties during the week of the association's meeting. Sir William Armstrong will also make several great-gun experiments upon Whitley Sands on one of the days of the meeting.

A meeting of the General Local Committee was held at the Literary and Philosophical Association on Saturday afternoon—the Mayor in the chair. It was attended by Mr. Ingham, M.P.; Mr. S. Beaumont, M.P., and a number of influential manufacturers. It was reported that the committee was only £150 short of the £4000 guaranteed by the town and district, and the balance would soon come in. Mr. Griffith, the general secretary of the association, was present, and expressed himself highly pleased with the arrangements made by the executive committee for the meetings.

Digitized by Google



LORD PALMERSTON LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A BUILDING FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE SAILORS' HOME, WELL-STREET, LONDON DOCKS.

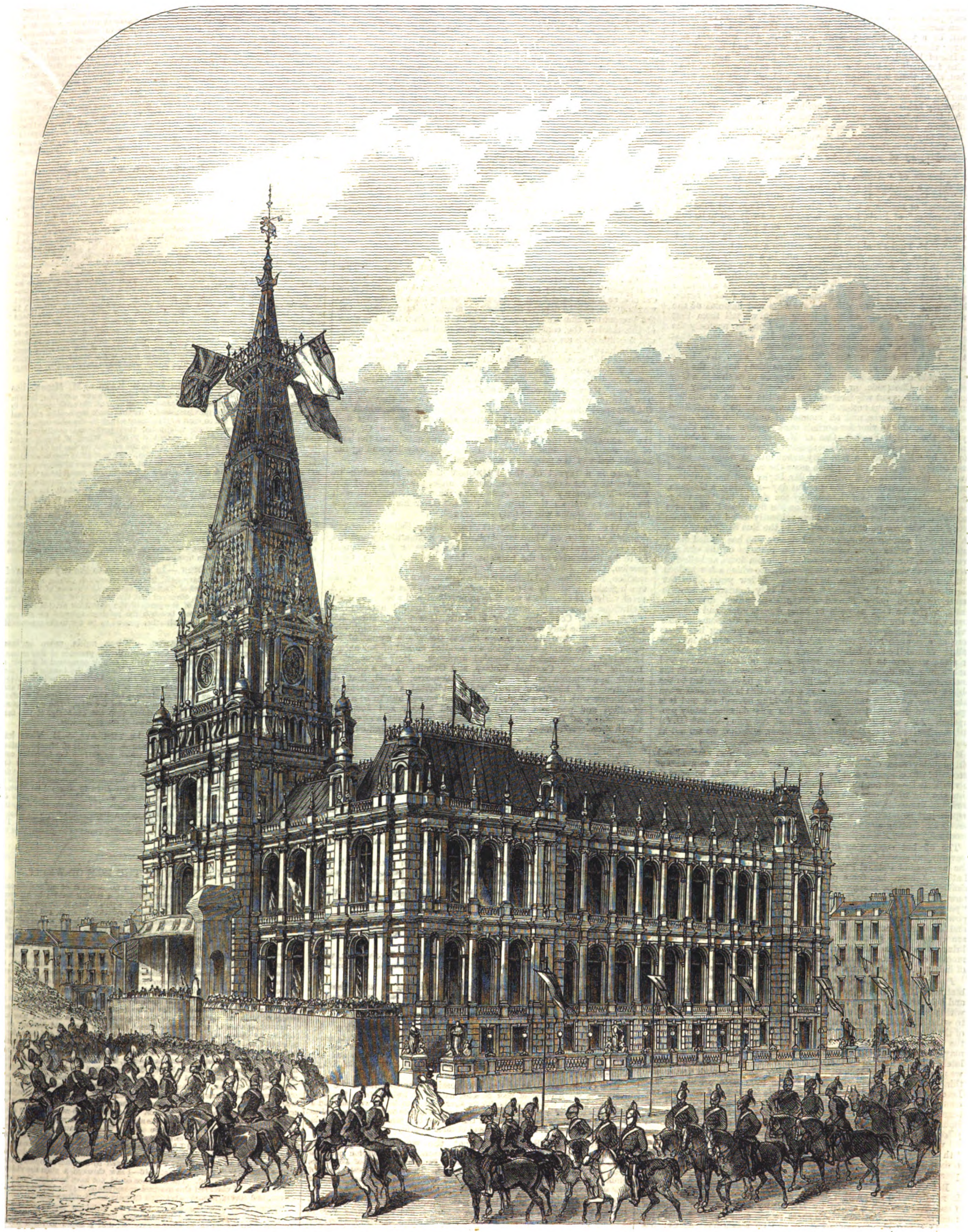
THE SAILORS' HOME, WELL-STREET, LONDON DOCKS.

THE foundation-stone of the new building in extension of this institution was laid on Tuesday week by Lord Palmerston. The "Home" was founded in 1830, and was opened for the reception of sailors in 1835. Since the opening, 139,180 seamen have availed themselves of the advantages of the institution; and no less a sum than £1,110,980 has been received from these men and directed into legitimate channels for their benefit. The proposed addition is to be made in Dock-street, London Docks, immediately adjoining the original building. The estimated cost of the new building will be about £10,000, which much exceeds the funded property at the disposal of the directors.

Lord Palmerston having taking his place in the immediate vicinity of the foundation-stone, Admiral Sir Wm. Bowles, the president of the institution, read an address, in which he said, during the last six years, the demand for accommodation had been gradually increasing; so that it had been determined to erect an auxiliary building for the reception of 160 additional seamen. The plans, which embraced all the various contrivances conducive to light, comfort, and health, had been prepared by Mr. E. L. Bracebridge, architect. The cost of the building, as per contract, would amount to £10,626, to realise which, together with a further sum of £2000 for fittings, &c., an appeal had been made

BURNING OF THE JERSEY THEATRE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Digitized by Google



VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO HALIFAX: THE TOWNHALL.—SEE PAGE 173.

by the directors to the public at large, more especially to the shipping and mercantile community of the port of London. The "Home" had for its object to provide a place combining security, freedom of action, and social enjoyment, for the sailor on his return from a perilous voyage, and to promote his moral elevation and religious improvement. After the reply of Lord Palmerston, and other portions of the ceremonial, his Lordship proceeded to lay the stone, which he did in due form. His Lordship then said, "I declare this stone duly laid, and long may it last." A copy of the inscription, on parchment, was deposited in the cavity. The inscription was read by Mr. Bracebridge, who was assisted on the occasion by Mr. Macey, the builder. The noble Premier went through the ceremony of laying the stone in a style which elicited the cheers of the company. The secretary, Captain Wm. H. Webb, R.N., then read a list of subscriptions towards the building fund, including thirty guineas from the Prince of Wales and fifty guineas from the noble Premier, amounting altogether to some £1600. The Bishop of London then pronounced the benediction, after which the ceremony was concluded by the bands playing "God Save the Queen," the whole assembly singing the words in unison.

Lord Palmerston was then conducted by the directors over the institution, and shown the accommodation which is provided for the seamen frequenting the home. On leaving he was again heartily cheered, both by the visitors who had accompanied him in his tour of inspection and by the crowd that waited in the street to see him depart.

DESTRUCTION OF THE JERSEY THEATRE.

THE Theatre Royal at Jersey was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of the 31st ult. The fire was discovered at four, and by nine o'clock it had literally burnt itself out, nothing being left but the bare walls. The Theatre Royal belonged to a company, who built it at a cost of about £5000. It was a fine building, of the mixed style of architecture, and well adapted to the wants of the island. It is insured for £1000 only. Mr. Harrison, the lessee and manager, is a great loser, for, although the value of the stationary property is partially covered by an insurance of £200, the entire loss of everything that he is possessed of will amount to between £600 and £700. The fittings, wardrobes, and a mass of books and music, are destroyed.

A number of sculptors are at present engaged in executing an important work at the Porte du Zodiaque of the grand entrance of Nôtre Dame. All the figures and almost all the ornamental details had been mutilated. Those artists are employed in restoring noses, ears, hands, fingers, and arabesque flowers with admirable art and patience, so that in a short time that wonderful portal, with its rich collection of saints, angels, kings, &c., will be restored as it was in the fourteenth century. The door takes its name from the signs of the Zodiac being carved on it in bas-relief.

Digitized by Google

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THERE are Imperial fêtes in Paris—illuminations and transparencies, reviews and al fresco theatrical performances, conjuring and tumbling and greasy poles galore. There is grouse shooting in Scotland; there have been archæological institutes disporting themselves in Kent; there will be a yacht club festival, and balls, and banquets at Cherbourg; there are the lakes, and "wild Wales," and Killarney, and the Isle of Wight, and "peaks, passes, and glaciers," and excursion-trains, for aught we know, everywhere, even to the source of the Nile; but, alas! there is nothing in London, and, ere long, there will be nobody. "Dere's no use knockin' at de door." We called on Echo and she was not at home. We sought out Rumour and found her obstinately holding every one of her hundred tongues. We even heard that Gossip had gone up the Rhine, and that Scandal was off to Switzerland, although we need scarcely say that we should not think, under any circumstances, of leaving cards on such disreputable persons. The truth is that the London season is over, and that our annual bankruptcy of social topics has set in. Still, we must do our best.

The authoress of "Aurora Floyd" is advertised to commence, without delay, a new tale in the *London Journal*, with the suggestive title of "The Outcasts." If Miss Braddon is only intent on doing for the "outcasts" of London a tithe of what Victor Hugo has done for "Les Misérables" of Paris, her new novel can scarcely fail to be full of exciting interest and graphic description. She will find, however, that some indefatigable French romancers have been in the field before her. M. Paul Féval has already written a most horrific prose epic, called "Les Mystères de Londres;" and in a weekly magazine, published in Paris, *L'Omnibus*, another master of the appalling in fiction, M. Pierre Zaccone, has only just begun a blood-thrilling novel, "Les Misérables de Londres." Of M. Pierre Zaccone's admirable fitness for the task—of his intimate knowledge of the *couleur locale*, and his minute acquaintance with the manners and customs of the British metropolis, our readers may judge when we tell them that the author describes the "city of London" as being in precisely the same state now as in the days of Charles II., and remarks that you meet none save "négociants" in the streets. In "le Pickadilly, in the High Parck, in the Whitechapel," says the lively author, "you may rub against various nationalities; but in the Cité only Britannic commerce is visible." It appears to us that in a City street, say in Cheapside, or Leadenhall-street, or especially the Minories, the observant wayfarer may see in the course of one fine afternoon more "various nationalities"—foreign mariners, gaberdined Hebrews, turbaned Turks, and all manner of outlandish creatures—than he will be able to view for a whole week together in "the Pickadilly" or the "High Parck." One of M. Zaccone's most elaborate opening scenes is devoted to a description of the enormous premises occupied by "M. Styler," a rich City merchant. A range of warehouses occupy the ground floor; then come the counting-houses; and above are the private apartments of Mr. Styler and his daughter. Fancy a London merchant of the present day—a Baring, a Goschen, or a Huth—having his "warehouses" by the side of his "counting-houses," and his "private apartments" on the first floor! M. Pierre Zaccone's commercial explorations have evidently failed to penetrate beyond the "Maison du chat qui pelote," in the Rue St. Denis.

A respected correspondent, an Englishman, who has resided many years abroad, writes to us concerning our remarks on the assumed "*trous Judas*," or spyholes in Continental bedroom doors, and offering a very lucid explanation of how the mistake, into which a few zealous British travellers have fallen, has arisen. A few years since the ubiquitous and useful "Murray" advised lady tourists to provide themselves when going abroad with *gimlets*, which, driven into panels, might be used as nails to hang dresses upon, and removed when quitting the hotel. We seem to remember also some notable devices in ironmongery to prevent thieves from getting into your room at a strange hotel, and which you fastened by screws into the wall above and the floor below. Now it is, we consider, very feasible for some wiseacre to have seen these marks of defunct screws and gimlets in a few doors abroad, and to have forthwith jumped at the conclusion that they were "Judas holes." We have reverted to the subject, however unimportant it may seem, as this is the season when Pater, Mater, and Filia familias are all flocking beyond sea, and it is expedient to disabuse their minds of the silly delusion lately propagated. And, we beg to observe that we are going abroad (D.V.) with our better half on the first of September, and that we are not at all afraid of "Monsieur Judas."

Miss Thackeray's exquisite "Story of Elizabeth" has reached and will probably soon exhaust a second edition: and the commercial success of this charming and most womanly story would be enough to vindicate it—did not its intrinsic merit furnish a sufficient answer—from the slur which one, one solitary and ill-conditioned critic strove hard, but unsuccessfully, to cast upon it. Ah! when will novelist A acquire just so much wisdom and charity as to learn that the fact of novelist B, having also ventured into the realms of fiction, does not necessarily make B a victim to be tomahawked in small type?

The all but completion of the Indian telegraph, constructed on Government account at Mr. Henley's works, North Woolwich, under the auspices of Colonel Patrick Stewart, Sir Charles Bright, and Mr. Latimer Clarke, has come on the public with a suddenness—the simile will not be inappropriate—of an electric shock. Sheathed now, not only in incorrosible wire, but in good hemp covered with a "patent composition" composed of asphalte, Swedish pitch, and powdered silica, the new cable is said to be capable of resisting decay and the ruinous embraces of coral and barnacles. The inner wires are coated with gutta-percha, and that is the only item which brings a doubt to our mind. Will gutta-percha produce the same amount of absolute insulation as is producible by the employment of indiarubber? A punster would say, "There's the rub!"

Punch found a rival—not a very formidable one—in *Fun*, but *Fun's* best man, Mr. Burnand, has joined the orthodox camp in Whitefriars, and hebdomadally floods the columns of the old-established periodical with most excellent fooling. Mr. Burnand, it would appear, disdains to write anything that has sense in it: but his nonsense is nevertheless of the most diverting order. You may begin by shaking your head at the "out-of-door gamester," but you end by shaking your sides. We may remark *en passant* that some ingenious gentleman in *Punch* has lately taken to writing "Shadows of the Week," in laudable emulation, we presume, of our "Echoes." It is a pity that he cannot find something better to parody. So long as the inimitable pencils of Mr. Leech and Mr. Tenniel continue to illustrate the pages of our facetious contemporary, the great luminary of weekly humour will have but scant cause to fear the "little people of the skies" who blinkingly imitate him; but in the literary department of *Punch* a backbone—a *pièce de résistance*—is sadly needed. Puns and playful paragraphs are all very well, but those who remember the days of "Mrs. Caudle," and "the Unprotected Female," and "Miss Violet and her Offers," sigh for something more solid—*quelque chose en chair et os*—in addition to the present *menu* of farfetched funniments and whimsical jocularities.

But we began with *Fun*, and struck off at a tangent. The rival is now rivalled by another laughter-soliciting periodical, called the *Comic News*, which is edited by Mr. Henry J. Byron, the prince of modern burlesque writers. All these minor comic papers doubtless sell by thousands at omnibus doors and on steam-boat decks; but they must all, sooner or later, split on the same rock. They can't get hold of first-rate caricaturists. You may teach a very dull young man to write "comic copy:" you may instruct him in the arts of punning and word-torturing, and in time he will become a very tolerable proficient; but it is impossible to turn an average draughtsman into a really humorous artist. Remember the culinary apopthegm—"One learns to boil, but one is born a roaster." The supply of good caricaturists is always wofully limited, and the want of their pencils has shipwrecked many a comic craft more pretentious than that whose clever helmsman is Mr. Byron.

A late very painful and dubious case, arising from a charge of assault made against a respectable gentleman by a young lady who had travelled with him in a railway carriage, reminds us of what we recently wrote of the means of communication between guards and passengers abroad, not only in railway carriages, but in diligences and postchaises, and is another most striking illustration of the necessity for establishing some such facilities in English locomotion. In the case we allude to the gentleman, notwithstanding the strongest protestations of innocence on his part, and various collateral evidence which rendered his guilt extremely questionable, was convicted and fined by a bench of county magistrates. From their decision there was no appeal; the defendant has no means of proving his innocence (if innocent he be), and under a scandalous stigma he will probably remain till his dying day. A contemporary has suggested that the perils of travelling with strange ladies might be obviated by marking certain carriages in every train with the significant inscription, "For gentlemen only;" but it is certain that some mode for the protection of railway travellers—the gentlemen quite as much as the ladies—must be speedily adopted. It is a common remark that a lady may travel from one end of the United States to the other without suffering insult; but how does she travel? Not in an isolated compartment or shut-up *coupé*, but in a long, commodious car, common to perhaps a hundred passengers of either sex, and up and down the centre aisle of which a vigilant conductor is always walking. Cars on the American system of construction may be seen on the Royal Wurtemburg Railway, and very elegant and comfortable vehicles they are; but till the existing rolling stock on English railways can be replaced by more sensible carriages, we might suggest that the compartments in every class should be cut down a good six inches from the roof, so that outrage or dispute in one carriage should be impossible without its being heard, and, if need be, seen by the occupants in the next. It is quite as important that women should be secured from the brutality of a ruffian or a drunkard as that men should not be shut up with crafty and hard-swearing adventuresses.

THE THEATRES.

THE LYCEUM closed on Saturday for the season, when "The Duke's Motto" was represented for the 174th time. The long run of such pieces is with many an unaccountable accident: but were it now our cue, as it may be shortly, to adventure on a *résumé* of the season, we should be able to deprive the event of much of its mystery. On the present occasion we are content with announcing, with the close of this theatre, the conclusion of the theatrical season. The West-end theatres open are reduced to three in number. At the ADELPHI we still have "The Irish Tiger," "The Haunted Man," and "The Ill-treated Il Trovatore." At the OLYMPIC, "Ladies, Beware," and "The Ticket-of-Leave Man;" and at the STRAND, "While there is Life there is Hope," "The Motto—I'm All There," and "Keep your Temper;" these are the survivors of the close of the London season. The theatres where these wonders are effected are small theatres, and the fact speaks loudly for the eligibility of small houses, which are thus enabled to provide salaries for actors when the larger ones find no work for them to do. The East-end theatres are still open. Of these the STANDARD and the CITY OF LONDON are the chief: but the heat of the weather effectually prevents their filling, notwithstanding the evident desire of the people for amusement.

There is a report of the PRINCESS' theatre reopening in another week for a short summer season, under the direction of Mr. Walter Montgomery. If he should make the venture, we shall wish him success; and all the more heartily as, under his conduct, the Shakspearean drama will be duly encouraged.

At the MARYLEBONE INSTITUTION Miss Edith Heraud's dramatic readings, on Thursday week, had an extraordinary success. The selections were made from Shakspeare's plays, and so arranged as to be illustrative of the passions. Love, Filial Affection, Compassion, Grief, Ambition, Fear, Regret, Gratitude, Suffering, Distraction, Emulation, and Jealousy were thus in turn delineated by the two ingenious artists by whom the entertainment was supported. A great variety of characters was thus exemplified, and a series of grand recitations accordingly accomplished. Miss Heraud appeared as Juliet, Portia, Constance, Lady Macbeth, Queen Katharine, and Cleopatra. The lady was in fine voice, and her musical and flexible utterance had thus for its range almost the whole gamut of the passions. The ability with which she availed herself of her natural advantages commanded unbounded applause. Herr Krueger, as Hamlet, Macbeth, Cardinal Wolsey, and Othello, to all a German's subtle appreciation of the text of Shakspeare, added that demonstration of histrionic talent which indicated a competent acquaintance with the Continental stage, and proved him to be a well-qualified and practised actor. He shared largely and deservedly the plaudits of the numerous and highly-intelligent audience by which these readings—which have already become celebrated—were attended.

Mr. John Bowring has presented to the British Museum his extensive and magnificent collection of insects.

The Maories have been completely routed at Taranaki by General Cameron.

The Ionian Parliament has been dissolved, and a new one has been summoned to meet in forty days.

The longest Act of the late Session has just been issued. It extends to twenty-two folio sheets, and has reference to provisional orders made by the Board of Trade.

Among the 5,798,967 persons enumerated in Ireland at the Census of 1861, no less than 742 are returned as being of the age of 100 years and upwards: 278 of these aged persons were men and 464 were women.

A sheet of paper was recently manufactured at Mr. Van Benthuysen's paper-mill at Cohoes, Albany county, New York, forty inches wide and eight miles and a half long.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week notifies the elevation to the Peerage of Colonel White as Baron Annaly, and of Mr. M. Milnes as Baron Houghton.

Sir James P. Wilde, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, will succeed Sir Cresswell Cresswell as Chief Judge in Ordinary of the Court of Probate and Divorce.

A despatch from Constantinople, dated Aug. 8, says that a portion of the Arbazehs who had submitted to Russia have made common cause with the Circassians. The Russians have abandoned three forts; they lost 150 men, and their General has been made prisoner.

Further particulars had arrived of the revolution in Madagascar, confirming the opinion that the assassination of the King arose from a reactionary spirit among the people, and their suspicion of his too liberal tendencies and concessions to Europeans. Queen Robodo and her supporters had, however, not shown any symptom of reversing the King's tolerant policy.

One of the last Acts of the late Session was to amend the law relating to the removal of poor persons, natives of Ireland, from England. After one month, the only authority for a removal is to be by warrant, and a wilful desertion of a person mentioned therein before he or she is conveyed to the place of destination is to subject the offender to a penalty of £10, and in default of payment to an imprisonment of three months.

Advices from Rome state that the workmen engaged in preparing the ground for the erection of a central railway-station near the Villa Massimi, have found a colossal statue of Faustina, the wife of Antoninus Pius, with the symbols belonging to Concord. There are several traces of gilding on the head, and of red paint on the face. The Pope has presented this statue to the museum of the Capitol.

There are now six daily newspapers published in New Zealand; namely, the *Daily Times*, the *Telegraph*, and the *Evening News* in Dunedin; the *Southern Cross* and the *New Zealander* in Auckland; and the *Press* in Christchurch. Of these, several are old-established journals, but their publication in a daily form is of recent date. The newspapers published in New Zealand number twenty-three, besides those published at the Otago diggings, concerning which we have no accurate knowledge.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued on the property and income tax, showing the number of persons charged to the income tax for the year ending on the 5th of April, 1861 and 1862, under schedules D and E in England and Ireland. In the year ending the 5th of April, 1861, the number of persons charged with income tax under Schedule D in England was 278,723, and the amount of tax charged £3,429,175. In the year ending the 5th of April, 1862, the number of persons was 285,457, and the amount of tax charged £3,222,033. Under Schedule E the number of persons assessed for income tax in 1861 was 100,628, and the amount of tax charged £710,907. In 1862 the number of persons charged is reduced to 98,700, and the amount to £664,160. In 1861 the number of persons assessed for income tax in Ireland under Schedule D was 17,721, and the amount of tax charged was £184,732. In 1862 the number of persons was 17,602, and the amount charged £168,132. Under Schedule E in 1861 the number of persons assessed was 6152, and the amount of tax £47,543, and in 1862 the number of persons was 6077, and the amount charged £44,766. In 1861 the net amount of property and income tax classed under the several schedules in Great Britain was £10,764,604, and in 1862 £10,196,119. The total amount of property and income tax classed under the several schedules in Ireland was in 1861 £862,627, and in 1862 £795,984.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

ADHESION OF LIQUIDS TO MERCURY.—Mr. Gore has reported in the *Philosophical Magazine* some interesting experiments on this phenomenon. If a drop of Nordhausen sulphuric acid (about one tenth of an inch in diameter) be carefully placed by means of a glass rod upon the centre of a clean globule of pure mercury about eighty grains in weight it instantly diffuses itself in a thin film over the surface of the metal, and the mercury becomes flattened and exhibits vortical movements all over its surface; but if the experiment be made with a strong aqueous solution of ammonia, or of caustic potash, no such results occur; the alkaline solution contracts itself into a spherical form, and persistently floats to the side of the mercury without spreading itself over the surface, especially if the mercurial globule weigh less than sixty grains. Mr. Gore made arrangements to ascertain the order in which various liquids stood with regard to this particular behaviour with mercury. He made use of a uniform weight of eighty grains of pure mercury in a clean watch-glass; a small drop of liquid, as nearly as possible of uniform size, was carefully placed upon it, and the degree of rapidity with which it spread and the diameter it attained were repeatedly noted. Mr. Gore gives a list of the liquids tried, which shows that, with regard to this phenomenon, acids are at one extreme and alkalies at the other—water and solutions of neutral salts being intermediate.

PHOSPHORUS IN STEEL.—M. Caron, whose experiments in relation to the chemistry of steel we have frequently reported, has just submitted to the French Academy of Sciences the conclusion of his researches for the elimination of phosphorus from steel. After having several times treated ores completely free from phosphorus with wood charcoal, phosphate of lime, and silica, he has constantly found in the casting thus produced nearly all the phosphorus which he had placed in the crucible in the state of phosphate. Since then, says M. Caron, there does not seem to be any method of taking away from the steel castings the phosphorus they contain, as they never fail to combine with that body wherever they meet with it, it is of the utmost importance that the causes that contribute to the presence of this injurious metalloid should be removed, and the chemical composition of the combustible vegetable employed attentively considered. Nearly all woods contain phosphorus; thus the cast steel made by wood from ores which have no phosphorus, according to Karsten, contains at least two per cent. In this proportion phosphorus is not injurious, and even at five per cent is inoffensive; but at seven per cent the steel obtained breaks with percussion, although it may be bent to a right angle. Wood which will give this last percentage ought, then, never to be employed; since the different elements of wood contain different quantities of phosphorus, not only according to the nature of the soil on which they grow, but also in the same soil, according to their species. M. Caron refers to the analyses of Berthier, which show that some wood ashes contain only 0·008 of phosphoric acid, while others have as much as 0·9, 0·1, and even 1 per cent. The latter would certainly produce castings of bad quality.

ELECTRIC ACTION OF THE SOLAR RAYS.—M. Musset has recently reported to the French Academy of Sciences some additional facts in relation to this subject obtained by causing the rays of the solar spectrum to fall on a delicate Nobili's galvanometer. In the shade the needles remained perfectly immovable; but so soon as they were struck by the solar rays, whatever the hour or temperature might be, they performed oscillations the amplitude of which varied to the extent of 90 deg. When M. Musset caused the coloured rays of the spectrum to fall on the needles, he was led to consider that the violet rays excited the most action. He took great care to ascertain that the movements of the needles were not due to change of temperature or agitation of the air, and therefore does not hesitate to recognise in them an electric action. In conclusion, he says:—"In reflecting on the important part which the sun plays in nature, is it not rational to admit its electric influence? In the shade the chlorophyl in plants disappears, the leaves of the mimosa sleep, chlorine and hydrogen remain together inert, and the needles of the galvanometer are unmoved. But if the solar rays strike these bodies the plants become green, the leaves unfold, the two gases combine, and the needles oscillate. These diverse phenomena, taken together, have so much analogy that they may well legitimate an opinion which, by an ascending induction, attributes to electric influence the manifold and often mysterious actions of the sun upon nature."

POROSITY OF CAST IRON.—In reference to the experiments of MM. Deville and Frost, M. Barreswil, in the *Repertoire de Chimie*, states that he once, during an experiment of Thilorier, made with the view of liquefying oxygen by enormous pressure, observed that the mercury in the receiver was forced through and oozed out of the pores of the very thick mass of the cast-iron envelope. A paper placed beneath the receiver assumed an ash-grey colour, which microscopical examination proved to be due to the presence of finely-divided mercury.

COMBINATIONS OF ARSENIC.—When acids, more or less diluted, disengage hydrogen from the water in the presence of zinc or iron, and the gas be brought into contact with a soluble compound of arsenic, a gaseous hydrate is produced. Dr. Blondlot, of Nancy, in the *Annales de Chimie*, points out a remarkable exception to this rule, and which he believes unique and important in relation to toxicology; it is this—that when nitric acid and its derivatives are used, as indicated above, a solid hydrate is formed, which is precipitated on the zinc in the form of brown floccules. The writer gives details of cases of poisoning, and considers that the knowledge of this fact may throw much light on the investigation of the phenomena.

AMOUNT OF CARBONIC ACID IN THE AIR.—M. Mène has forwarded to the French Academy of Sciences the results of his observations on this topic in a series of tables, from which he derives the following conclusions:—1. During the whole year carbonic acid does not exist in the atmosphere in the same quantity. 2. During December and January, the gas in the air is nearly in an equal quantity; the amount increases in February, March, April, and May, but diminishes from June to August; an increase takes place from September to November, and in October it attains its maximum for the year. 3. There is more carbonic acid in the air during the night than in the day. 4. There appears to be a slight oscillation in the amount during the day, a small increase being observed towards midday. 5. The amount of carbonic acid in the air is generally found to be greater after the fall of rain than previous to it.

BALLOON SURVEY OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

MR. COXWELL has written to the *Times* an account of an aerial reconnaissance on the 10th inst. at Portsmouth, of a similar nature to his recent experiment at Aldershott. The ascent was a public one, at the request of Mr. Brown, the proprietor of the Portsmouth recreation-grounds, and Mr. Coxwell only agreed to make it on two conditions—"Firstly, that it should take place if the wind was fair for the Isle of Wight; secondly, that I would offer no objection if I could even skirt the coast or proceed somewhat inland." There was no time to inflate Mr. Coxwell's mammoth balloon, or even his smaller one, "The Evening Star;" and Mr. Coxwell borrowed a small one from Mr. Gouens. In this, relying upon previous careful observations with chart, and compass, and pilot-balloons, and allowing for local variations, Mr. Coxwell started at 7.15 p.m., with full confidence as to his course, although at the surface of the earth the wind was fresh from the westward.

"The scene," he says, "which opened out in the space of five minutes was altogether novel. Instead of the widespread landscape so familiar to aerial voyagers, with its variegated surface of green and brown fields, I now had a commanding view of a beautiful island and of a town and harbour so surrounded by water, with the Channel beyond, that, had it not been for the reliance I had in the direction of the wind, appearances would seem to indicate that I was likely to be blown away due south and to drift out to sea. Although I was provided with an excellent barometer, thermometer, &c., by Negretti and Zambra, and presented to me by Mr. Glaisher, I had very little opportunity of using them frequently, and I felt how valuable Mr. Glaisher's presence would have been in the car. What most engaged my attention was a general survey of the town, fortifications, and shipping, with a view of military applications for war purposes. I was agreeably surprised, the atmosphere being clear, how well I could perceive and count the cannon mounted on the ramparts, the ships in ordinary, and, by their white streaks and portholes, their relative sizes, whether corvettes, frigates, or line-of-battle ships. The bold and leading features of Portsmouth as a naval and military stronghold might have been canvassed in an interesting manner had I had companions instead of being alone. I very soon satisfied myself most thoroughly as to the extent of objects visible to the naked eye and to an ordinary vision assisted by a common opera glass. At 7.35—barometer 26·6, thermometer 46—I saw through a glass the visitors on Ryde pier promenading. The distance could not have been less than seven or eight miles. I observed also marines or soldiers of the line in front of a guard-house, and several steamers between Gosport and Southsea Castle.

"Being soon over the water, I had to withdraw my attention and look ahead. The course of the balloon was direct to Chichester, but a more southerly breeze began to alter my course, and I hoped to reach Goodwood, where we so lately descended, after a scientific voyage from the Crystal Palace. As the shades of evening came I found I was making for several extensive woods on high ground between Singleton and Arundel. As I crossed the first wood a large meteor shot towards, but over, the balloon from an easterly direction, another quickly following; and, although I relied upon their supposed altitude and felt personal security, yet I could not but compare my situation to that of a ship which receives a shot or two across her bows, or perhaps a 24 lb. rocket, as a warning to haul to or alter her course, in obedience to the dictates of an enemy. The late hour of the night, and the high ground upon which Nore Wood is situated, compelled me to cast anchor among several high beech trees. Indeed, I had to let off gas and leave the balloon suspended all night before I secured and packed it up. Several gentlemen volunteered to assist me at daylight, and we proceeded at five o'clock to the place of descent with ropes, ladders, and hatchets, ready to lop off boughs or fell a tree, if necessary, rather than injure the balloon. I was obliged to return to terra firma down a tree at least sixty feet from the ground. In the morning the balloon had quietly slid down through the boughs, and was not in any way damaged.

"The magnificent and complete birdseye view I had of the Isle of Wight would occupy too much space and time to describe. Altogether, my voyage on Monday was most exciting, and in many respects peculiar, differing as it did from previous trips. I beg therefore to furnish you with my own account of it, trusting that some few of your readers may find it interesting."

Digitized by Google

everywhere within the inclosure, strewed about in the shade of the trees in picturesque groups. The various corps were divided into three battalions — the first battalion of which, under Colonel Anstruther, was made up of the 6th Stowmarket, 10th Eye, 11th Sudbury, 13th Bury, 16th Hadleigh, 18th Wickham Brook, 19th Brandon, and 20th Mildenhall; the second of which, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Schreiber, consisted of the 1st (Suffolk) Ipswich, 2nd Framlingham, 3rd Woodbridge, 5th Wickham Market, 8th Saxmundham, 12th Needham, and 21st Aldborough. The third battalion was under Colonel Thellusson, and consisted of the 1st Suffolk Artillery, 4th Bungay, 15th Wrentham, 7th Halesworth, 9th Leeston, 14th Beccles, and the strongest and best corps on the ground, the 17th Lowestoft. Though this list of regiments would appear to imply the presence of a formidable force, yet in reality it was far from being a large one; each company of volunteers being a kind of representative company sent specially in reply to the special invitation to the corps. The whole force on the ground, therefore, was short of 2000 men; but, as they were the very best men, they made a fine, smart, and well-disciplined division. With this was a detachment of the Suffolk Yeomanry.

Colonel M'Murdo reviewed the volunteers. The regiments were first marched past in open columns of companies, and all got through this preliminary test with credit—some, such as the 17th Suffolk, marching admirably well. The sham battle then commenced, and was continued with varying success, but unabated uproar, for more than an hour. The manœuvres comprised marching in open columns of companies, quarter distance column, close column, forming square, wheeling into line, volley and file firing, advancing and retreating, and, in short, all the combinations of evolutions of which 2000 men, in three battalions, are capable. Some of the movements were, as mere spectacles, exceedingly pretty, seen as they were in the midst of the park, and with a rich background of trees and crowded spectators on the grass beyond. The finale to the whole affair was an impetuous bayonet charge by the entire force in line, which excited the country people to boundless enthusiasm and carried panic and dismay among the special visitors near the house against whom it was apparently levelled. Colonel M'Murdo then called the officers together and in a few kind words praised them liberally for the general efficiency their men had displayed; and after this the whole force, accompanied by nearly half their number of invited guests, moved from the park into the pleasure grounds close to the hall to dine.

This gigantic dinner party of nearly 3000 guests was entertained beneath two immense marquees coupled together so as to form one huge pavilion, 200 ft. long by 200 ft. broad. Along the whole length of this were laid eighteen tables profusely supplied with all the necessaries and luxuries for a most hearty cold dinner. All the tables were decorated with flowers, flags were hung round the tent, and the whole scene, when the marquee was filled with its great assemblage of volunteers and visitors, was one of brilliancy and animation. The Earl and Countess of Stradbroke, who were welcomed by the volunteers with tumultuous cheering, presided over the banquet at the dais, and the festivities were kept up until five o'clock, when the noble chairman gave the health of "The Queen." The toasts of "The Royal Family," "Army, Navy, and Volunteers," &c., were duly given and duly cheered, Colonel Anstruther replying for the latter. Sir Edward Kerrison then gave the health of the heir, which was drunk uproariously, followed by that of Lord and Lady Stradbroke. The party then broke up; at seven o'clock the "assembly" was blown; the volunteers fell into the ranks in front of the hall, and with cheers marched off in various directions. Before dark the last visitors had left, after having enjoyed one of the most pleasant county gatherings which have been held for many years past.

On Thursday all the workpeople on the estate, with the smaller tenants, their wives and children, to the number of nearly 4000, were entertained at a country-fair in the park, where two waggon-loads of toys were distributed among the juveniles, and a dinner in the marquees, and rustic games, racing in sacks, climbing the greasy pole, with dancing and music, kept up the amusement till dusk again. During these three days nearly 8000 people of all ranks were entertained at Henham Hall.

GENERAL PEZET, PRESIDENT OF PERU.

GENERAL PEZET, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PERU.

THE Engraving which we publish to-day is taken from a photograph by Reut, of Paris, in which city General Don Juan Antonio Pezet happened to be when the news arrived of the death of the late President, San Roman, which occurred at Lima on the 3rd of April. As General Pezet was already the legal Vice-President, he was at once summoned home by the then Government of Peru, and left Southampton on the 2nd of July last, so that by this date he will have taken his place at the head of affairs. He is the first Peruvian President who, before assuming the direction of the Republic, has paid a visit to Europe, and we entertain every hope that under his administration progress will be made in public affairs of a country naturally so wealthy but hitherto so unfortunate. General Pezet distinguished himself in the War of Independence in Spain, and in the civil offices which he has fulfilled in times of peace he has merited the general approbation of his compatriots. On the occasion, therefore, of his name being put forward for the vice-presidentship by the Liberal party, all the other political parties equally supported him, and he was elected by general acclaim. As Minister of War and Marine he acquired the respect of both the army and navy, and from these united qualities Peru trusts to reap a long period of peace and prosperity.

Before leaving England he was most graciously received in private by her Majesty at Windsor Castle, and the Emperor of the French likewise gave him an audience at the Tuileries, where he received him with all the honours accorded to a reigning Sovereign. These relations must be favourable to Peru, because General Pezet has been enabled to judge for himself and learn the sentiments of the European Sovereigns respecting the States of South America.

General Pezet, both in Paris and London, visited the principal political and literary establishments and institutions, and he entertains a fervent desire to initiate such in his own country, so as to secure its progress. The principal works to which his attention will be immediately directed are railways, irrigation canals, and the immigration of Europeans. He is likewise desirous of pushing on the exploration of the River of the Amazons, from whose fertile banks Europe might draw infinite products adapted to her trade. We have been informed that the new President had an audience of Mr. Cobden, the result of which will probably be a change in the present monetary system of Peru, which is now the source of so much prejudice to a free and reciprocal trade.

General Pezet is of the right age for work, and his health has been greatly improved by his stay at Vichy. Both there and elsewhere the kindness of his manner and the soundness of his judgment won for him golden opinions from all who came in contact with him.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE RIOTS IN NEW YORK.

THE MOB SACKING AND BURNING THE COLOURED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

THE disturbances on Monday, July 13—the first day of the outbreak in New York—culminated in an outrage which fitly crowned the day's excesses. The Coloured Orphan Asylum, a large plain building situated in Fifth-avenue, was fired about five o'clock in the afternoon. The infuriated mob, eager for any outrage, were turned that way by the simple suggestion that the building was full of coloured children. A few policemen who attempted to make a stand were instantly overpowered, several being severely or fatally injured. While this was going on a few of the less evil-disposed gave notice to the inmates to quit the building. The sight of the helpless creatures stayed for a moment even the insensate mob; but the orphans were no sooner out than the work of demolition commenced. First the main building was gutted and then set on fire. While it was burning the large wing adjoining, used as a dormitory, was stripped inside and out. The fire-engines were there in great numbers, but were not permitted to work, except upon the adjacent buildings. Eyewitnesses of the dastardly outrage state that they saw scores of half-intoxicated Irishwomen, staggering along under burdens of bedding and clothing, shrieking as they reeled along, "Hooray for Jeff. Davis!" "Death to the Naygurs!"

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE RIOTERS AND THE MILITARY IN FIRST-AVENUE.

A messenger brought information to the 7th Regiment armoury, at six o'clock on Wednesday evening, July 15, that the mob was in great strength in First-avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, apparently organising, preparatory to moving on a marauding expedition. Colonel Winslow, of the 5th Regiment (Duryea Zouaves), then in command at the armoury, immediately ordered a detachment of volunteers under arms. The locality abounds in tenement houses, where the class of persons live of which the mob is composed, and into these buildings the mass of the rioters took refuge on the appearance of the soldiers. From the roof and windows of every house the mob at once opened an attack, delivering a brisk and persistent fire upon the military of musketry and pistols as well as a volley of bricks and other missiles. To this assault the soldiers replied, and the howitzers raked the avenue up and down with canister, of which ten rounds were discharged. It is estimated that this fire killed as many as thirty persons, and the effect was a partial dispersion of the rioters, although some of the more bold among them lurked behind the corners of the buildings, whence they would sally out, discharge their guns, and again go to cover. The infantry force, meantime, although un-uniformed, and just enrolled for the emergency, stood gallantly up to the work, loading with rapidity and firing with precision at the rioters wherever they showed themselves—at window, or upon roof, or at the street corners. The mob in this instance, however, clearly had the small force of soldiers at an advantage. Colonel Winslow had not men enough to make a charge upon the buildings, and as many as ten of his little command, after twenty minutes' fighting, had already fallen, several of them being killed outright. He reluctantly, therefore, ordered a retreat, which was conducted with veteran coolness, notwithstanding the fact that, as the soldiers marched through Nineteenth-street, they were followed for some distance by the howling mob, who were left masters of the field.

LEAMINGTON PUMP-ROOMS.

THE institution which forms the subject of our Engraving has been recently rebuilt through the instrumentality of a public company, to whom Dr. Jephson, familiarly known as "The Father of Leamington," liberally gave a donation of £500; and the edifice itself will soon be one of the most attractive in a town celebrated not more for the beauty of its locality than for the elegance of its architectural arrangements. With the Royal Pump-rooms much of the rapid rise and progress of this "inland city of fashion" is associated. The structure occupies a central situation, with the Jephson Gardens in front, and behind is an area of several acres of pleasure-ground, bounded on one side by the River Leam. The principal façade rises in bold and elegant outline amidst the bright green foliage of the surrounding trees. The treatment of the structure is Renaissance; the centre niche, under the pediment, is designed for a statue, and the flag-tower constitutes a special feature in the elevation. Internally, the spacious hall or pump-room is intended to serve as a promenade, and also for a concert or ball room, for which purposes it is admirably adapted. It possesses a good orchestra and gallery, and on one side is an alcove for the convenience of those who desire to drink the mineral waters. This portion of the room is in communication with the ladies' and gentlemen's baths, which have, in addition, a private entrance at each end of the building, both communicating by corridors with superior Turkish and swimming baths, which are set apart on certain days for the exclusive use of ladies. On the whole, the institution is replete with every convenience essential to a first-class establishment of this character, and we are gratified to learn that the spirited efforts of the directors have already obtained the liberal support of the inhabitants and the visitors from different parts of England and other countries.

THE NEW PUMP-ROOMS, LEAMINGTON.

Digitized by Google

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., at Weston-super-Mare, the wife of John Hugh Smyth Pigott, of a daughter.

On the 30th of July, at 88, Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea, the wife of G. L. Clowser, Esq., C.E., prematurely, of a son, which only survived its birth a short time.

At Carton, Maynooth, the Marchioness of Kildare, of a son.

At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. H. J. Turrell, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, the 30th of July, at the church of St Clement Danes, Strand, London, by the Rev. F. S Newman, assisted by the Rev. E. G. Harding, Augustus W. Wollaston, Esq., of Allahabad, to Emily Frances, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Lewin Newman, Esq., of York. No cards.

On the 4th inst., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Arthur Henry Turner Newcomen, Esq., Kirkleatham Hall, Yorkshire, to Rachel, third daughter of Sir Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, Bart., Idsworth, Hants.

On the 3rd inst., at St. Thomas's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. Dr. Stanford, D.D., S. E. Ricks, Esq., formerly of the 72nd Highlanders, son of L. Ricks, Esq., 12th Regiment, to Marie Marguerite, only child of Mons. F. Billiard, of Meaux, Paris.

On the 13th inst., at St. Bartholomew's Church, Sydenham, by the Rev. T. J. Rowsell, M.A., Rector of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, Alfred Cutbill, Esq., M.A., of the Inner Temple, only son of A. R. Cutbill, Esq., of Dartmouth Hill House, Blackheath, to Ellen Sarah, eldest daughter of T. S. Cutbill, Esq., of Lawrie Park, Sydenham. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at Cromer, Norfolk, Arthur John Vernon, only child of Francis G. M. and Lucy H. Boileau, of Tacolneston Hall, Norfolk, aged 2 years.

On the 9th inst, Edward White, Esq., surgeon, of Lamb's Cond uit-street, after intense suffering, in his 74th year. R.I.P.

On the 9th inst., at Lisle Villa, Cheltenham, Frances March Phillipps, last remaining sister of the late Charles March Phillipps, Esq., of Garendon Park and Gracedieu Manor, in the county of Leicester, aged 76.

At Woolwich-common, Margaret, daughter of the late Major Alexander Young Spearman, R.A.

At Kensington, Jane Parry, wife of Dr. Edward Davies, retired Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

At the British Legation, Pekin, William C. Milne, M.A., Assistant Chinese Secretary to her Majesty's Legation in China.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

INCREASED firmness has been apparent in the market for National Securities, and prices have had an upward tendency. A full average amount of money stock has been absorbed by the public, the progress of harvest work is very satisfactory, and the foreign exchanges are, for the most part, in favour of this country. These important features have induced somewhat heavy speculative purchases for the account.

Notwithstanding that the supply of capital on offer in the discount market is large, the rates for accommodation have slightly advanced; indeed, it is very difficult to obtain advances under the quotations demanded by the Bank of England. Those for the best commercial bills are now as follows :—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Thirty days' bills	3½	Four months' bills ..	4¼
Sixty days' ditto	4¼	Six months' ditto	4½
Three months' ditto ..	4¼		

In the Stock Exchange money is in moderate request, at 3 per cent. The price for accommodation at Amsterdam has been reduced to 3 per cent. At St. Petersburg the rates continue very high—viz., from 7 to 9 per cent. In the leading cities the quotations are as under :—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.
Paris	4	4
Vienna	5	5
Berlin	4	3½
Frankfort	3	2½
Amsterdam	3	3
Turin	5	5
Brussels	3	2½
Hamburg	—	2½
St. Petersburg	6	7 9

On Wednesday next the Council for India will receive tenders for £3,000,000 in bills on the various Presidencies.

The imports of the precious metals have been on a full average scale, and over £400,000 has been disposed of to the Bank of England. About £100,000 in gold, however, has been withdrawn for shipment to the Brazils.

The steamer for India has taken out £139,580, chiefly in silver, and £35,000 has been forwarded to the Morea. The silver market is steady, and Mexican dollars have realised 53d. per ounce.

The directors of the Agra and United Service Bank have declared the usual interim dividend of £2 10s. per share for the past half-year.

The dividend of the Berlin Waterworks Company will be 3s. per share, free of income tax.

The latest advices from Australia report the shipment of 30,250 oz. of gold, value £145,000.

On Monday Consols, for Money, were done at 92⅞ 93 ; Ditto, for September, 93⅛ ⅛ ; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93⅛ ⅛ ; India Five per Cents, 108¼ ⅜ ; Ditto, Bonds, 16s to 19s prem. ; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 1s. prem. ; Long Annuities, 15 1-16 ; Red Sea Ditto, 21⅛. Bank Stock was 240 ; the Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 107¼ ; and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 116¼. Scarcely any change took place in the quotations on Tuesday :—Consols, for transfer, realised 92⅞ 93 ; Ditto, for time, 93¼ ⅛ ; Bank Stock, 238 to 240 ; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¼ ⅛ ; India Five per Cents, 108¼ ⅜ ; Rupee Paper, 107 to ⅛, and 116 to ⅛ ; India Bonds, 16s. to 19s. prem. ; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 2s. prem. On Wednesday Consols, for Money, advanced to 93⅛ ⅛ ; Ditto, for the 9th of September, 93⅛ ⅜ ; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¼ ⅜ ; India Five per Cents, 108¼ ⅜ ; India Bonds, 16s. to 19s prem. Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis to 2s. prem. Rupee Paper was done at 107 to ⅛, and 116 to ⅛ ; India Stock, 225. On Thursday a moderate business was transacted, at about stationary prices :—Consols, for Money, sold at 93¼ ; for Account, 93⅛ to ⅜ ; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93⅛ to ¼ ; and Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem ; India Five per Cent Stock marked ⅜ ⅛.

The announcement that Mexico has been proclaimed an empire has created a much firmer market for Mexican Stock, and an improvement has taken place in the quotations. Confederate Scrip has ruled heavy, at 27 to 25 dis. In other Foreign Securities a very moderate business has been transacted at about stationary prices. Buenos Ayres Six per Cents have sold at 93 ; Chilian Three per Cents, 85⅛ ; Egyptian, 16½ ; Greek, 32⅜ ; Ditto, Coupons, 15⅛ ; Mexican Three per Cents, 39¼ ; Moorish Six per Cents, ex div., Portuguese Old Three per Cents, 46⅛ ; Ditto, New, 45⅜ ; Russian Five per Cents, 102⅝ ; Sardinian Five per Cents, 90 ¼ ; Spanish Three per Cents, 34⅛ ; Ditto, Passive, 32⅞ ; Ditto, Certificates, 12⅛ ; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 99⅞ ; Ditto, 1858, 71 ; Ditto, Small, 74 ; Ditto, 1862, 67¼ ; Venezuela Six per Cents, 50¼ ; and Italian Five per Cents, 71⅛.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been dealt in to a moderate extent, and the following are the leading quotations :—Agra and United Service, 11⅞ ; Alliance, 35½ ex div. and ex new ; Australasia, 78½ ; Bank of Egypt, 27½ ; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 29⅞ ; City, 106½ ex div. ; Consolidated, 9⅜ ; English and Irish, 9⅛ ; Imperial, 20½ ; Imperial Ottoman, 18 ; London and Brazilian, 43 ; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 37 ; London and Colonial, 7⅜ ; London and County, 4⅛ ; London Joint Stock, 34⅞ ex div. ; London and South African, 23⅞ ; London and Westminster, 7⅛ ; Mercantile, Funjaub, and Delhi, 4⅜ ; Standard of British South Africa, 17⅛ ; Ditto, New, 12⅛ ; Union of Australia, 52⅜ ; Union of Ireland, 13⅜ ; and Union of London, 34⅜.

The market for Colonial Government Securities has ruled steady :—Canada Six per Cents, 104½ ; Ditto Five per Cents, 99½ ; Mauritius Six per Cents, 106¾ ; Ditto, 1878, 109 ; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1888 to 1892, 102⅛ ; and Victoria Six per Cents, 114.

In Miscellaneous Securities a fair average business was transacted. Anglo-Mexican Mines Shares have realised 19 ; Copper Miners of England, Seven and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 17 ; Crystal Palace, 40⅞ ; Ditto Six per Cent Perpetual Debentures, 118 ; East India Irrigation and Canal, 5 ; General Credit and Finance, 2¾ ; Hudson's Bay, 35 ; London Financial Association, 11⅞ ; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 4⅛ ; National Discount, 9-ex div. ; Rio de Janeiro City Improvements, 27½ ; Van Diemen's Land, 14 ; Grand Junction Canal, 75 ex div. ; Berlin Waterworks, 8⅛ ; East London, 120⅛ ; Southwark and Vauxhall, Five per Cent Preference, 75.

Rather a large business has been transacted in American Securities, at somewhat fluctuating quotations. Illinois Central Seven per Cents have marked 79½ ; Ditto, 100 Dollar Shares, 75½ ; New York Central, 73 ; Ditto, 100 Dollar Shares, 85.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been much restricted : in prices, however, no change of importance has taken place. At noon on Thursday's official closing quotations :—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Great Eastern, A Stock, 47 ; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 113½ ; London and Blackwall, 76½ ; London and North-Western, 114 ; London and North-Western, 107½ ; Metropolitan, 111½ ; Midland, 128½ ; South-Eastern, 93½ ; Value of North, 85.

Dutch Rhenish, 20 ; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 107½ ; Cape Town and Dock, 10½ ; East Indian, II Extension, 11½ ; Great Indian Peninsula, 105½ ; Great Western of Canada, 13½ ; Ditto, New, 8½ ; Madras Five per Cents, 107½ ; Ditto Four-and-Three-Quarter per Cents, 103½ ; Delhi, 10½.

Foreign.—Great Luxembourg, 13½ ; Sambre and Meuse, 9½ ; San Paulo, 8½ ; Ditto, 2nd, Tertin and Savona, 2½.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Aug. 12 shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement :—

A decrease of circulation of	£403,611
An increase of public deposits of	177,905
A decrease of other deposits of	212,497
An increase of Government Securities of ..	50,000
A decrease of other securities of	69,234
An increase of bullion of	197,434
An increase of rest of	4753
An increase of reserve of	611,919

The total circulation is £21,037,168. Public deposits amount to £7,794,853 ; and private deposits to £13,578,358. Securities are £18,667,422 ; and the stock of bullion is £16,040,919.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY and during the Week, THE IRISH TIGER ; after which, at Eight, a new Drama, entitled THE HAUNTED MAN (in which will be exhibited Professor Pepper's adaptation of the great Spectral Illusion)—Messrs. J. L. Toole and R. Phillips, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, and Miss H. Simms ; and ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE—Messrs. J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, and R. Phillips, the Nelson Sisters and Miss K. Kelly. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE. Sole Lessee, Mr. GEORGE VINING.—This THEATRE will OPEN for a short season on SATURDAY EVENING, the 22nd inst., under the Management of Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY. On Saturday and Monday, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE and NOT A BAD JUDGE. Shylock and Lavater, Mr. Walter Montgomery, supported by an excellent Company.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending AUG. 22.
Open on Monday at 9. Tuesday at 8. Other days at 10.
Admission, One Shilling ; Saturday, Half-a-Crown. Children under 12, half-price.
Tuesday, Aug. 18.—FORESTERS' GREAT DAY.—All the Grand Fountains—Mammoth Balloon Ascent—Out-door Sports—Military Bands—Processions, and general amusements from morning till night.
Orchestral Band, Great Organ Performances, and Display of Fountains daily.

SEE the CRYSTAL PALACE FLOWER BEDS.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FORESTERS' GREAT DAY, TUESDAY NEXT, AUG. 18.—Meeting of Foresters from all parts of the United Kingdom.
Special Attractions.—Mammoth Balloon Ascent by Mr. Coxwell, Display of all the Great Fountains and entire series of Waterworks, Military and other extra Bands in the grounds, Outdoor Sports and Athletic Games, Grand Processions and General Amusements from morning till night. The Palace lighted up in the evening. Trains will run as often as required from London Bridge, Victoria, Elephant and Castle, and intermediate stations.
Open from Eight in the morning till Dark. Admission, as usual, One Shilling ; Children, Sixpence.

THE GREAT FOUNTAINS and MAMMOTH BALLOON ASCENT.—FORESTERS' FETE, CRYSTAL PALACE, NEXT TUESDAY.

LAST FOUR NIGHTS.
MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, in their CHARMING COTTAGE, and MRS. ROSEBEAF'S LITTLE PARTY. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Evenings at 8. Last Morning, Aug. 20, at 3 o'clock.—Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street.

ALFRED MELLON'S CONCERTS EVERY EVENING.—ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN. Vocalist, Mdlle. Carlotta Patti. Band of 100 performers. One Shilling.
On THURSDAY NEXT, AUG. 20, a MENDELSSOHN NIGHT. In preparation, and will shortly be produced, a Grand Orchestral Selection from M. Gounod's highly successful Opera,
FAUST
with Solos for Violin, Flute, Oboe, Cor Anglais, Clarinet, Bassoon, Horn, Cornet, Trombone, and Ophicleide ; arranged expressly for these Concerts by Mr. Alfred Mellon.

NEW ZEALAND, ILLUSTRATED with numerous recent PHOTOGRAPHS. Entertainments and Lectures. Societies and Institutes treated with. Address, Mr. HERBERT, 15, Fish-street-hill, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

BRIGHTON and BACK DAILY for SIX SHILLINGS and THREEPENCE.—Third-class Return Tickets between London and Brighton are now issued at the above price by three trains each way daily, available to return either on the same or on the following day.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.
TOURIST TICKETS, at Cheap Fares, available for One Calendar Month, are ISSUED at the Midland Booking Office, King's-cross, and other principal stations, to
SCOTLAND—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, &c.
IRELAND—Belfast, Portrush, for Giant's Causeway.
LAKE DISTRICT—Windermere, Furness Abbey, Ulverstone, Coniston, Penrith, Morecambe, Ingleton, &c.
SEASIDE and BATHING-PLACES—Scarborough, Whitby, Filey, Bridlington, Harrogate, Matlock, Buxton, &c.
Programmes and full particulars may be obtained at all the Company's Stations and Receiving Offices.
Inquire at King's-cross for Tickets via Midland Railway.
Derby, 1863. JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.
TOURIST TICKETS, at Cheap Fares, available for one calendar month, are issued from King's-cross and other principal stations to EDINBURGH, Glasgow, Stirling, Dunkeld, Perth, Dundee, Forfar, Brechin, Montrose, Arbroath, Aberdeen, Keith, and Elgin ; and also
To SCARBOROUGH, Whitby, Redcar, Filey, Bridlington, Withernsea, Harrogate, and the Isle of Man.
For further particulars see programmes, to be obtained at King's-cross Station, at all the receiving offices in London, and at the stations in the country. SEYMOUR CLARKE, General Manager.
London, King's-cross Station, August, 1863.

ISLE OF MAN.—HILL'S ROYAL HOTEL, DOUGLAS. Board, Lodging, and Attendance, 5s. 6d. per day. Inclose a stamp for an interesting Guide and Map of the Island.

COTTAGE WANTED to PURCHASE ; old ; one preferred ; about eight or nine rooms, good garden, with small field or paddock, within two miles of any station between eight and twenty miles of the Victoria, Waterloo, or Charing-cross Station. Address N. O., Mr. Edward De Knock, Bookseller, 5, Clifton-road, Maida-hill, W.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CLUB.—Candidates for Admission to this Club must have been at one of the following Public Schools :—Charterhouse, Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Westminster, Winchester.
Prospectuses, &c., may be had on application to the Secretary, No. 17, St. James's-place, St. James's, S.W.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CLUB.—WANTED, a STEWARD for the above Club, to enter upon his duties about the first week in September.—Applications and copies of testimonials to be addressed to the Secretary, 17, St. James's-place, by the 25th inst.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CLUB.—WANTED, an EXPERIENCED COOK for the above Club, to enter on his duties about the first week in September.—Applications and copies of testimonials to be addressed to the Secretary, 17, St. James's-place by the 25th inst.

Durch jede Buchhandlung sowie von Unterzeichnetem ist zu beziehen
KATALOG der II. ABTHEILUNG der KUNSTSAMMLUNG des verstorbenen k. preuss. General-Majors Freiherrn Carl Rojas du Rosey, enthaltend : Medaillen und Münzen, nebst numismatischer Bibliothek, welche Dienstag, den 1. September a. c., und folgende Tage, zu Dresden öffentlich versteigert werden. K. v. 594 Seiten. Preis 12 Neugroschen.
RUDOLPH WEIGEL, in Leipzig.

MONEY ADVANCED by Mr. LUXMOORE, Silversmith, &c., of 92, St. Martin's-lane, W.C. (opposite New-street, Covent-garden), on plate and jewellery, at much less interest than is usually charged.—N.B. Jewels and plate bought.

TO INVENTORS.—The GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (Limited), 71, Fleet-street, obtains PATENTS for INVENTIONS, and affords unusual facilities to Inventors. Printed information gratis. E. M. LATHAM, Sec.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of PICTURE-FRAMES kept on Stock at the lowest prices. The Trade and Country Dealers supplied with Maple and Gilt Mouldings at GEO. REES', 34, St. Martin's-lane, and 27, Drury-lane. Established 1800.

PENCILS, Black Lead, and Coloured Chalks. A. W. FABER'S POLYGRADE LEAD PENCILS, Sold by all Stationers and Artists' Colourmen. Agents—Heintzmann and Rochussen, 9, Friday-street, London, E.C.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used in the Royal Laundry, and awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. RYAM, 10, Bear-street, Regent-street, W. ; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1820.

NEW BOOKS.

BATTLES OF ENGLAND. Showing the Cause, Conduct, and Issue of every Battle since the Conquest. Compiled expressly for the Use of Schools. By C. SANDERSON, M.C.P. Nearly bound in embossed cloth, gilt, price 1s. 6d. BRADBURY and EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street.

Now ready, Illustrated by the Hon. Eliot Yorke, M.P.,
THE WANDERER IN WESTERN FRANCE. By G. T. LOWTH, Esq.
MARY LYNDSAY. By LADY EMILY PONSONBY.
"This story is interesting and enthralling throughout."—Sun.
LORD WILLIAM LENNOX'S FIFTY YEARS' BIOGRAPHICAL REMINISCENCES. 2 vols, 8vo.
THREE LIVES IN ONE. A Novel.
VERONIA. A Novel. 3 vols.
LEFT TO THEMSELVES. By the Author of "Cousin Geoffrey," &c. 3 vols. [Next week.
HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

Now ready, Second Edition, with Two Illustrations, post 8vo,
THE STORY OF ELIZABETH.
"'The Story of Elizabeth' affords this season an almost solitary instance of a simple, touching, lifelike tale, which possesses interest without any physical horrors, and amusement without the aid of melodrama. . . Take it all in all, 'Elizabeth' is the lightest, brightest, cleverest little book that has been published for a long time."—Fraser's Magazine.
"A story unique among the novels of the day. . . So vivid a picture of a girl's heart, made by the fittest of all painters, an artist on the spot and behind the scenes, has an interest still greater than that of a story to all who may be concerned in the caprices or peculiarities of that generally interesting species of humanity."—Blackwood's Magazine.
"The author of 'The Story of Elizabeth' is a genuine inventor. Other writers may have pictured to themselves the results of a mother's jealousy, but no other writer has made a graceful and charming tale flow from the lie of a jealous mother."—Reader.
"The English, no less than the substance of this little tale, indicates real genius. It is not only fresh and bright, but, what is not common in combination with a fresh, sparkling style, it is rich and mellow, and reminds us of Mr. Tennyson's happy description of the old vintage. It is rare, indeed, to find a style which is steeped in the colours of many literary generations, and yet so full of vivacity and youth as this."—Spectator.
SMITH, ELDER, and CO., 65, Cornhill.

Now ready, Third Edition, One Shilling each.
SWITZERLAND : How to See it for Ten Guineas. PARIS : How to See it for Five Guineas. By HENRY GAZE.
London : W. KENT and Co., Paternoster-row ; or post-free for stamps from the Author, 183, High-street, Southampton.

NOTICE.
NEW NOVEL, by the Author of "Lady Audley's Secret," entitled THE OUTCASTS, written expressly for the LONDON JOURNAL, will appear shortly. Price One Penny ; Monthly Parts, 6d. Office, 332, Strand. To be had of all Booksellers.

ANOTHER NEW TALE, by the Author of "The Woman in Black," called THE MAN IN GRAY, also appears in the LONDON JOURNAL. Price One Penny ; Monthly Parts, 6d. Office, 332, Strand. To be had of all Booksellers.

TO BRITISH and CONTINENTAL TOURISTS.—EDWD. STANFORD has just issued a New Edition of his "Tourist's Catalogue," containing Title, Price, &c., of the best Guide-Books, Maps, Conversation-Books, Dictionaries, &c., published in the United Kingdom, the Continent, and America. It can be had gratis upon application, or per post for one stamp. London : Edwd. Stanford, Mapseller by appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and Agent for the sale of Ordnance Maps, Geological Survey Maps, and Admiralty Charts. 6, Charing-cross, S.W.

Seventh Edition, with 22 Lithographic Plates ; post-free, 8d.,
STAINED WINDOWS : the Improved Transfer Process of DIAPHANIE, easily performed, at small cost.—London : J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street, W.

Price 1s., with 12 Lithographic Plates ; post-free, 1s. 2d.,
DESIGNS for WINDOWS of different styles to be executed in DIAPHANIE, with full instructions.
London : J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street.

Price 1s. 6d., each Part containing four Plates beautifully printed in Colours by Leightons' process, and four Outline Plates,
COPIES FOR COLOURING, for the Improvement of the Taste of Youthful Artists. Nos. 1 and 2, after Birket Foster ; Nos. 3 and 4, after John Absolon. Also, Large Series, price 2s. 6d. each. Nos. 1 and 2, after Harrison Weir.
London : J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street, W

Fifth Edition, enlarged, price 1s. ; post-free, 1s. 2d.,
HINTS ON ILLUMINATING AND ORNAMENTING IN GOLD AND METALS, with Lithographic Illustrations by Henry M. Lucien.
London : J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street, W.

Price 1s. ; post-free, 1s. 2d., with 14 Lithographic Plates,
ALPHABETS and DESIGNS, of different Periods, for the use of Illuminators and Decorators, by F. G. WOOD.—London : J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street, W.

DECALCOMANIE.—Boxes, containing Designs, Materials, and Instructions for this beautiful Art, price 10s. 6d., sent on receipt Post Office order.—J. BARNARD and SON, Sole Agents for the Patentee, 339, Oxford-street, London, W.

Sixth Edition, considerably enlarged, with new plates, price 6s.,
DEAFNESS PRACTICALLY ILLUSTRATED. By JAS. YEARSLEY, M.D. "Replete with valuable information."—Lancet.
CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

FOR FAMILY ARMS—the LINCOLN'S INN HERALDIC OFFICE—send Name and County. Arms Painted, Impaled, and Quartered. Sketch, 3s. 6d., or stamps. The Pedigrees of Families, 21s.—H. SALT, Gt. Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE. The established office of authority in England for furnishing Arms, Crests, &c., authentically. "The Lincoln's-inn Manual of Heraldry," 3s. or stamps.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

SIGNET CREST RINGS, 18-carat, Hall-marked, Solid fine Gold, 30s. ; Ditto, handsome, for Arms and Crest, 50s. Ditto, large for Arms, Crest, and Motto, £3 15s.—H. SALT (observe), Heraldic Office, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE. Engraving by the Laws of Garter King-at-Arms. Crest on Seals or Rings, 8s. 6d. ; Arms on ditto, 18s. ; Solid Gold Signet Rings for Crest, 21s. ; a Book-Plate, Arms, and Crest, with Name, 21s.

FAMILY ARMS.—All Persons desirous of having a correct copy of their armorial bearings should send name and county to CULLETON'S HERALDIC LIBRARY. No fee for search. Plain sketch, 3s. 6d. ; in heraldic colours, 6s. ; large size Arms, Crest, and Motto, with heraldic description, beautifully painted in rich colours, 12s. Family Pedigrees traced and Arms quartered and impaled by T. Culleton, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), London, W.C.

YOUR ARMS, CREST, MONOGRAM, or Address Stamped on Paper Free of Charge, and no charge for engraving die if an order is given for a ream of best paper and 500 envelopes to match at 21s., carriage paid, by T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

WEDDING-CARDS and ENVELOPES Stamped in Silver with Arms, Crest, or Monogram. 50 Cards for lady and gentleman, 50 choice envelopes, maiden name printed on flap, all complete, 13s. 6d., carriage paid. A Cardplate engraved in any style, and 50 best Ivory Cards, 2s., post-free.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

FAMILY ARMS Engraved on Seals, Rings, and steel Dies in artistic style. Crest on Seals, 7s. 6d. ; solid Gold Rings, 18-carat, Hall-marked, engraved with name, crest, 22s. ; ditto, very massive, 42s. ; ditto for Arms, Crest, and Motto, 60s. The Hall mark is the only guarantee for pure gold.—T. CULLETON, Engraver to her Majesty and the Board of Trade, by appointment, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

MARK YOUR LINEN with CULLETON'S PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES.—By means of this invention the difficulty of writing on linen with the pen is entirely superseded. Initial Plate, 1s. ; Name, 2s. 6d. ; Set of Numbers, 2s. 6d. ; Crest, 5s. Post-free for stamps. Any one can use them.—T. Culleton, Patentee, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

NEW MUSIC.

ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S LIST OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.
THE PRINCE OF WALES AT HALIFAX.—GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES. Sung by the Sunday Scholars to the Spectators in the Piece-hall to the number of from 20 to 30 thousand voices.
GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES. Song, with Chorus ad lib., 3s. ; Four-part Song, 2d. ; Piano Solo and Duet, each 4s. ; Harp, 4s. ; Harmonium, 3s. ; Orchestra, 4s. ; Military Band, 4s.
DAUGHTER OF DENMARK. Song. By BRINLEY RICHARDS. Sung with astonishing success by Mdlle. Parepa. 3s.
THE PILGRIM'S PATH. Sacred Song. By BRINLEY RICHARDS. Sung with enthusiastic demonstration by Miss Edith Wynne. Violoncello, ad lib., 3s.
LA GAZZA LADRA. Overture—Piano Duet. By G. F. WEST. 6s.
CANADIAN BOAT SONG. For Piano. By G. F. WEST. 3s.
GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES. For Piano. By the Composer. 4s.
THE HARP OF WALES. Song. By BRINLEY RICHARDS. 2s. 6d.
THE VALE. Song (Arhyd y Nos). Arranged by BRINLEY RICHARDS. 2s. 6d.
THE WHITE CROSS OF DENMARK. Song, with Chorus ad lib. By BRINLEY RICHARDS. 3s.
THEMATIC CATALOGUE of NEW VOCAL MUSIC, gratis and post-free.
ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S PIANOFORTES, in Walnut and Rosewood, 6½ octaves, £25, £35, and £42.
London : ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street, W., Publishers to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and the Emperor Napoleon III. Agents for India—Messrs. BURKINYOUNG and Co., Calcutta.

THE SCOTCH MAIDEN'S DREAM. New Song. By FRANK ROMER. Price 2s. 6d. Companion to THE ENGLISH GIRL'S SONG, 2s. 6d.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and Co., 62 and 63, New Bond-street.

THE BROKEN FLOWER. Song for Mezzo-soprano Voice. Composed by the Hon. ALFRED STOURTON. Price 2s. 6d.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and Co., 62 and 63, New Bond-street.

THE HON. ALFRED STOURTON'S Popular Song, THE SPELL OF THY BEAUTY, now being sung with immense success by Miss Poole and Miss Lascelles. Price 2s. 6d. Can be had either in F or A Flat.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and Co., 62 and 63, New Bond-street.

HALF PRICE.—All Music sent post-free at half the published price.
FOSTER and KING, 16, Hanover-street, Regent-street, W.

EWER and CO.'S MUSICAL LIBRARY. Subscribers may enter daily. Terms, Two Guineas a year. London subscribers have the constant use of two guineas' worth, and country subscribers four guineas' worth of music. One guinea's worth of music is presented to each subscriber.—Ewer and Co., Musicsellers to the Queen and the Princess of Wales, 87, Regent-street, London.

MUSIC, QUARTER PRICE, post-free. Catalogue of same sent for two stamps.—VENN and CO., 65, Baker-st., Portman-sq. A Collard and Collard (model) Piano, in walnut case, 7 oct., lowest £21.

KIRKMAN'S 7-octave trichord SEMI-GRAND and DRAWING-ROOM GRAND PIANOFORTES, with double repeating action and all their very latest improvements. Price from 100 guineas and upwards. For beauty of tone, perfection of touch, and durability, these instruments are unrivalled.—COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., Music and Pianoforte Warehouse, 62 and 63, New Bond-street, London, W.

PIANOFORTES, New and Secondhand, by Broadwood, Collard, Kirkman, and other Makers, for SALE or HIRE, at Messrs. COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO.'S (late Leader and Cock), Nos. 62 and 63, New Bond-street, corner of Brook-street.

PIANOFORTES.—H. TOLKIEN'S EXHIBITION MODEL COTTAGE PIANO, first class, having elicited universal approbation, the public is respectfully invited to hear this extraordinary piano. The price, from its low figure, is not named, from fear of deterring some from coming to inspect its beauties. Pianos for hire, with option of purchase on easy terms ; also repaired or taken in exchange. Drawings free.
Tolkien, 27, King William-street, London Bridge.

KIRKMAN'S CELEBRATED TRICHORD PIANOFORTES, of every description, for SALE or HIRE, at COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO.'S Pianoforte Warehouse, 62 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

MUSICAL BOX DÉPOT for the Sale of NICOLE'S celebrated Musical Instruments is removed from No. 54 to 11 and 12, Cornhill, London. List of tunes and prices gratis and post-free.

MUSICAL BOX DÉPOTS, 82, Ludgate-street, and 56, Cheapside.—NICOLE'S large Musical Boxes, £1 per Air ; snuff-boxes, 18s. to 5s. Catalogues of tunes and prices gratis and post-free, on application to WALES and CO., as above.

ARCHERY.—Ladies complete sets, 15s., 21s., 25s., and 30s. Gentlemen's, 21s., 25s., and 40s.—C. ARMSTRONG, 174, Oxford-street, W. Illustrated Catalogue gratis.

KEYZOR and BENDON'S TWO-GUINEA BINOCULAR FIELD, RIFLE, or OPERA GLASS.—The extraordinary power of this instrument renders it adapted to define objects distinctly at ten miles' distance—suitable for the theatre, racecourse, target practice, sportsmen, tourists, and general outdoor observation. Illustrated Price Lists of Optical Instruments for 2 stamps.—50, High Holborn, London.

OPERA, RACE, and FIELD GLASSES in every variety of form and mounting, matchless for great magnifying power and sharpness of definition, prices from 30s each, at CALLAGHAN'S, 23A, New Bond-street, W. (corner of Conduit-street). N.B. Sole agent for the celebrated Race and Field Glasses made by Voigtländer, Vienna. Field-glasses made expressly for India, warranted to withstand the greatest tropical heat. The new Aluminium-mounted Glasses (as made for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales), though of the largest size, weigh but a few ounces.

"RECONNOIT'RER" GLASS, 9s. 6d. ! Weighs 8 oz., is achromatic, and so strong that ships, houses, trees, &c., ten miles off ; Jupiter's Moons, &c., are distinctly seen by it ; and when used as a landscape glass is valuable on a twenty-five mile radius. "I think the Reconnoiterer very good."—The Marquis of Carmarthen. "I never before met an article that so completely answered its maker's recommendation."—F. H. Fawkes, Esq., Farnley, Otley. "Regarding the glasses supplied by Messrs. Salom, I am well pleased with them."—From a report by the Head Gamekeeper of the Marquis of Breadalbane. "The economy of price is not secured at the cost of efficiency. We have carefully tried it at an 800-yard rifle-range against all the glasses possessed by the members of the corps, and found it fully equal to any, although they had cost more than four times its price."—The Field. Post-free, 10s. 10d. The Hythe Glass, showing bullet marks at 1200 yards, 31s. 6d. These Glasses are only to be had direct from SALOM and CO., 98, Princes-street, Edinburgh, who have no agents.

UNIVERSAL MICROSCOPE. Price £5 5s. SMITH, BECK, and BECK, 31, Cornhill, E.C. (late 6, Coleman-street), Catalogues sent on receipt of six postage-stamps.

NOTICE.—"Alburgh Rectory, Harleston, 27th July, 1863.—Gentlemen,—I must really request you to abstain from further publishing my letter respecting your £5 TELESCOPE, as I continue to receive many letters of inquiry which I cannot find time to answer. In every instance that I have quoted it have given a favourable account, and I am sure I have been of considerable importance to you.—Believe me, Gentlemen, yours faithfully, J. A. Combe, M.A., Rector of Alburgh, late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge."
S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

OPERA, Race, Field, and General Out-door Day and Night GLASSES, with an improvement which renders them much more portable and powerful, they being suited to the waistcoat pocket. It has always been a great drawback to the general use of field-glasses on account of their weight and large size ; but as Messrs. S. have overcome this difficulty a more rapid sale is expected, which induces them to reduce the prices, which range from 30s.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-st., Piccadilly.

SPECTACLES.—The Patent Newly-invented TINTED SPECTACLES are patronised by the majority of the nobility, including Viscount Palmerston.

CURIOUS and USEFUL CHINESE and JAPANESE ARTICLES, suitable for Presents.—Just imported, several large cases of beautifully-lacquered JAPANESE TRAYS, at 5s. the pair.—Oriental Warehouse, 179, Regent-street; FARMER and ROGERS; also at the Great Shawl and Cloak Emporium, 171, 173, 175, Regent-street.

MAPPIN, WEBB, and CO., 71 and 72, Cornhill.

MAPPIN, WEBB, and CO., 77 and 78, Oxford-street.

MAPPIN, WEBB, and CO., Manufacturers, the Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

THE LONDON WAREHOUSES, as above, contain the largest and best selected Stock of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and CUTLERY in England:—
Electro-Silver Plated Spoons and Forks, strongly plated and best finished.
Every Article stamped with our Name, and Quality guaranteed.

Full Size.	Fiddle or Plain Pattern. Good.		Better		Best.		Double Thread.		King's Pattern.		Lily Pattern.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
12 Table Forks	27	0	36	0	48	0	51	0	56	0	51	0
12 Table Spoons	27	0	36	0	48	0	51	0	56	0	51	0
12 Dessert Forks	21	0	27	0	38	0	40	0	40	0	40	0
12 Dessert Spoons	21	0	27	0	38	0	40	0	40	0	40	0
12 Tea Spoons	10	6	16	0	20	0	24	0	24	0	28	0
2 Sauce Ladles	8	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	10	0
1 Gravy Spoon	5	6	7	0	9	0	13	0	13	0	12	0
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls..	6	8	6	8	8	0	12	0	12	0	10	0
1 Mustard Spoon	1	8	1	8	2	0	3	0	3	0	2	6
1 pair Sugar Tongs ..	2	0	3	6	4	0	5	0	5	0	4	0
1 pair Fish Carvers ..	18	0	20	0	30	0	30	0	34	0	38	0
1 Butter Knife	3	6	4	0	4	6	5	0	6	0	6	0
1 Soup Ladle	7	6	9	0	10	0	16	0	16	0	15	0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt	10	0	10	0	12	0	18	0	18	0	15	0

Smaller quantities can be had at the above rate of prices, which are the same as at the manufactory, Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield. Please note particularly the Nos. of the London addresses.—City house, 71 and 72, Cornhill; West End house, 77 and 78, Oxford-street.

THE LORD DUNDREARY EQUILIBRIUM CHAIR. Extremely comfortable, good, and very cheap. "There's the idea!"—A. SEDLEY and CO., 210, Regent-street, London, W., Patentees of Equilibrium Chairs.

SEDLEY'S Patent EQUILIBRIUM CHAIRS are the most comfortable and cheapest yet offered to the public. Capital for India, packing up in less space than any other chair. Also, first-class Furniture, Carpets, &c., at very moderate prices. 210, Regent-street, London, W.

FURST-CLASS BEDROOM FURNITURE. A. SEDLEY and CO., 210, Regent-street, have for sale complete suites of the above, including brass bedstead, mahogany wardrobe, ditto marble-top washstand, ditto dressing table, with glass, towel airer, chairs, &c. Price for cash, 28 guineas. Also, a walnut suite complete, with Italian walnut bedstead and a fine Spanish mahogany ditto, the whole of elegant design and the best construction. A servant's bedroom, completely furnished with iron bedstead and best japanned furniture, for £8.

TO PARTIES ABOUT TO FURNISH. An elegant SUITE of DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, in fine Italian Walnut-wood, in perfect condition, for SALE, an unusual bargain. Price, complete, 38 guineas. It comprises a handsome settee, two easychairs, and six prettily-shaped drawing-room chairs, in rich rose, en suite; fine centre and occasional tables, beautifully designed chiffonier, fitted with plate-glass back and doors and marble top; two fancy occasional chairs, and a large chimney-glass in gilt frame. Also, a superior DINING-ROOM SUITE in Spanish Mahogany, and covered in morocco, 30 guineas; and two handsome and complete Bedroom Suites in mahogany and American birch, including winged wardrobes and marble-top washstands, and new and superior bedding, at 30 and 28 guineas each suite. The whole nearly new, and well worth double. May be seen at LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO.'S, Upholsterers, &c., 73 and 75, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE, for Dining-room and Library, old oak, in good preservation, of a very choice character, suitable for mediæval decorations; the carvings are unique, chaste, and elaborate. The dining-room set consists of ten high-backed chairs, a pair of elbow chairs to match, large set of telescope dining-tables, with extra leaves, dumb waiter, &c., a truly beautiful sideboard, fitted with plate-glass back. Price of the foregoing 60 guineas—half its value. The library set comprises an 8 ft. book-case, six Gothic chairs, and a library table same style. On view at the BELGRAVE FURNISHING COMPANY, 12, Sloane-street, Belgrave-square.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING carriage-free.—See our Illustrated Catalogue containing Prices and Estimates for furnishing Houses of different classes, which will be forwarded gratis. This book is universally allowed, for its practical utility, to be unique.—LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO., cabinet-makers, upholsterers, and bedding manufacturers, 73 and 75, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, London. N.B. Fifty Drawing and Dining Room Suites, from 12 to 100 guineas; an assortment of Old Oak Furniture. Established 1810.

FURNITURE CARRIAGE-FREE to any part of the Kingdom.

Drawing-room Suites, complete	£35	0	0
Dining-room Suites, complete	28	0	0
Bedroom Suites, complete	26	0	0

Warranted First Class.
P. and S. BEYFUS, 144, OXFORD-STREET.
Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post-free on application.

LE SOMMIER ÉLASTIQUE PORTATIF. The foundation for all mattress bedding should be elastic, and the usual spring mattress is too heavy and cumbersome for general use. HEAL and SON'S new Patent LE SOMMIER ELASTIQUE PORTATIF is made in three separate parts, and is therefore light and portable; it is also cheap and durable, and as it has no stuffing on the top it cannot harbour moth.

EASY-CHAIRS, SOFAS, and COUCHES, best quality only, made to any shape, on approval, at T. H. FILMER and SON'S Manufactory, 31, 32, and 34, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. An Illustrated Priced Catalogue sent post-free.

LONDON CARPET WAREHOUSE. WAUGH and SON, 3 and 4, Goodge-street; and 65 and 66, Tottenham-court-road, W. Curtains, Portières, Chintzes, &c. of first-class manufacture, for every style of decoration.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE with the best articles at DEANE'S Ironmongery and Furnishing Warehouses. Established A.D. 1700. New Illustrated Catalogue and Priced Furnishing List gratis and post-free.
Deane and Co., the Monument, London-bridge.

BATHS for all DOMESTIC PURPOSES. An extensive and complete stock. The best manufacture and lowest prices. DEANE and CO.'S PAMPHLET on BATHS and BATHING, gratis on application and post-free. It contains engravings, with prices, of Shower, Hip, Plunging, Sponging, Nursery, and every description of Bath for family use. Shower Baths of improved construction. Patent Gas Baths, simple, efficient, and economical. Estimates given for fitting up Bathrooms. DEANE and CO. (the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

BATHS and TOILET WARE.—WILLIAM S. BURTON has One large Showroom devoted exclusively to the display of BATHS and TOILET WARE. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make this establishment the most distinguished in this country. Portable Showers, 7s. 6d.; Pillar Showers, £3 to £5; Nursery, 15s. to 32s.; Sponging, 14s. to 32s.; Hip, 14s. to 31s. 6d. A large assortment of Gas Furnaces, Hot and Cold Plunge, Vapour, and Camp Shower Baths. Toilet Ware in great variety, from 15s. 6d. to 45s. the set of three.—Illustrated Catalogues (per post) free.
39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-yard

ICE FOR TOWN OR COUNTRY. REFRIGERATORS, Ice-Cream Machines, Freezing Powders, and everything connected with freezing, of the best, most modern, and reliable character. Seltzogenes. Illustrated Price-list, with full particulars, free.—WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, 140, Strand.

CHUBBS' LOCKS and FIRE PROOF SAFES with all the newest improvements. Street-door Latches. Cash and Deed Boxes. Full Illustrated Price-lists sent free.
Chubb and Son, 57 St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

SPECIAL PRIZE MEDAL for the BEST SEWING-MACHINE awarded to W. F. THOMAS.—These celebrated Machines are adapted for both manufacturing and family use, and will stitch, hem, bind, gather, &c. Catalogues and samples of the work may be had on application to W. F. Thomas and Co., 66, Newgate-street, and Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London.

TO LADIES. — GREEN TISSUE IVY LEAVES, for ornamenting Chimney-glasses and preserving them from flies. Elegant and useful. 18 stamps per set of 72 slips, with instructions, post-free.—R. PETERS, Tovil, Maidstone.

HEDGES and BUTLER, 155, Regent-street, London, W., and 30, King's-road, Brighton, recommend their Dinner Sherry, at 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen. Pure Claret, of good body and flavour, 20s., 24s., and 30s.; Hock and Moselle, 30s., 36s., and 42s.; Champagne, 42s., 48s., 60s. On receipt of a Post-office order, or reference, any quantity, with a priced list of all other wines, will be forwarded immediately.—Originally established A.D. 1667.

GOOD SOUND CLARET, 14s. per Dozen; ditto, 1858 vintage, 18s.; bottles and railway carriage included.—HENRY BRETT and CO., Importers, Holborn-bars, and 30, Regent-street. Established 1839. Prices current on application.

DÉPOT of genuine HUNGARIAN WINES, 7, Mincing-lane, London, E.C. Open for tasting free of expense. Assorted sample dozen cases to 24s., 30s., and 36s. Price-lists will be sent on application.—MAX GREGER (from Hungary).

SAUCE.
LEA and PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
None genuine without name on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper.
Sold by CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Barclay and Sons; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA CHEAPER. Full benefit of reduced duty obtained by purchasing Horniman's Tea in packets; very choice at 3s. 6d. and 4s. "High Standard" at 4s. 6d. (formerly 5s. 8d.) is the best imported.

J. S. FRY AND SONS have had the honour to be appointed MANUFACTURERS OF CHOCOLATE TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.
J. S. Fry and Sons are the only English house in the trade to whom the Prize Medal was awarded in 1862.

MAIZENA, of all competing articles, obtained Two, and the only, Prize Medals in its Class, with the superlative recommendation of the jury, "Exceedingly excellent for food." Maizena forms not only a cheap and substantial diet for the strong, but a most nourishing regimen for the sick. Dr. Lankester says, "I can confidently recommend maizena as an article of diet for children and invalids." Obtainable of all first-class Grocers, with directions for making a score of exquisite dishes. 1 lb. 8d., ½ lb. 4d.

LETTERS PATENT 1823. PRIZE MEDAL 1862.
ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS is the most valuable preparation for making pure and delicate Gruel. Modern chemistry has shown that this food is easy of digestion and rich in nutriment.
ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY makes a delicious custard pudding, directions for which have been given by Mons. C. E. Francatelli. It is appreciated as a non-inflammatory drink, is excellent for mothers nursing, and has been used with great success for rearing children by hand.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO.,
Garlick-hill, London.

KEEN'S GENUINE MUSTARD, There are many qualities of Mustard sold.
Obtain Keen's Genuine Mustard and full approval is guaranteed.
FIRST MANUFACTURED, 1742.
Sold by the Trade from the Cask, and in 1 lb. and ½ lb. canisters.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO.,
Garlick-hill, Cannon-street, London.

OSWEGO
PREPARED CORN,
for
Puddings, Custards, Blanc-Manges, &c.
Manufactured and Perfected by
T. KINGSFORD and SON,
of Oswego, State of New York.
It is the original preparation from the farina of maize, established 1848, commands the highest price from the trade, and offers the best value to the consumer.
It is a quarter stronger than any of the imitations, has a finer grain, and is more delicate.
The Oswego has the natural golden tinge, and not the chalk white produced by artificial process.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO.,
Garlick Hill, London.

INDIGESTION may be in a great measure avoided if parties would use Bread, Pastry, and Puddings made with ROBWICK'S BAKING POWDER, as recommended by the most eminent Medical Men.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS
TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used in the Royal Laundry, and awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.

GLYCERINE, which very simple tests show to be impure, is being sold on the statement that it is in every respect "equal to Price's." Most medical men prescribe "PRICE'S Glycerine" where purity is of importance. Patients can ensure it by desiring to have their glycerine in one pound, 8, 4, or 2oz. bottles with capsules over the stoppers, marked "Price's Patent."
Belmont, Vauxhall.

COALS.—COCKERELL'S COALS, price 24s., cash. Central Office, No. 13, Cornhill, E.C.

CARSONS' ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, for outdoor work, as iron, wood, stones, brick, compo, greenhouses, &c. Can be applied by any person. Five cwt. free to most parts of the realm. White and stone colours, 30s. per cwt.; oaks, reds, chocolate, lead colour, and black, 28s.; greens and blue, 44s. Patterns and testimonials upon application to Walter Carson and Sons, 3, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

INDIGESTION.—MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, containing the digestive principle prepared from fresh calves' stomachs, combined with a rich stomachic wine, is a perfectly palatable form for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion.
Manufactured by T. Morson and Son, 19 and 46, Southampton-row, Russell-square, W.C., in bottles at 3s., 5s., and 10s. each.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL,
prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men throughout the world as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for
CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS,
is incomparably superior to every other variety.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D.,
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.
"I consider Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.,
Author of the "Spas of Germany."
"Dr. Granville has found that Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-brown Cod-liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil."

EDWIN CANTON, Esq., F.R.C.S.,
President of the Medical Society of London, &c., &c.
"For several years past I have been in the habit of prescribing Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-brown Cod-liver Oil, and find it to be much more efficacious than other varieties of the same medicine which I have also employed with a view to test their relative superiority."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold only in Imperial half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 9d.; quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR HARFORD and CO., 77, STRAND LONDON, W.C.

YOUNG'S 1s. Box ARNICATED WHITE FELT CORN and BUNION PLASTERS. By H. Young, 31, Shaftesbury-place, Aldersgate-street, E.C. The best relief to sufferers. Ask for Young's 6d. and 1s. box; by post, 1s. 2d.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is an excellent remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions. 172, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION. OSTEO-EIDON (by her Majesty's Letters patent). Artificial Teeth, from one tooth to a complete set, without pain or extracting stumps, at half the usual charges, by Messrs. Gabriel, Dentists.
London: 27, Harley-street, W., and 34, Ludgate-hill, City (over Benson's); 134, Duke-street, Liverpool; 63, New-street, Birmingham. References to patients. Gabriel's "Treatise on the Teeth" gratis, or free by post. Diploma, 1815. Consultation free.

LADIES NURSING.—ELAM'S NEW NIPPLE-SHIELD. Price 4s. 6d.; by post, 6d. extra. No mother should be without one, as with it all difficulty of nursing is removed.—196, Oxford-street.

WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, WATCHMAKERS, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank). First-class Patent Detached Lever Watches, with the latest improvements and maintaining power, to continue going whilst being wound, recommended for accuracy and durability.
PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial, and seconds	£4	14	6
Ditto, jewelled in four holes and capped	6	6	0
Ditto, the finest quality, jewelled in six holes	8	8	0

Silver Watches, in Hunting Cases, 10s. 6d extra.
GOLD WATCHES—SIZE FOR LADIES.

Patent Lever Watch, with gold dial, jewelled..	11	11	0
Ditto, with richly-engraved case..	12	12	0
Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes ..	14	14	0

GOLD WATCHES—SIZE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Patent Lever Watches, jewelled, enamel dial and seconds ..	10	10	
Ditto, in stronger case and capped	13	13	
Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance	17	17	

Gold Watches in Hunting Cases, £3 3s. extra.
List of prices with remarks on watches, gratis and post-free.

DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker by special appointment to her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand (adjoining Coutts's Bank), and 34, Royal Exchange.

GOLD CHAINS and FINE GOLD JEWELLERY.—A very elegant STOCK of GOLD CHAINS, 18s. to 20 gs.; Gentlemen's Albert Chains, 21s. to 18 gs.; Gold Brooches, 20s. to 15 gs.; Gold Bracelets, 55s. to £20; Wedding and Keeper Rings, 10s., 15s., and 20s.; Gem ditto, 12s. 6d. to 20 gs.; Gold Earrings, 12s. 6d. to 5 gs. per pair. Gold Lockets, 10s. to 16 guineas. Gold Scarf Pins, 5s. to 10 gs.—FREDC. HAWLEY, Goldsmith, 148, Regent-street, W. Jewellery repaired and Diamonds reset.

WATCHES, TIMEPIECES, and CLOCKS. Elegant GOLD WATCHES, jewelled in four holes, £3 15s. to £35; Silver Watches, £1 5s. to 12 guineas; eight-day Timepieces, 12s. 6d. each; Clocks going 14 days, three guineas and upwards.—FREDERIC HAWLEY, Watchmaker, 148, Regent-street, W. (from 75, Strand, and Coventry-street). Established nearly a Century. List of prices free. Old Watches, Gold, Silver, Diamonds, &c., purchased or taken in exchange. Merchants and Captains supplied on liberal terms. Watches and Clocks repaired.

THE PRETTIEST GIFT FOR A LADY is one of JONES'S LEVER WATCHES, at £11 11s.; for a Gentleman, at £10 10s. Rewarded at the Exhibition for cheapness of production. Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House.

TO BE SOLD, for £16 16s. (cost £36), a Lady's elegant GOLD WATCH, by M'Cabe, of the finest possible construction and finish, quite unimpaired by wear, and of warranted accuracy. May be seen at WALES and M'CULLOCH'S 56, Cheapside.

CARTES DE VISITE, 12 for 2s. 6d.—Forward your carte de visite and 32 stamps, with address, to the London Photographic Copying Institution, 65, Tollington-road, Holloway-road, N., and you will receive 12 exactly the size and copy of original, which will be returned. Specimens forwarded to any address on receipt of four stamps.—Address WM. CHARLESON.

BRIDAL COSTUME.—CARTES DE VISITE of the PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES, taken at Windsor by Royal command, by Mayall. Single selected copies 2s. 6d.; Double ditto, 3s. 6d. Post-free on receipt of stamps.
Messrs. MECHI and BAZIN, 112, Regent-street, W.

DECALCOMANIE.—The new art of instantly transferring designs to any material. Instructions post-free, 6d.; complete boxes of materials, 10s. 6d. STAINED WINDOWS (Diaphanie). Instructions post-free, 8 stamps.—WM. BARNARD, Artistic Repository, 59, Connaught-terrace, London, W.

YOUR CREST, ADDRESS, or MONOGRAM stamped on Paper and Envelopes in Colours, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR THE DIES, by HENRY REED, Stationer, 57, Oxford-street. Highly-glazed Note Paper, 4s. per ream, unequalled in the Trade.

DRESSING-BAGS for TRAVELLING. Writing-cases for Tourists. Dressing-cases for Tourists. The public supplied at wholesale prices, from the largest Stock in London. PARKINS and GOTTO, Manufacturers, 24 and 25, Oxford-street.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—G. HOOPER, ARTIST IN HAIR. Solid Gold Revolving Brooches, for hair and portrait, from 35 shillings each. Hair Rings from 6s. 6d. each, &c. Illustrated Catalogues sent free.—213, Regent-street, London, W.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—ARTIST in HAIR. DEWDNEY begs to inform Ladies or Gentlemen that he beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in Gold, Hair Bracelets, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, &c., and forwards the same at about one half the usual charge. A beautiful collection of specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An Illustrated book sent post-free.—Dewdney, 173, Fenchurch-street, London.

THE ALEXANDRA HAIR-WAVER, patronised by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, is the invention of UNWIN and ALBERT, Court Hairdressers, 24, Piccadilly, of whom only they can be obtained at 1s. the pair; by post, 14 stamps.

NAPOLEON PRICE'S GOLDEN OIL for RESTORING the HAIR. The fact of its being in constant use in the Royal Nursery and in the families of the nobility stamps its superior excellence. 3s. 6d., 5s. 7s., and 10s. per bottle.—Manufactory, 158, New Bond-street, first door.

JAMES LEWIS'S MARROW OIL, prepared from finest clarified marrow, 1s. to 5s. James Lewis's Cape Jasmin, 2s. 6d. Iodine Soap, 6d. Prize Medal, 1862.
Manufactory, 6, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

FOR EVER AND FOR EVER. An exquisite perfume is unceasingly emitted from FELIX SULTANA'S charming CASSOLETTES. For the pocket or Wardrobe, 1s. each, or as an elegant Golden Locket, from 1s. to 7s. 6d.; and in pure fine gold, beautifully chased and enamelled, 30s.—Felix, Sultana, Royal Perfumer, 23, Poultry, City, London.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES for LADIES. Of Chemists everywhere, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d. per bottle. Ten beautiful colours for dyeing any article of clothing in a few minutes; also for dyeing seaweed, flowers, ivory, &c.; for staining wood, paper, &c.; for illuminating and painting; also for colouring photographs. The attention of exporters is solicited.—Wholesale of Proprietors, DANIEL JUDSON and SON, 10, Scott's-yard, Bush-lane, London.

THE IRON AGE! STEEL COLLARS! Perfect Whiteness! Perfect Comfort! Ladies' or Gentlemen's Collars, 1s. 6d. each; a Pair of Cuffs, 2s. 6d.; by post, 4d. each extra. Sold by Mr. YEATMAN, 158, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; and 51, Regent-street, W.

CRINOLINE.—The Patent ONDINA, or Waved JUPON, does away with the unsightly results of the ordinary hoops; and so perfect are the wavelike bands that a lady may ascend a steep stair, lean against a table, throw herself into an armchair, pass to her stall at the opera, or occupy a fourth seat in a carriage, without inconvenience to herself or others, or provoking the rude remarks of the observers; and, lastly, it allows the dress to fall into graceful folds. Price 15s. 6d., 21s., and 25s. 6d. Illustrations free.—E. PHILPOTT, 37, Piccadilly, W.

LADIES' FIRST-CLASS KID ELASTIC BOOTS, Fancy Toes, 15s. 6d.;
Treble-soled Kid Elastic Boots, for the Country, 18s. 6d.
Second-class Kid Elastic Boots, 8s. 6d. Elastic House Boots, 3s. 6d.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, Oxford-street, W.

SHIRTS. — FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS. The superior fit and quality of these Shirts are well known. Six for 30s., 36s., and 42s. A measure and instructions for measurement sent post-free. R. Ford and Co., Patentees, No. 38, Poultry, E.C.

SHIRTS.—BOWRING and ARUNDEL, professed Shirtmakers, beg to call attention to their large variety of new Patterns in Dress and Morning Shirts, suitable for the present season.
11 and 50, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; and 11, Old Bond-street, W.

BOWRING and ARUNDEL, Outfitters and Manufacturers of Clothing suitable for all climates.
11 and 50, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; 11, Old Bond-street, W.

VALENCIENNES LACE, made with genuine Linen thread, scarcely distinguishable from the real French, very durable, yet sold at one-tenth of the price. Samples post-free.
BAKER and DOWDEN, Upper Eaton-street, Eaton-square, S.W.

MESSRS. SWAN and EDGAR respectfully solicit the attention of the public to their recent extensive and advantageous purchases in Paris and Lyons of Rich Fancy Silks. While they are now selling the whole of this choice collection, comprising the Newest Styles for the present season, unusually cheap, a large proportion are being offered at half the usual value for such goods.—9 to 11 Piccadilly; and 39 to 51, Regent-street.

THE NEW
AUTUMN SILKS.—KING and CO. beg to announce that their first delivery of Autumn Silks is now complete, and, in consequence of the great durability of their silks, they have had their entire stock for the autumn trade all manufactured reversible. The rich brocades are black on one side and coloured on the other, and the fancy silks are striped on one side and checked on the other. King and Co. also beg to announce that they have purchased several immense lots of last year's rich black and coloured silks, which they are now selling at less than half the original cost. Patterns sent, post-free, to all parts of the world.
Address King and Co., 243, Regent-street, London.

FANCY
SILKS, £1 a DRESS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street,
Patterns sent post-free.

RICHEST STRIPED
SILKS, £1 10s. a DRESS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

RICHEST CORDED
SILKS, £1 15s. a DRESS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

RICHEST BROCHE
SILKS, £1 17s. 6d. a DRESS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.

THE NEW
REVERSIBLE SILKS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street,
from £3 10s. to £3 3s. the Full Dress.
Patterns sent post-free.

THE NEW
REVERSIBLE BLACK SILKS, at KING'S.
243, Regent-street,
from £1 to £3 3s. the Full Dress.
Patterns sent post-free.

REAL
IRISH POPLINS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street,
£2 5s. the Full Dress.
Patterns sent post-free.

FAMILY MOURNING.
Messrs. JAY
would respectfully announce that great economy is effected by purchasing Mourning at their Establishment,
247 and 249, Regent-street,
Their Stock of
FAMILY MOURNING
being the largest in Europe.
Though Messrs. Jay professedly keep the best articles for Mourning and Half-Mourning—at all times the cheapest—they supply a Complete Suit of Domestic Mourning for 3½ guineas.
MOURNING COSTUME
of every description is kept Ready Made, and can be forwarded in Town or Country at a moment's notice.
The most reasonable prices are charged, and the wear of every article is guaranteed.
The London
General Mourning Warehouse,
Regent-street (next the Circus).
JAYS'.

MIGNIONETTE BLACK SILKS, at MESSRS. JAYS', for 2s. 6d. per yard!
The London General Mourning Warehouse, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

FORD'S LADIES' JACKETS continue to form the specialité of a large and increasing business, in which much skill and attention is devoted to produce the various novelties in shape and design constantly submitted to ladies at this establishment. In the Showrooms are exhibited numbers of beautifully fitting Jackets, in shape and style quite unique, and unseen elsewhere. Lyons velvet, beautifully embroidered; silk and cashmere braided, or otherwise trimmed and ornamented; superfine or rough cloths, and materials of lighter texture, may be selected from with ease and at the moderate prices always adhered to.
Patterns and Illustrations post-free.
T. Ford, 42, Oxford-street (near Newman-street), London, W.

FORD'S LADIES' JACKETS.
Lyons Velvet, 42s., for indoors.
Rich Glacé, 21s., clearing out.
Cashmere, 16s. 9d., in all sizes.
Blue Serge, 15s. 6d., for the seaside.
Summer Cloth, 10s. 6d., in various colours.
Thin Textures, 12s. 6d., for hot weather.
Elderdown, 42s., for invalids.
Coloured Cloth, 21s., for archery.
Illustrations and Patterns free. The Showrooms contain every kind of Jacket usually required by Ladies. Private Fitting-rooms, with female attendants.—Thos. Ford, Ladies' Jacket and Habit Maker, 42, Oxford-street (near Newman-street), London.

FORD'S WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS, for travelling, and warranted to resist many hours' rain. Prices, 21s. to 42s. A new shape, with hood and sleeves, is prepared in all suitable colours. T. Ford, Ladies Habit, Jacket, and Waterproof Cloak Maker, 42, Oxford-street, London.

FORD'S LONDON RIDING HABITS, 3 to 8 guineas.
Ladies' Riding Trousers, chamois leather with cloth feet, 21s. pair.
T. Ford, Habitmaker, 42, Oxford-street (near Newman-street), London.

TO LADIES.
JAMES SPENCE and CO. are now offering the remaining portion of their Stock of Fancy Dresses, Grenadines, and Muslins, at greatly reduced prices:—
A lot of Mohairs at 6½d. per yard; former price 10d.
A lot of Grenadines at 10½d. per yard; former price 1s. 6½d.
A lot of Muslins at 5½d. and 6½d.; were 8½d. and 10d.
Also, a well-assorted Stock of made-up Mohair and Grenadine Skirts, with and without Jackets, from 12s. 9d. Complete.
All the goods are this season's patterns.
James Spence and Co., 77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard.

SILKS at REDUCED PRICES. JAMES SPENCE and CO. are, previous to the delivery of their Autumn Stock, offering the remaining portion of their Silk Goods at very low prices.
Useful Checks and Stripes, from 23½d. upwards, Wide Width.
Chênés, Brochés, Glacés, &c.
Several very cheap lots of Black Glacés and Ducapes.
Patterns post-free.
James Spence and Co., Wholesale and Retail Silk Mercers, Drapers, &c., 77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard.
Close on Saturdays at Five o'Clock.

ANNUAL SALE OF SUMMER STOCK.
ORCHARD and COMPANY, Argyll House, 256, Regent-street, respectfully announce their intention of offering their General Stock of SUMMER DRESSES, SHAWLS, SPANISH LACE SHAWLS, Alexandra Rotondes, printed Muslins, Ball and Evening Dresses, Bridal Dresses, Bridal Squares, Bridal Wreaths, all in perfect condition,
THE FAMILY LINENS, CARPETS, and DAMASKS included. This stock is offered at less than the manufacturers' present prices. The Upper Rooms are appropriated for the
MADE-UP SKIRTS, BALL DRESSES, and FRENCH MILLINERY.
ARGYLL HOUSE, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SUMMER GOODS.
GRANT AND GASK,
being about to make extensive alterations, are selling the whole of their
SUMMER STOCK
at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
A large portion of the Stock of
MANTLES and OPERA CLOAKS
will be sold at 12s. 9d.,
previously sold at 2 guineas.
The Summer Stock of
EMBROIDERED, GRENADINE, and other SHAWLS,
at 15s 9d., equally under value.
Rich Made-up Silk Skirts, Alpaca, and other Fancy Made-up Dresses, suitable for the country and seaside, French Organdie Muslins, Grenadines, &c., will also be sold at a very great reduction in price.
FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS at 6½d. per yard; and the very best quality at 1s. 0½d. per yard.
Several hundred dozens of the BEST PARIS KID GLOVES, in light colours, at 1s. 6½d. per pair; and a quantity of Children's and Young Ladies' Best Paris Kid Gloves will be sold at 1s. 0½d. per pair, previously sold at 2s.
Sample Pairs forwarded by post.
The MOURNING DEPARTMENT, 58, Oxford-street, contains every requisite for
FAMILY and COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING.
Patterns forwarded free.
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, OXFORD-STREET;
3, 4, and 5, WELLS-STREET.

REDMAYNE and CO. respectfully announce that their BUSINESS is NOW CARRIED ON at No. 35, CONDUIT-STREET.

Digitized by Google

NEW MUSIC.

THE CHORUS from "FAUST," with English Words, price 4d.—"Glory and love to the men of old;" the celebrated Chorus arranged as a Four-part Song.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

THE HARUM SCARUM GALOP. By JAMES CASSIDY (Composer of the Burlesque Galop). Just published. "The 'Harum Scarum' will be as popular as the Burlesque.'" Price 2s.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

FAUST.—GOUNOD'S Celebrated OPERA. The success of this Opera has been unprecedented. Pianoforte and Vocal Arrangements of all the principal Airs, Quadrilles, Waltzes, &c., now ready. The Opera complete, with Italian or French words, price 16s.; or for Pianoforte Solo, 7s. 6d.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

OSBORNE'S FAUST. A Fantasia on Favourite Melodies from Gounod's celebrated Opera, by the above popular Composer. Price 4s.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

OSBORNE'S "SALVE! DIMORA." Cavatina from Gounod's "Faust." Arranged for the Pianoforte by this favourite Composer. Price 2s.
CHAPPELL and CO. 50, New Bond-street.

GOUNOD'S FAUST VALSE, the celebrated Valse from "Faust," arranged for the Pianoforte by the Composer. Price 3s.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

BRINLEY RICHARDS' SOLDIERS' CHORUS, from Gounod's celebrated Opera of "Faust." Arranged for the Pianoforte. Price 3s.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

KUHE'S FAUST. Fantaisie de Salon pour le Piano, on favourite Airs from Gounod's Opera. Price 4s.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

LEYBACH'S FAUST.—Fantaisie Élégante. Sur "Faust," de Gounod. Four Piano. Price 4s.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

LISZT'S FAUST VALSE.—The celebrated Valse, transcribed for the Pianoforte. Price 4s.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

OURY'S FAUST.—Grand Fantasia on Airs from Gounod's Opera. Price 4s.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

THE FAUST WALTZ, on Airs from Gounod's Opera. By C. Coote. Beautifully Illustrated. Price, Solo or Duet, 4s.; Septet, 3s.; Full Orchestra, 2s.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

THE FAUST QUADRILLE, on Favourite Airs from Gounod's Opera. By C. Coote. Beautifully Illustrated. Price, Solo or Duet, 4s.; Septet, 3s.; Full Orchestra, 2s.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

THE FAUST GALOP, from Gounod's Opera. By C. Coote. Beautifully Illustrated. Price, Solo or Duet, 3s.; Septet, 2s.; Full Orchestra, 2s.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

LE PARLATE D'AMOR. Romance from "Faust." Sung by Mdlle. Didiée and Mdlle. Trebelli in Gounod's celebrated opera, with French, Italian, or English words. In C or E flat, or A. 2s. 6d.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SALVE! DIMORA CASTA PURA, as sung by Signor Giuglini in Gounod's grand opera of "Faust," in A flat or F. Price 2s. 6d.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

QUANDO A TE LIETA. Romance, Sung by Mdlle. Didiée in Gounod's opera of "Faust." Price 2s.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

COME LA BREZZA, the celebrated Vocal Valse from Gounod's celebrated Opera of "Faust," sung, with immense success, by Mdlle. Titiens, &c., in A or G. Price 3s. 6d.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

GLORIA IMMORTALE, the celebrated Soldiers' Chorus, in Gounod's Opera of "Faust," for one or four voices. Price 2s. 6d.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES. CHAPPELL and CO. have a large Stock of SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES for Sale, by BROADWOOD, COLLARD, ERARD, &c., &c., at very reduced prices. Also, new Instruments of every description.—Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

PIANOFORTES at CHAPPELL'S.—The largest Stock in London, by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, &c., for Sale or Hire.—50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN PIANINO (the only Pianino to which the Prize Medal was awarded).—A very elegant Pianoforte, of small size, the full compass, check action, and most perfect touch, admirably adapted to small rooms, yachts, boudoirs, &c. Warranted to keep in tune, and to be the best and cheapest Pianoforte, with check action and all the latest improvements.
Price, in mahogany, rosewood, or walnut, 25 and 26 guineas. A great variety may be seen at
Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ENGLISH MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE.—To amateurs preferring the pure English tone of the Broadwood or Collard quality, the English Model will be found the most perfectly satisfactory instrument, at a moderate price. The action is of the same simple description as the above makers', and therefore especially adapted to the country, where the more complicated actions are objectionable to many of the tuners. In elegant rosewood case, with full fret, similar in every respect to other instruments at 50 guineas, price 35 guineas; in walnut, 40 guineas.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 50 guineas in rosewood; or in walnut, 60 guineas. This Instrument has Three Strings and the fullest grand compass of Seven Octaves. It is strengthened by every possible means to endure the greatest amount of wear, and to stand perfectly in any climate. The workmanship is of the best description; the tone is round, full, and rich; and the power equal to that of a Bishord Grand. The touch is elastic, and the repetition very rapid. No pianoforte, in all respects comparable, has hitherto been made in England at the same price. Every instrument will be warranted, and (if desired) exchanged within six months of the purchase.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BROADWOOD, COLLARD, and ERARD. The best Pianofortes of every description, including all the newest kinds by these celebrated makers, may be tried side by side (and hired with option of purchase) at the new Showrooms of
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S DRAWING-ROOM MODEL HARMONIUM, the best that can be made, price 60 guineas; other varieties at 25 and 35 guineas. Illustrated Catalogues of Pianofortes and Harmoniums upon application to
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUM by ALEXANDRE, with five octaves, two footboards, and in oak case. These instruments are lower in price and superior to all other cheap harmoniums. Descriptive lists on application to
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND HARMONIUMS, by ALEXANDRE, nearly (if not quite) as good as new, at greatly-reduced prices, at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S PRIZE EXHIBITION MODEL HARMONIUM, for the CHURCH, 13 stops, 4 rows of vibrators, and Venetian swell, worked by the heel of the right foot, in oak case, 33 guineas. A large assortment may be always seen at CHAPPELL and CO.'S, 50, New Bond-street.

HALF PRICE and POST-FREE. The full-priced Music of every Publisher supplied upon the above terms from EVANS and Co., 77, Baker-street, Portman-square, W., for stamps or P.O. order.

NEW MUSIC.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD'S MUSIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY for Town and Country. Terms—Two, Three, and Four Guineas per annum.

HALF-PRICE.—ALL FULL-PRICED MUSIC sent post-free at half the marked price by CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEWEST PIANOFORTE DUETS.

Favargar (Bémi),	"Chœur Dansé," Robert le Diable	4s. Od.
Gounod (Ch.),	"Marche Cortège," Reine de Saba	4s. Od.
Nicolai (Otto),	Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor"	3s. Od.
Rubira, Aira,	"Niccolò de' Lapi," W. H. Callcott	3s. Od.
"	Overture, " " E. F. Rimbault	3s. Od.
Sullivan (A. S.)	Procession March	4s. Od.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEWEST PIANOFORTE PIECES.

Arditi (Luigi),	"L'Ardita," Valse brillante	3s. Od.
"	"La Farfalletta," Polka-Mazurka	3s. Od.
Berger (Francesco),	A Slumber Song	3s. 6d.
"	"Unspoken Thoughts"	4s. Od.
Blumenthal (Jacques),	"Le Fol," Mélodie	3s. Od.
"	"Les Ailes" (played by Mdme. Goddard)	4s. Od.
De Vos (Polydore),	"Schwthisches Volkslied"	3s. Od.
Favargar (Bémi),	Au Feu," Galop	4s. Od.
"	"Berceuse," Romance	3s. 6d.
"	"Marche Romaque"	3s. 6d.
"	"Niccolò de' Lapi"	3s. 6d.
"	"Ortanella"	3s. Od.
"	"Valse de la Cour"	3s. 6d.
"	"Yvonne," Polka Mazurka	3s. Od.
Glorna (Paul),	Grande Valse, "Farfalletta"	3s. 6d.
Heller (Stephen),	4me Scherzo (Op. 108)	4s. Od.
Kuhe (Wilhelm),	"Love's Request" (Reichardt)	3s. 6d.
"	"Niccolò de' Lapi"	4s. 6d.
Neumann (T. W.),	"Dagmar" (on Danish Airs)	3s. Od.
"	"Dania"	3s. Od.
"	Marche Cortège de Gounod	3s. Od.
Oury (Mdme.),	"La belle mer"	3s. 6d.
Pinsuti (Ciro),	"Rosina," Mazurka	3s. Od.
Richards (Brinley),	"Clough and Crow"	3s. Od.
"	"Mynheer Van Dunck"	3s. Od.
"	"Tell me, my heart"	3s. Od.
"	"O Speranza" (Niccolò de' Lapi)	3s. Od.
Thomas (Harold),	"Bateplan" (La Forza del Destino)	3s. Od.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEWEST and MOST POPULAR DANCE MUSIC.

The Parepa Galop	C. J. Hargitt	3s. Od.
The "Postman" or "Night Mail"	J. P. Clarke	3s. 6d.
Lesdomois Mazurka	A. Manns	3s. Od.
Forza del Destino Quadrilles	Louis D'Egville	3s. 6d.
Young Man from the Country	Charles Coote	4s. Od.
Il Bacio Valses	Carlo Zozet	4s. Od.
Cabaletta Valses	L. Jullien	4s. Od.
Niccolo de' Lapi Valses	Louis D'Egville	4s. Od.
Orange Blossoms Valses	L. Jullien	4s. Od.
Selvaggia Valses	A. Manns	4s. Od.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEWEST ENGLISH SONGS.

A Day Dream	J. Blumenthal	3s. Od.
Fallen Leaves	Francesco Berger	3s. Od.
I come from the beautiful Rhine	F. Mori	3s. Od.
I prithee give me back my heart	J. Blumenthal	3s. Od.
Johnnie Gray	Frank Mori	3s. Od.
Johnny Ball's Wooing	Charles J. Hargitt	3s. Od.
Minnesinger's Dream	Henry Smart	3s. Od.
Shades of evening close around	Frederic Clay	3s. Od.
She is a maiden of artless grace	G. A. Macfarren	3s. Od.
Spinning-wheel	Henry Smart	3s. Od.
Thoughts of thee	J. Blumenthal	3s. Od.
Wayward wind	Francesco Berger	3s. Od.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

NEW SONG—BIRD OF THE WILDERNESS. Composed by EDWARD LAND; Sung by Mr. KENNEDY. Price 2s. 6d. (Sent at half-price.) This graceful Song is the conspicuous favourite in the Entertainment on the Songs of Scotland.—DUFF and HODGSON, 20, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG—THE WELCOME AT THE DOOR. Composed by STEPHEN GLOVER. Price 2s. 6d. (Sent at Half-price.) Sequel to the celebrated Song, "The Good-by at the Door." Popular as the latter has been, "The Welcome" will be equally successful.—DUFF and HODGSON, 20, Oxford-street.

NOTICE.—HALF-PRICE.—All Music, and the best Editions, at half the published price, sent post-free for postage-stamps or Post Office order.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street, W.

The prettiest drawing-room piece is
GANZ'S SOUVIENS TOI, Mélodie chantante. Price 2s. 6d.
"A most pleasing morceau, equally simple and elegant."—Illustrated News.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

Performed by Command at the
GRAND BALL given by H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, at Marlborough House, June 29th, by Coote and Tinney's Band.

Cologne Quadrilles, by		Coote.
Lancers', New		Tinney.
Roulette Galop		Coote.
Lancers, The Cure		Coote.
Weiner Kinder Valse		Strauss.
Domino Galop		Coote,
Village Rose Valse		Coote.

HOPWOOD and CREW, Music Publishers, 42, New Bond-street.

INTRODUCING THE DANISH NATIONAL AIR,
COOTE'S PRINCESS ALEXANDRA VALSES. Price 4s. Illustrated with a splendid Portrait in Colours, respectfully inscribed to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

THE LATEST EXCITEMENT.
COOTE'S FAIRY VISIONS. Illustrated. Price 4s., Solo or Duet. One of this Composer's happiest ideas, sparkling and dansante.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-st.

THE BEST SET OF LANCERS ARE
COOTE'S CURE LANCERS. Price 4s. Introducing "The Pilgrim of Love," "My Pretty Page," "So Early in de Morning," "The Cure," and other popular Airs. A real merry set. No dance programme complete without these. Always redemanded.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

COOTE'S VILLAGE-BELLS POLKA. Price 3s. One of the very best published, and will excel in popularity the celebrated "Great Western," by the same Composer.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

CONTINUED SUCCESS.
COOTE'S MAY BLOSSOMS VALSE. Price 4s., Solo or Duet. Performed by all the Bands in the United Kingdom.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

SUNG BY WAMBOLD, ALWAYS REDEMANDED.
I WAIT TO HEAR THY SWEET GOOD-NIGHT. Serenade. (Jenny Lind's Song.) Price 2s. 6d.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

BUCKLEY'S BEAUTIFUL BALLAD,
I'D RATHER BE A VIOLET. Price 2s. 6d. The melody is simple and beautiful, and bids fair to rival in popularity "Come where the moonbeams linger," by the same Composer. Price 2s. 6d.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

FRED. BUCKLEY'S NEW SONG FOR CONTRALTO,
LEAF BY LEAF THE ROSES FALL. Price 2s. 6d. "A really beautiful melody."—Review.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

NEW DRAWING-ROOM MUSIC.
KUHE'S I'D CHOOSE TO BE A DAISY, price 2s. 6d. Also, by the same Composer, VIOLETS; and OH, IF I HAD SOME ONE TO LOVE ME, price 2s. 6d. each.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

C. M. E. OLIVER'S NEW BALLAD,
OH! BLOW ME A KISS ON THE WIND. Price 2s. 6d. One of the best of this Composer's pretty songs.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

WORDS BY LONGFELLOW.
THE RIVER. By C. M. E. OLIVER. Price 2s. 6d. A very pleasing ballad, beautifully illustrated.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS, by LACHENAL, Full Compass, with all the latest Improvements, warranted for Hot Climates, and to keep well in Tune, from Two guineas, with Case, Lock and Key, &c.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

NEW MUSIC.

MDME. SAINTON-DOLBY'S NEW SONG,
MAGGIE'S SECRET. By CLARIBEL. The most successful song introduced by Mdme. Sainton-Dolby for many years.—BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

MR. SIMS REEVES'S NEW SONG,
YOU AND I. By CLARIBEL. A most effective song for amateurs. Invariably encored when sung by Mr. Reeves.—BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

MDLLE. TITIENS'S GREAT SONG,
THEY OFFER RANK TO ME. By HOWARD GLOVER. This popular Song (which has passed through three editions) will be sung by Mdlle. Titiens at the approaching Worcester Festival.
BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

HERR SCHACHNER'S ORATORIO,
ISRAEL'S RETURN FROM BABYLON, about to be performed at the Worcester Festival, will be ready in a few days, price One Guinea, handsomely bound. The Orchestral and Choral Parts are in the press.
BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

THE MUSIC OF THE SEASON.
THE SEASIDE MUSIC-BOOK, price 2s. 6d., Illustrated in Colours, contains a good selection of dances, songs, and pieces capable of affording amusement for many weeks in the country or at the seaside. Post-free, 2s. 10d.
BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

THE RIFLE. By G. RENNIE POWELL. SIGNS OF AUTUMN, THE MERRY SLEIGH BELLS, LAND AHEAD! and THE BLAZING LOG, by CLINTON, sung with immense success by Mr. Lord, in his popular entertainments, "The Canoe, the Rifle, and the Axe." Just published by ROBT. W. OLLIVIER, 19, Old Bond-street, W.

CRAMER'S PIANOFORTE GALLERY offers peculiar advantages for the choice of a first-rate Pianoforte. There is a profusion of every description, from the smallest Pianette to the largest and finest Grand, and by all the eminent makers of England and the Continent. Nothing but the very best instruments are selected from the factories, all that are deficient in tone being carefully avoided. Purchasers from CRAMER and CO. may therefore rely on having placed in their hands whenever may be reasonably expected from a selection made with competent practical skill.
Cash purchasers will receive the usual discount.
Every Instrument fully guaranteed.
Cramer and Co. deliver their Pianofortes at any railway station in the kingdom without risk to the purchaser, and at a very trifling cost.
Cramer and Co.'s Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S ENGLISH PIANETTE, 22 guineas. Cramer and Co. manufacture this capital small instrument. It has all the requisites of the best Pianoforte—check action, solid touch, agreeable tone. The case is of polished ash or pine. In practising on this Pianoforte the fingers of the player will be strengthened much more rapidly than on an old instrument, loose in the key and worn in the hammer. In rosewood, 25 guineas; in walnut, 26 guineas.
Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that this instrument bears the maximum or single action, but the double or check action; and that Cramer and Co. are the only manufacturers of it in England.—207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S INDIAN PIANETTE, in solid Mahogany, for warm climates. The most portable Pianoforte yet made. Price 35 guineas.
207 and 209, Regent-street.

THALBERG'S GRAND PIANOFORTES. These magnificent instruments, manufactured by Messrs. J. and F. Brard, and selected by M. Thalberg for his London concerts, have been purchased by CRAMER and CO., and are unanimously admitted to be the most exquisite Pianofortes ever finished by these distinguished manufacturers, combining in an extraordinary degree all their peculiar excellences; the tone has great volume, together with a charmingly vocal quality. The cases are in walnut and rosewood. Prices, 220 and 240 guineas.—207 and 209, Regent-street.

PIANOFORTE RENOVATION.—CRAMER and CO. have organised a separate staff of the most skilful workmen for the repairing and renewing of the mechanism of pianofortes worn out by years of constant practice. Cramer and Co. do not pretend (as is very commonly done) to make the instrument "equal to new," but they guarantee that, if originally good, it will be restored to great freshness of tone, and in other respects made to be perfectly satisfactory. Cramer and Co. give estimates of cost, and say whether the instrument be worth the outlay.—Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S CONCERTINAS—PRIZE MEDAL. Prices, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16 guineas.
201, Regent-street.

BOOSEYS' MINIATURE PIANOFORTE, price 17 guineas, in walnut, French polished:—"We have had occasion to examine a new description of Pianoforte manufactured by Boosey and Sons, which combines quality and cheapness in a degree which has not previously been ever attempted. When heard it creates such surprise as would be caused by a child 'discovering most eloquent' music with the voice of a full-grown man. It has a rich, brilliant tone, quite strong enough to fill the largest drawing-room; and the whole mechanism of the instrument seems to be firm and durable. No piano at so small a price has ever before been presented to the public."—Vide ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Feb. 28, 1863. This Piano is well adapted for the cabin of a ship or an extreme climate.—Boosey and Sons, 24, Holles-street, London.

BUTLER'S BRASS-BAND INSTRUMENTS Cornets, Saxhorns, Circular Vibrating Horns, Drums, Flutes, &c., are all made on the premises, and are sold at prices much below any other English house. Cornets from £3 to £5. A written guarantee given with every instrument. Prices, with Drawings, sent post-free. Manufactory, Haymarket, London.

ORNAMENTS for the MANTELPIECE &c. Large and choice selection, including, among other articles, Groups, Statuettes, Vases, &c., in Parian and English and Foreign Porcelain—Clocks (bronze, marble, and gilt)—first-class Bronzes—Lustres, Candelabras, Candlesticks, and Bohemian Glass.
Novelty, Beauty and Art.
ALFRED B. PEARCE, 28, Ludgate-hill, E.C. Established 1760.

GARDNERS' £2 2s. DINNER SERVICES. A large assortment of patterns of the choicest descriptions. Breakfast, dessert, tea, and toilet services in equal variety, at the lowest possible prices; table glass of the utmost brilliancy of colour; and wines, from 2s. 6d. per dozen. Illustrated Catalogue post-free. H. and J. GARDNER, Strand, Charing-cross, four doors from Trafalgar-square; 4 and 5, Duncannon-street (adjoining). Established 1752.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS, WALL LIGHTS, and Lustres, for Gas and Candles. Table Glass, &c. Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7 10s. Glass Dessert Services for 12 persons, from £2. All articles marked in plain figures. Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for presents. Home, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed. London—Showrooms, 45, Oxford-street, W. Birmingham—Manufactory and Showrooms, Broad-street. Established 1807.

CHANDELIERS in BRONZE and ORMOLU for DINING-ROOM and LIBRARY, Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormoulu, China, and Glass. Statuettes in Parian, Vases, and other ornaments.—OSLER, 45, Oxford-street, W.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, THE LONDON-BRIDGE FIRM.
MILITARY CANTEENS for Officers, £8 each. No charge for Oak Case, containing

PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.	£	s.	d.
4 Table spoons	0	12	0
6 Table forks	0	12	0
6 Dessert spoons	0	12	6
6 Dessert forks	0	12	6
6 Tea spoons	0	8	0
2 Egg spoons	0	5	0
1 Soup ladle	0	12	0
1 Pair fish carvers	0	14	0
2 Sauce ladles	0	8	0
1 Mustard spoon	0	1	8
Carried forward,	£5	5	8

IVORY TABLE KNIVES.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£5	5	8
1 Gravy spoon	0	7	0
1 pair sugar tongs	0	3	6
2 Salt spoons	0	3	4
1 Butter knife	0	2	6
6 Table knives	0	11	0
6 Cheese knives	0	8	0
Pair of meat carvers	0	7	6
Pair of chicken carvers	0	7	6
Ivory-handle steel	0	3	0
Oak chest, no charge.			
Complete	£3	0	0

Every other size and pattern in stock.
MAPPIN BROTHERS, Silversmiths and Cutlers, West-end House, 222, Regent-street; and 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge. Same prices charged at both houses as at their Manufactory, Queen's Plate and Cutlery Works, Sheffield.
Observe the address.

EVANS'S PRIZE KITCHENER.—This matchless Kitchener obtained a Prize at the Exhibition of 1862. It is adapted for the Cottage or Mansion, from £5 5s. to £20. Also, larger sizes for Hotels, Taverns, Private and Public Schools, Clubhouses, Hospitals, Unions, &c., with Steam Apparatus, from £50 to £100 and upwards.
Showrooms, 23 and 24, King William-street, London-bridge.
Manufactory, 10, Arthur-street West, adjoining.

100 PATTERNS SILKS.—Post-free.—All the New Coloured Silks for early Autumn, plain and figured, from 1 guinea the Dress.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard.

10,000 YARDS BLACK SILKS, comprising every description and width of Black Glacés, Gros Grains, Moire Antiques, Gros de Sues, &c., the colour and durability of which are guaranteed. Patterns free.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard.

2500 YARDS FRENCH FOULARD SILKS, the very best quality, 30 inches wide, 10 yards for 18s. 9d. Any length cut. Patterns free.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard.

TWEED CLOAKS and JACKETS, Full-size Waterproof Tweed Cloaks, 1 guinea.
Ditto, ditto, with Sleeves and Hood, 1½ guinea.
Yachting and Boating Jackets, in Waterproof Tweeds and Cloths, 1 guinea.
Promenade Cloaks in Tussor, Grenadine, Kabyl, &c., 1 guinea and upwards.
SEWELL and CO.,
Compton House, Frith-street, Soho.

MOIRES ANTIQUES, SEWELL and CO. have the largest selection of Moires Antiques, in White, Black, and all the new Colours, at 4½ guineas the Dress.
Compton House, Frith-street, Soho, W.

MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX and INDIA OUTFITS.—CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE respectfully solicit and inspection of their extensive and recherché STOCK, combining Parisian taste with the excellence and durability of material for which their house has been noted for upwards of seventy years.
Christian and Rathbone, 11, Wigmore-street, W.

MANTLE CLOTHS.—Waterproof Tweeds, Blue and various colours in Diagonal Cloths, Meltons, and other Materials, for Yachting Jackets, Mantles, &c., from 1s. 11½d. per yard.
Also, a beautiful Stock of Woollen Goods for Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, from 1s. 11½d. per yard to the finest qualities. Patterns free.—CHARLES MERKING and CO., Woollen Warehouse, 111 Holborn-hill (corner of Hatton-garden), London.

SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE. New Checked Glacés, 27s. 6d. for 12 yards.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 6, Ludgate-hill.

LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS and RIDING-JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Inverness Capes. Patterns of materials and prices sent post-free.
J. B. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778.
LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS sent free of carriage.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Grasschurch-street, London, E.C.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of
COMPLETE SETS OF BABY-LINEN, which are sent home throughout the kingdom free of carriage.
UNDERCLOTHING, for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES, for Ladies and Children of all ages.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778.
BABIES' BASSINETS Trimmed and Furnished ready for use, and sent home free of carriage.
BARNEY BARNETS' Trimmed and Furnished to correspond.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Grasschurch-street, London, E.C.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.

INDIAN OUTFITS at Wholesale Prices, at ADLEY and CO.'S City Depôt, 69 and 70, Bishopsgate-street Without, Manufacturers of Foreign and Wedding Outfits, and Ladies' Under-linen and Baby-linen.

OUTFITS, for all Classes, all Ages, and all Climates, at
R. MOSES and SON'S.

READY-MADE and BESPOKE CLOTHING, for all Classes and all Ages, at
R. MOSES and SON'S.

THE CELEBRATED "INDISPENSABLE" SUIT, strongly recommended for Tourists and Excursionists, from 30s., at
R. MOSES and SON'S.

JUVENILE CLOTHING, in great variety, for all Classes, at
R. MOSES and SON'S.

HOSIERY and DRAPERY, for all Classes and all Ages, at
R. MOSES and SON'S.

HATS and CAPS, for all Classes and all Ages, at
R. MOSES and SON'S.

BOOTS and SHOES, for all Classes and all Ages, at
R. MOSES and SON'S.

E. MOSES and SON: London Houses: 154, 155, 156, 157, Minories; 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, Aldgate; 505, 507, 508, New Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, Hart-street; 127, 128, Tottenham-court-road; 296, Euston-road.
Country Establishments: Sheffield and Bradford, Yorkshire.
The establishments are closed every Friday evening at sunset until Saturday evening at sunset, when business is resumed until 11 o'clock.
All articles are marked the lowest prices in plain figures.
Any article not approved of will be exchanged, or the money returned.
Lists of Prices, with Rules for Self-measurement, Fashion Card, and our pamphlet, "Gossip on Dress," gratis and post-free.

SHIRTS.—Morning and Evening Shirts of every description, fitting with precision and ease, at moderate prices. Directions for self-measurement and patterns sent on application.—CAPPER and WATERS, 26, Regent-street, London.

THE 1s. HAIR-WAVER—TRUEFITT'S (the Original)—gives a graceful wave to the hair without hot water or anything injurious. Post-free, with instructions, 14 stamps.—J. Truefitt, Inventor, 1, Acton-street, Gray's-inn-road, W.C.

PISTACHIO-NUT TOILET-POWDER imparts to the skin a natural whiteness, youthful delicacy, and softness attainable by no other means. 2s. 6d. per Box. Sold everywhere.—PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street, London.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S HUNGARY WATER. Orators, Clergymen, Lecturers, Authors, and Poets give it the preference, for it refreshes the memory through the olfactory nerve. Six-Bottle Case, 10s. 6d.—New Bond-street (No. 2), London.

TOURISTS, TRAVELLERS, VISITORS to the SEASIDE, and others exposed to the Sun and Dust will find the application of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR both cooling and refreshing to the Face and Skin; allaying all heat and irritability; removing eruptions, freckles, and discolorations; and rendering the skin soft, clear, and pleasant. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.
Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and beware of spurious and pernicious articles sold under the name of "Kalydor."

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn. London.—ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes superfluous hair from the face, neck, and arms, without effect to the skin, 3s. 6d., sent the same day as ordered for fifty-four stamps.

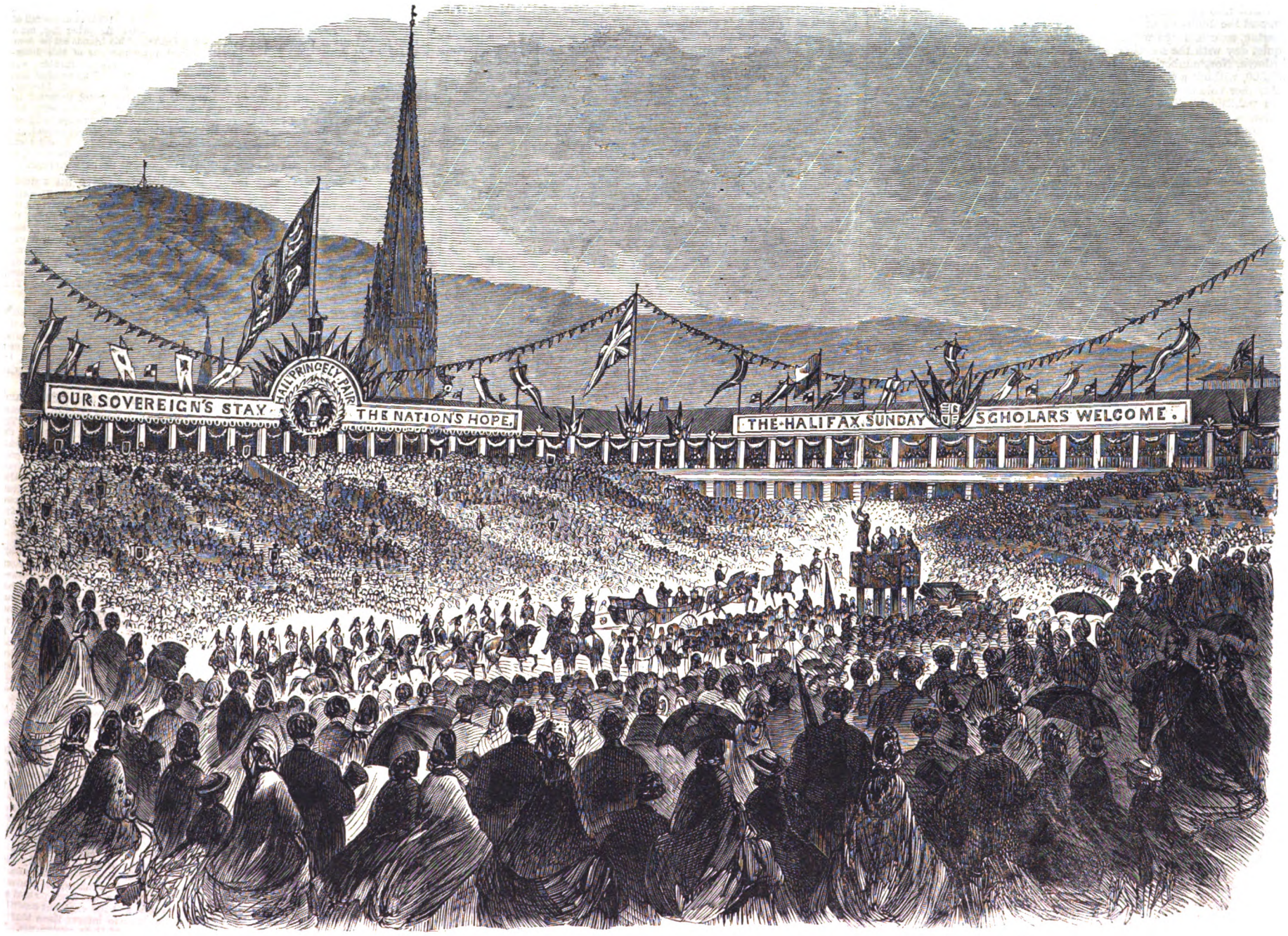
SPANISH FLY is the active ingredient in ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL, which produces Whiskers, stops the hair from falling, and covers bald places. Price 3s. 6d.; by post for 54 stamps.—248, High Holborn, London.

WANTED, CLOTHES.—Mr. and Mrs. DAVIS, 2, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W., attend on Ladies and Gentlemen to purchase Left-off Clothes, Uniforms, Jewellery, Diamonds, &c., or, parcels being sent, P.O. orders remitted the same day. Est. 1800. Terms cash.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1863.

Digitized by Google

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO HALIFAX: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS DECLARING THE TOWNHALL OPEN.



VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO HALIFAX: THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE PIECE-HALL.—SEE PAGE 179.

Digitized by Google

THE FARM.

Mr. RAWLENCE, who did such wonders this year in the Hampshire Down classes at Worcester, has had a very good sale and letting at Baibridge. The highest let for a ram lamb was 28 gs., and the highest for a ram lamb and a two-tooth ram, 26 gs. There has been a reversal of the Worcester judgment upon the Shrops at the Wynver sale, as a highly commended sheep made 50 gs.; a commended, 42 gs.; and a specially commended, 35 gs. Mr. William Lane's Cotswold average is £14 14s. 11d. for 56; and Mr. Robert Garne's, the Worcester champion of this year, £15 19s. 9d. At Mr. Charles Barton's sale one lot made 98 gs. and another 86 gs. Mr. Borton began to show his Leicester rams at Barton-le-Street on Thursday; and on Wednesday next "George" gives us his last edition of "Leicesters made easy" in the ring at Holmpierrepont, where Mr. Strafford disperses the shearlings, 60 rams and 100 ewes, and then the flock of Mr. Sanday and its Royal victories of 1847-63, will live only in the past. The Dambleton "Shrops" are to be let on Aug. 28; and Mr. Torr, of Aylesby, shows his Leicesters on Sept. 2.

The Yorkshire meeting, with Mr. Unthank as the Chief Justice, was very much an echo of Worcester, save in the aged bull class, where Savile was put before Vice-Chancellor. Queen of the Ocean and her bull-calf Prince of Battersea were Mr. Booth's first-prize winners; and Second Queen of the May was beaten, for about the seventh time, by Rosedale. Colonel Towneley had three firsts, a second, and three "high commendations," so we may truly say "Joe's Blondin wears no willow." But the show was not what it has been, and but for the horses it would have been a failure. Mr. R. Stamper, with his combination of Sledmere and Holmpierrepont blood, beat Mr. Borton for the shearling rams; Lord Wenlock and Mr. T. Harris were ahead in shortwools and in Leicesters; and in gimmers Mr. Samuel Wiley had the felicity of winning both prizes. Mr. Pease sent his fine white ox; and there, too, was Rosa, the Smithfield Club Cup heifer, which is fated to endure high pressure for the chance of more Christmas laurels. From the Royal Northern meeting at Aberdeen we hear of abundance of beef *in esse* and *in posse*. Mr. Moir's three-year-old horned ox girthed 9 ft. 3 in., and Mr. M'Combie's poll Angus, which was a year older, three inches more. Amid this feast of fat things, the Messrs. Cruikshanks held their own in the breeding classes, with a first, two seconds, and two thirds. Their pair of heifers were finally put together for the challenge cup and Highland medal for "the best shorthorn in the yard," with Mr. Campbell's bull, which was bred by them at Sittyton, and they were thus beaten by their own blood. In consequence of its clashing with Worcester, in a measure, the history of the Great Hamburg International has never been half written. We hear such interesting and curious stories of it from some who were over that we almost wish they would deliver a lecture. The pig-judging seems to have been more an adjustment of prizes than judging, although the foreigners know the points well; but they had to refer everything to the committee, who changed awards without, as we are told, seeing the animals, or at all events did something which sadly puzzled exhibitors. None of the Cheviots were sold.

What with Pride of Southwicke and Rosedale, and her dam Rosy, Rosy's bull-calf, Castianira, La Valliere, Second Duchess of Gloucester, &c., in it, Mr. Wetherell will have quite a "sensation sale" of eighty-one lots at Branches Park on Sept. 22. This herd has recently received an addition in a Prince Alfred heifer from Queen of the Georgians, which is to be kept to train, as its brother, one of the very last of the Windsors, would have been, if it had not been cloked by a dose. Colonel Towneley's Rose of Towneley did not go to Stockton, although the leading journal stated she was beaten. She had, in fact, a heifer calf on Saturday, making the fourth that has fallen at Towneley since July 1; so that their Newcastle Royal chances in that class look healthy. Mr. Atherton has hailed the two first Lord of Oxford calves, a bull and a heifer, we believe from some of Mr. Carrington's heifers, and both rich roans. We should like to have seen this grand white at the Royal, but he pays too well at home either to let to Holker or trust to the tender mercies of a railway. Mr. Robinson, of Clifton Pastures, has given Mr. Strafford a sale retainer for next year, and the late Mr. Antony Maynard's breeding herd will also be sold by him at Marton-le-Moor on September the 9th, and the bullocks at the Stokesley Farm on October the 15th. Wiseton, so celebrated when "Exchequer Althorpe" was alive for its "quiet day with the shorthorns," has been sold to a Mr. Laycock, of Gosforth, Northumberland. Its 1207 acres, in a ring fence, realised £63,500, without a stick of the timber.

Another volume of the shorthorn and the Devon herdbooks has just been published. The latter is embellished with James Davy's Battersea gold-medallists, Duke of Flitton and Temptress. Mr. Davy was not seen in the Worcester ranks this season; but we quite hope that, to use his favourite expression, he "will take up the running" at Newcastle. Mr. W. Perry writes to the *Hereford Times* of his cow Beauty (whose picture we gave lately) that she has won five firsts, a second—two of the former at the Royal—and that two of her full aunts on the dam's side had Royal first prizes and Paris prizes and gold medals as well.

The Bath and West of England meet at Bristol next year, but their 1865 locale is not quite decided upon. The Royal Agricultural Society are about to draw up some very stringent rules for pig exhibitors, of whose practices Professor Simonds gives a very dark picture; and a reform bill is also to be passed about clipping and "getting up" sheep. Worcester brought both these questions, which had long been seething, to a regular crisis. The Messrs. Howard let Messrs. Fowler walk over for the Yorkshire steam cultivation prizes; and now two letters have been published by the former firm, stating, with very dubious taste, that they decline to receive the third prize which has been awarded to them at Worcester.

Mr. Marsh, of Elkstone, near Cheltenham, has published his commended Royal essay on steam cultivation, in which he gives accurately detailed records of every day's and hour's work which a set of tackle did in one season, as well as every expense—breakage, package, and hindrance—connected therewith. The latter items run on thus:—"drum chain broken," "20 lb. cotton waste," "three hours shifting," "one tine was bent," &c.

Mr. W. Brooke has been approved of as Consul at Moulmein for the King of the Belgians; and Mr. W. R. G. Mellen as Consul at Port Louis, Mauritius, for the United States of America.

On the afternoon of the 5th inst., between four and five o'clock, a storm of wind, accompanied with a noise like thunder, burst on the village of Sievernich, in Rhenish Prussia. The storm was of unprecedented violence. It came from a westerly direction, and extended over a course of about 250 ft. in width. Immense damage was done to the fruit-trees in the fields and also to the forest of Marienburg. The storm raged in the Euskirchen circle also, and did considerable damage.

POMPEII.—**A communication from Naples says:—"Five fresh** rooms have been laid open in that part of Pompeii which had been uncovered this year, not far from the Forum. I have visited those rooms, and was astonished to find in them a number of pieces of bread, which must have been wrapped up in napkins, the tissue of which is still in a perfect state of preservation. There has been also found a pretty seal, having for motto the words 'Ani. Mo.,' which M. Fiorelli, the learned inspector of the excavations, tells me was a proper name—'Anicelus Modestus.' M. Felix Padiglione, the persevering artist who is reproducing Pompeii in cork, at one hundredth of its natural size, has just added considerably to that work, which travellers may see in the small museum of odds and ends which have not been sent to that of Naples. It contains specimens of all the small bronzes, terra-cotta utensils, and other articles of private life, which form the riches of the Neapolitan galleries. The excavations of Pompeii, carried on with so much zeal and intelligence since the union of Naples to Italy, reflect the highest honour on the Government.

An agricultural exhibition is to be held at Calcutta in January, 1864, under the direction of the Government, with the assistance and co-operation of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India. The object of the exhibition is to bring together, for show, competition, and eventual sale, cattle and other live stock, agricultural implements and machinery, and articles of Indian agricultural produce. The machinery will comprise cultivators, ploughs, harrows, threshing-machines, sawmills, oilmills, pumps for irrigation, cotton-cleaning machines, and other implements. The exhibition will be held on the grounds adjoining the Lieutenant-Governor's house, at Belvidere, thirty-five acres in extent. It will commence on Monday, the 18th of January, and end on Saturday the 23rd. No charge will be made for the admission of live stock and articles intended for exhibition. All produce and implements for show must arrive in Calcutta and be sent to the exhibition on or before the 31st of December, 1863, and live stock on or before the 14th of January, 1864. Live stock and articles exhibited and intended for sale must have their prices attached to them.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

THAT the course of public improvement sweeps away many a pile of ancient note, and deals ruthlessly with its antiquarian and poetical associations, is yearly attested in changes in the architectural aspect of Paris. Although retaining its picturesqueness, not to say its romantic nooks and corners and historic edifices, through many centuries, the French capital has, however, parted with many an attraction of this class during the progress of the Imperial transformations. In our Journal of last week we illustrated the demolition of "the Rotunda" of the modern Temple. Now, though "the Rotunda" had nothing poetic or antiquarian as an edifice, yet the purpose to which it was originally devoted—that of sanctuary—altogether belonged to a former age. The Rotunda (called so, say the accounts, from its elliptical form) was built in 1781; and its rooms were principally occupied by runaway or fraudulent debtors; for among other great privileges of the Order of the Temple was freedom of arrest for debt; so that the Temple ground was as safe a sanctuary for this class of persons as Alsatia or Whitefriars in London; and the Mint in Southwark, which retained its pest of a privilege until the reign of George I. However, the Parisian protection dates much later, though it was swept away by the Revolution. No bailiff's officer ever ventured near the dens of the Rotunda in its days of privilege. It had five stories, and a courtyard into which a ray of the sun never entered. Its twelve staircases and lines of corridors were but wide enough for a single person to pass; they were dark and close in the brightest weather, and by their gloom terrified many a visitor unaccustomed to "all manner of unrest" (as Ben Jonson describes the being in debt), and made such a simple person wonder "how anybody would, except to spite his creditor, seek an asylum in such a place, and shut himself up in one wretched prison merely to escape another. Yet these dingy garrets were much sought after, and fetched good rents." But the debtors' prison of our day provides dwellings far more healthy, and better lighted and ventilated, than the best rooms in the Temple Rotonde. Contrasting the dens of the Rotunda with the spaciousness of the Queen's Bench ("Tenderden Priory"), and its airy terrace, many an inmate may have sung *almost* in the verse of the Cavalier poet:—

> Brick walls do not a prison make,
> Nor iron bars a cage;
> Minds, innocent and quiet, take
> That for an hermitage.

The Parisian asylum for debtors lost its privilege at the Revolution when the old rag market was removed here, for which purpose the Rotunda continued to be used until its demolition the other day. It found room for not less than 800 lodgers, and was, to the last, a hive of industry.

However, conservatism in architecture is better studied at Vincennes, where the restoration of the castle, which was commenced two years since, has been finished on the western part of the northern façade to the left of the Devil's Tower. The old fortress now presents the appearance of a stronghold of the middle ages, in consequence of the sloping sides of the ramparts being concealed by parapets; the windows have likewise been made to appear like loopholes.

Remains of Roman London are continually being brought from many feet below the present level, more especially upon the north bank of the Thames. A *find* of this description has recently been made in Upper Thames-street, at the corner of Suffolk-lane, and adjoining Merchant Taylors' School. This site was part of "the manor of the Rose," where Sir John Poultney built his palace in the reign of Edward III.; though the estate is better known as belonging to the De la Pole or Suffolk family (whence Suffolk-lane), and the Staffords, Dukes of Buckingham. These ancient premises were destroyed in the Great Fire. Meanwhile there lay, at many feet below their level, very interesting memorials of our early Roman colonisation. From some 15 ft. or 16 ft. deep have been dug up a large quantity of Roman foundation-tiles and fragments of the embankment-wall for the river. Opposite Vintners' Hall similar remains have been found at a depth of 10 ft.; and in Queen-street a fine tessellated pavement was, many years since, unearthed at 19 ft. deep.

In Mr. Riley's translation of "The Chronicles of the Mayors and Sheriffs of London" is mentioned, under date 1260, "Cherringe near Westminster," upon which Mr. Riley notes, at page 50, "This passage deserves remark as confuting the assertion that has been erroneously made, that Charing owes its name to the cross erected there in memory of the *chère reine*, Eleanor, wife of Edward I." The absurdity of the tradition had been already noted by Dyce, in his edition of the Works of Peele, the early Dramatist.

The demolition of the Dutch Church in Austinfriars, "the largest remnant of ecclesiastical architecture in the city of London," is not yet entirely averted. The church was founded in 1253, but the nave, which alone now exists, was erected a century later.

It is (says Mr. Gilbert Scott) a noble model of a preaching-nave, for which purpose it was no doubt specially intended, being of great size and of unusual openness. It is upwards of 150 ft. by 80 ft. internally, supported by light and lofty pillars, sustaining eighteen arches, and lighted by large and numerous windows with flowing tracery. It is, in fact, a perfect model of what is most practically useful in the nave of a church. The choir and its appendages were destroyed soon after the Dissolution, and the noble steeple—the finest in the city of London—was taken down by the Marquis of Winchester about 1603, in opposition to the earnest remonstrance of the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London.

In consequence of the late fire, which destroyed the roof of the nave and the north aisle, it has been proposed to take down the venerable edifice and erect a small chapel on its site. Mr. Gilbert Scott, however, shows that the walls and internal stonework are not injured by the effects of fire, and are in a condition allowing of easy restoration; "in short, that there is no more difficulty in restoring this than the average of churches which are every year undergoing reparation, and that the very same arguments which would condemn this noble structure would consign to destruction one half the ancient monuments which have reached our day." The authorities, it is hoped, will reconsider their proposal, and thus save one of the most important of the few antiquities spared to our city.

That Lord Mayor Beckford did not deliver the speech to George III. which is inscribed upon his monument in the Guildhall, is much controverted. Gifford says that Beckford "never uttered one syllable:" had he done so, it would have had an antecedent; for in 1264, upon the Mayor and Aldermen doing fealty to the King (Henry III.) in the church of St. Paul, we find in the "Chronicles of Mayors and Sheriffs," this marginal note:—

Then those who were present might see a thing wondrous and unheard of in this age; for this most wretched Mayor, when taking the oath, dared to utter words so rash as these, saying unto his Lordship the King, in presence of the people, "My Lord, so long as you unto us will be a good Lord and King, we will be faithful and duteous unto you."

This we take to be pretty strong for the thirteenth century!

The collection of "Caxtons" in the temporary museum held at Rochester during the congress of the Archæological Institute, proved very attractive. Caxton was born in the weald of Kent, and this series of illustrations of his labours included the famous manuscript from Lambeth Palace, of "The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers," containing the until recently accredited portrait of Caxton, and the only known contemporary representation of the ill-fated prince Edward V. Specimens of Caxton's printing were contributed by Earl Spencer, the Rev. Fuller Russell, Mr. William Tite, M.P., and other collectors. The Society of Antiquaries lent their wood-block with large letters, and Caxton's monogram. Here also was shown the Rev. Fuller Russell's fine copy "De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiasticæ, 1572," stated to be the first book privately printed in England.

In the sale of the magnificent collection of the late Mr. J. Evan Baillie, by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Wood, last week, was a Louis XIV. commode, massively mounted with ormoulu, in the finest taste of the period, which was bought, after much competition, for 1210 gs. for the Marquis of Hertford; and a pair of encoigneurs, en suite with the preceding, 110 guineas.

In the paragraph in our "Column" of last week relating to the proposed distinction of the former residences of celebrated men, the suggestion points to shields of the "sixteenth and seventeenth centuries," whereas it should be "seventeenth and eighteenth centuries." Specimens are to be seen in a few of the streets on the north side of the Strand (Cecil-street); Haymarket (James-street and Orange-street); and a few City streets and lanes.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The annual inspection of Portsmouth Dockyard by the Lords Commissioners took place last week.

Sir J. Simpson is gazetted Colonel of the 29th Foot, and Major-General Lord W. Paulet Colonel of the 87th Foot.

Major-General George J. Bloomfield, Inspector-General of Artillery, left town last Saturday, on a tour of inspection of the northern district and of Scotland.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Deputy Commissary-General Humphrey Stanley Jones and Assistant Commissary-General Henry Robinson to be Companions of the Bath.

The grand military review, which was to have taken place at Dover yesterday, is postponed till Wednesday next, when there will be a large muster of troops from the various stations in the South-Eastern district, and which will number in all, it is believed, about 10,000.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Captain his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, R.N., to be an ordinary member of the civil division of the second class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

A Birmingham firm has received an order for 2000 rifles, Whitworth's barrels, with the breech-loading arrangement. The rifles when finished are to be to issued to regiments in various parts of the world, so that they may be tested under different conditions.

The Royal Stuart, hired transport, arrived at Spithead from Madras on Tuesday, with military invalids and time-expired men. The military invalids were disembarked and sent on to Netley Hospital, and the time-expired men to their several dépôts.

The Orontes troop-ship, Captain W. H. Hire, went out of Portsmouth harbour on Tuesday morning, and proceeded to the measured mile in Stokes Bay, to make her official trial of speed. The trial was considered very satisfactory.

On Tuesday a detachment of the 94th Regiment, numbering 190 non-commissioned officers and men, left Chatham garrison, and proceeded to Gravesend, where they embarked for Kurrachee, to join the service companies in India.

The Duke of Somerset, the Hon. Captain Drummond, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Milner Gibson, and Mr. Romaine, arrived at Portland on Saturday night, and on Monday morning commenced their inspection by going over the Britannia training-ship for naval cadets; after which they landed and went over the breakwater works, and the works of the fortification on the Verne Hill.

An order has been received at Colchester Camp permitting soldiers to volunteer into any of the regiments now stationed in New Zealand—viz., the second battalion, 18th, and the 40th, 57th, and 70th Regiments. All men who volunteer and are found fit for active service will receive the usual bounty of £1. A number of men from the different dépôts at Colchester have come forward for service in the colony.

During the past week Aldershott Camp has presented a strange spectacle. In consequence of an extraordinary and unforeseen drought nearly the whole of the military have been compelled to leave the camp at Aldershott and proceed to Sandhurst, Woolmer, and other localities where the blessings of an abundant supply of good water are to be obtained for both men and horses. The permanent barracks and huts are for a time almost depopulated, and a quiet broods over the neighbourhood such as has rarely been witnessed since Aldershott became a garrison town.

Yesterday week the Duke of Cambridge inspected in Hyde Park two battalions of the Guards—one of the Coldstream Guards and one of the Scotch Fusiliers—as well as a battalion of the 60th Rifles. His Royal Highness wore the uniform of a Colonel of the Guards. The appearance of the soldiers was excellent, and the display was a fine one, as they went through various evolutions, which consisted first of marching past in grand divisions, and then in column, followed by other field manœuvres.——His Royal Highness held an inspection on Tuesday week, at Wormwood Scrubbs, of the 1st and 2nd Regiments of the Life Guards. Both regiments marched past the Duke, after which they went through field movements, and concluded by some new sword exercises at gallop. At the conclusion of the manœuvring the Duke of Cambridge expressed his satisfaction at the efficiency of both officers and men belonging to both regiments.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The St. George's Rifles, under the command of Colonel Lindsay, were inspected in Hyde Park last Saturday, by Colonel M'Murdo, who expressed himself satisfied with their appearance and efficiency. He stated the volunteers were increasing both in that corps and throughout the kingdom, and illustrated the value of discipline by the fact that at the fall of a platform, when he reviewed the Devonshire volunteers the other day, not a man moved out of the ranks to look after the safety of his friends till he gave the word of command.——The fourth annual prize meeting of this distinguished corps, which commenced on Monday at Wormwood Scrubbs, was abruptly brought to a close on Tuesday, in consequence of an accident that befel its commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, while competing with the other officers for a revolver pistol presented by Lieutenant Hawkins. The prize, a Lansdowne revolver pistol, was being shot for with revolver pistols, and the competitor, who was standing close to Colonel Lindsay, had fired a shot, when the next chamber of the pistol exploded, and the ball passed obliquely through one of Colonel Lindsay's legs. An order was immediately issued, in accordance with the entire wishes of the corps, to suspend all further prize shooting until the recovery of the gallant officer.

On the 5th inst. the Duke of Wellington gave his annual entertainment at Apsley House to those members of his regiment, the Victorias, who attended the recent inspection. Upwards of 250 availed themselves of the hospitality of their commanding officer.——The annual competition of the fourth company of the Victorias, in the second period of class-firing, took place on Thursday week at Wormwood Scrubs. The first prize, a silver cup, presented by W. G. Windham, Esq., was won by private W. Gattie; privates Matthews and S. T. Holland tied for the second prize, Captain Busk's challenge cup, 17; and on shooting off the tie at 600 yards, Mr. Matthews made a centre, and Mr. Holland an outer, taking the third prize, a long Enfield rifle. The fourth prize, a Steward's rifle glass, was won by Mr. M'Gregor.

Prizes were competed for by No. 3 Company of the Queen's (Westminster), on Thursday, at Wormwood Scrubbs. Of the first series the first prize was won by Sergeant Oxley; second, by Captain Westmacott; third, by Private Murcott; fourth, by Private Oliver. Of the second series the first prize was won by Corporal Dinham; second, by Private Artis; third, by Private Turner; fourth, by Private Munday. A consolation subscription prize was won by Private Booty, and a canteen by Corporal Pook.

The competition for the prizes given by the officers and gentlemen connected with the British Museum, for those riflemen connected with that establishment, took place at Willesden on Thursday week. The first was won by Quartermaster-Sergeant Hays, of the 37th Middlesex; the second, by Corporal George Gadfield, 37th Middlesex; and the third, by Private O'Sullivan, of the 37th Middlesex. Of the next three prizes the first was won by Mr. Baynes, of the South Middlesex, after a sharp contest with Private John Slaughter, 37th Middlesex, they having tied three times; the fourth shot Mr. Baynes scored a centre and Slaughter an outer, which entitled Private Slaughter to the second prize. The third prize was won by Private H. Lowe, 37th Middlesex. Three consolation prizes were also competed for. The first was won by Bugle-Major Steele, 37th Middlesex; the second, by Mr. Eccles, of the Civil Service; the third, by Private Thomas Myhill, 37th Middlesex.

Several thousand spectators assembled in Regent's Park on Wednesday week to witness the annual inspection of the 29th North Middlesex by Colonel Morris, C.B. The regiment, to the number of between 300 and 400, mustered at the Regent's Park Barracks, and, having been formed into six strong companies, marched, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Whitehead, Major Peters, and Captain R. Wallen Jones, the Adjutant, and headed by its bands, into the inclosure of the park, on the eastern side of Holford House. The ground had been previously taken up by about 100 men of the 36th Middlesex (Paddington). At the conclusion of the evolutions Colonel Morris addressed them, and said that, as he was not given to flattery, there were some faults he wished to point out before he expressed his general opinion. He hardly thought they were so perfect in their battalion drill as when he inspected them last year. As to their marching past, it was exceedingly steady and soldier-like. Their firing had been excellent, especially the volleys. He would tell them unhesitatingly that they were the smartest, best equipped, best drilled, and most efficient corps he had inspected in the volunteer service, and he had inspected a good many.

A challenge cup, value £21, was shot for a few days since by the members of the first (or Chelsea) company of the South Middlesex, at Caterham, and won by Sergeant Jago.——The annual competition for the Brompton Company challenge cup, presented by Sergeant Barbe Sladen, took place at the range, Caterham, on the 7th, Sergeant Spencer, who held it last year, being the winner. Privates Whitehead and M'Kenzie tied for the second prize, presented by Private England, which was shot off at the longest range, Private Whitehead making a bull's-eye, and Private M'Kenzie a miss.

The 2nd Surrey Artillery was officially inspected on Saturday week, at their head-quarters, Gresham-road, Brixton, by Lieut.-Colonel Hammond, R.A. After the usual battalion movements, the men were marched to the battery for gun drill under Captain Jenkins, the senior Captain. At the conclusion, Colonel Hammond said he was much pleased at the smart and soldier like appearance of the corps, and the excellent condition in which the arms were kept. He felt it his duty to inform them that their marching past was very good, as were the whole of their movements. Their gun drill was the best of any corps he had inspected.——The regimental prizes annually given by the 7th Surrey were competed for on Saturday, at Wimbledon. The principal feature of the day's shooting was the competition for the second challenge cup, value £11 11s., presented by Major Beresford, which is held

Digitized by Google

subject to the condition of being won on two successive years by the holder, when it becomes his property. It was won by Private Rosenburg. The next prize of importance was a silver cup, presented by Ensign Tetley, value £10. The winner was Private Crisnett. Mr. Tarn gave a cup to be fired for on this occasion, value £10 10s. Captain Porter won. Mr. Shepherd, of the Surrey Theatre, gave a challenge cup, subject to the condition of proprietorship as that presented by Major Beresford. The competition for this prize was highly interesting and the firing excellent, Sergeant Hyett, Corporal Fiak, and Private Collins each making 24 points. In firing off the ties Sergeant Hyett won. Amongst the prizes of honour was a silver medal, value £5 5s., presented for competition by Private Bardell. It was won by Sergeant Hyett, after having tied with Sergeant Bissell and Private Brown, jun. Many other prizes were shot for, some of which were stoutly contested.——The annual fête and sports in connection with the 13th Surrey (Guildford and Godalming) came off with great éclat in Stoke Park on Thursday week. The bands of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia and of the 13th Surrey Rifles were in attendance, and amongst the varied amusements were a series of amateur dramatic peformances by the Godalming Dramatic Reading Society. There were, besides archery, Aunt Sally, dancing, donkey racing, &c., a series of sports.——The Surrey Light Horse have been quartered for a few days at Epsom for their annual training. Cups presented by General the Hon. Sir J. Y. Scarlett, Honorary Colonel, and by Sir C. Forbes, Bart., have been run for.

In Essex the Chelmsford corps has been entertained by Mr. J. A. Hardcastle, M.P. for Bury St. Edmunds, at Writtle. The company executed a variety of manœuvres under the command of Captain Bringhurst. A match has taken place at Saffron Walden between sides of eight each selected from the corps of that town, and a corresponding number from the 6th Herts, or Bishop Stortford company. The Saffron Walden men proved victorious, scoring 337 to 313 obtained by their opponents.——On Friday and Saturday last a fancy fair was held in the grounds of Captain Leask, at High Beech, on behalf of the funds of the 22nd (West) Essex Rifles. Captain and Mrs. Leask dispensed a liberal hospitality throughout the day at the house, and exerted themselves to the utmost to make everybody happy. To Lieutenant Bulmer and the committee great praise is due for the successful issue of the undertaking.

The members of the 5th and 6th Kent competed for two prizes on Thursday week, at the Government range, Canterbury. The prizes consisted of two timepieces, value ten guineas and five guineas, subscribed for by the tradesmen of Canterbury. The first prize was won by Corporal Martin, and the second by Corporal Amos.——On Thursday week the 12th Kent Artillery Volunteers, Captain E. Beveridge, proceeded from Gillingham to Sheerness, for the purpose of practising with shot and shell at the Government range from the batteries of that place. The guns used were 32 and 68 pounders, at a range of 2000 yards, the number of rounds fired being 125. Some very good practice was made, one shot shattering the target. Competition firing for a prize of £3 afterwards took place between the four guns constituting the battery, which was won by No. 3 gun (32-pounder). Lieutenant-Colonel Gladdish, commanding the 1st Administrative Brigade, Kent Artillery Volunteers, and Captain Weston, Adjutant of the brigade were present.——The second battalion, 26th Kent (Royal Arsenal), which is under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, commanding, was inspected on Woolwich Common on Saturday last by Colonel Luard. The battalion marched past in open column of companies in quick time, wheeled into line on the original ground, and were put through the manual and platoon exercises by Major Baker, after which followed various battalion evolutions and light infantry movements, under the command of the Lieut.-Colonel. The district Inspector eulogised the performance of the battalion in the field, and pointed out their shortcomings in some matters of less importance.——A portion of the 3rd Administrative Battalion, consisting of the 9th Chatham, 19th Rochester, 22nd Sheerness, and 45th Rochester, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Scott, with Major C. W. Martin and Adjutant J. Laurie, assembled, on Tuesday afternoon, on the ground at the rear of the General Hospital, Fort Pitt, where they were inspected by Colonel R. G. A. Luard. At the close of the proceedings the District Inspector eulogised the performance of the battalion in the field, and pointed out some of their shortcomings in some matters of not much importance.

A match which had been arranged between two elevens of the Northamptonshire and London Scottish, by Earl Spencer and Lord Elcho, took place at Althorp on the 7th inst. Each squad included the Adjutant of the regiment. Northamptonshire won by 51 marks.

Colonel M'Murdo has made an exceedingly favourable report with regard to his inspection of the three battalions of Suffolk volunteers at Henham. The review will be allowed to count as one of the battalion drills, three of which the volunteers are bound to attend every year. Lieutenant-Colonel Ibbetson will inspect the third county battalion in September. Captain T. Lucas (of the firm of Lucas Brothers) has offered £50 to be shot for by the members of the battalion; £25 will be applied towards a battalion challenge cup.

The prize meeting of the Norfolk Volunteer Service Association has been postponed from the 24th inst. to Sept. 7 and four following days. In a match between eight from the East Dereham and eight from the Swaffham company the former won. A similar match has taken place between the members of the Lynn corps and ten of the first company, Norwich battalion. The scores made were—Lynn, 393; 1st Norwich, 400. The Great Yarmouth corps has had its annual competition for prizes during the past week. The first prize, a cup of the value of £5 5s., given by the Mayor (Mr. R. Steward), was won by Private Barrett. A prize of the value of £10, given by the members for the borough, was won by Corporal Wilshak. A tradesmen's plate was won by Private Boreham. A cup, value £30, given by the ladies of Yarmouth, and to be held by the winner for three consecutive years before it becomes his property, was again won by Sergeant Fenner.

In Cambridgeshire the 1st County Administrative Battalion has just been reviewed at March by Lieutenant-Colonel Ibbetson, Assistant Inspector of Volunteers. A challenge cup, given by the city of Ely, has been won by Corporal Latham. A monthly challenge cup, competed for by the Cambridge corps, has passed into the hands of Bugle-Major Shing.

The Lincolnshire County Rifle Association held its third prize meeting last week at Lincoln. For the Lord Lieutenant's challenge vase (held at present by Sergeant Grummitt, of Bourn), Lieutenant Gee and Armourer Slingsby, of the Boston corps, and Sergeant Preston, of the Spalding corps, made the highest scores, 33 marks each. In shooting off the ties Armourer Slingsby was declared the winner. A contest followed for prizes of £30 and £10 offered by the association, and was competed for by two members from each company in the county, Sergeant Webber, of the Bourn corps, taking the first prize, and Private Daws, of the Grimsby corps, the second. A silver cup was offered by Mr J. E. Brogden, to be shot for with any description of rifle, in any position. Sergeant Mason and Private Richardson tied with 23 each, and on shooting off the latter won. The next contest was for prizes of £25, £20, £15, £10, and £5, offered by the association to subscribers of 10s. 6d. each and upwards. Lieutenant Gee, of the Boston corps, gained the first prize; Corporal Tinkles, of the Stamford corps, the second; and Lance-Corporal Barker, of the Lincoln corps, and Sergeant Dickinson, of the Grantham corps, tied for the third and fourth prizes, and divided the money.

The annual meeting of the Notts Rifle Association commenced on Tuesday week, and terminated on Friday. There was a large number of volunteers from all parts of the county. At the first series, open to volunteers of the county, Corporal Redfern took the first prize. The next range Private Belton took the first prize. In the third series Private Folkes (2nd Notts) took the first prize. On Wednesday the prizes offered by the association for file, volley, and skirmish firing were competed for. In file-firing the first company of Robin Hood Rifles (Captain Mundella's) took the first prize. The first company also took the first prize for volley-firing. The No. 1 company also carried off the first prize for the skirmish-firing. Mr. Lambert and Mr. Worth made the best target of the day. On Thursday the first all comers' prize, for which all the crack shots in the neighbourhood competed, was won by Private Brownsword (5th R. H. R.), and the second by Private Goodyer. At the long ranges for the second all comers' prize, Colonel Halford was successful in taking the first prize; Colour-Sergeant Simkins won the association prize. On Friday the bronze medal offered by the National Rifle Association was competed for, and won by Private A. Brewster. This brought the meeting to a close.

The three battalions of Somerset volunteers were reviewed in brigade by Colonel M'Murdo, the Inspector-General, at Taunton, last week. The muster was nearly 2400, and the movements were executed to the great satisfaction of the gallant Colonel, who complimented the Lord Lieutenant (Lord Portman) highly on the efficiency of the volunteers of his county.

The Dorsetshire Volunteer Association held its third annual competition at Marden Castle, near Dorchester, a few days since. The first competition decided was that of the Queen's Own (Dorset Yeomanry) Cavalry with regimental carbines. Private Rogers, of the Blandford troop, was the first, winning £10. The High Sheriff's prize, a rifle of the value of 10 guineas, was won by Private Homer. Several prizes were competed for by the artillery corps of the county. The gold and silver medals of the association and the bronze medal of the National Association were won respectively by Private Burden, of the second company. The Lieutenant-Colonel's silver goblet fell to the lot of Private Homer, of Dorchester. A piece of plate, worth £10, for competition among the officers, was won by Ensign Fizard, fifth corps; Captain Thresher, of the same corps, being second, having missed the tie. A purse of £10, for drill instruction, was won by Mr. Satchell, Wimborne.

There was a review of the Devonshire volunteers on Haldon Downs, on Thursday week. About 3000 of them mustered on the ground, and were put through various evolutions by Colonel M'Murdo, who expressed his satisfaction at the military proficiency of the corps. Just after the volunteers had passed the inspecting officer, the grand stand gave way. A number of persons, chiefly ladies, were severely injured, one of whom has since died. The spectators were numerous, about 10,000 being on the ground.

The Glamorganshire volunteers and artillery had a grand field-day last week at Port Talbot, on the grounds and under the management of the Lord Lieutenant, Mr. C. R. M. Talbot, M.P. The corps mustered to the number of 2225, and were divided into four battalions. Colonel M'Murdo was the inspecting officer, and, the volunteers having marched past, a sham fight took place, the various evolutions being executed in a very creditable manner. Afterwards the Lord Lieutenant distributed a number of prizes to the winners. The Lord Lieutenant's prize of £50 and champion silver medal were handed to Sergeant David James, and Major Grenfell's cup to Corporal D. Powell, who also gained the second ladies' prize, Captain-Commandant Talbot taking the first, and Sergeant F. Davies the third. The silver cup for Captains and subalterns was won by Captain W. Llewellyn. The all-comers' prizes were awarded as follows:—First, £50, to Private H. Holloway, 5th Gloucester Rifles; second, £40, to Private W. Child, 1st Glamorgan Engineers; third, £30, to Private J. Burt, 5th Isle of Wight; fourth, £20, to Private Thomas, 9th Glamorganshire; and fifth, £10, to Bugler Woodcock, 14th ditto.

The Shropshire Rifle Association held its third annual meeting last week. The following was the award of prizes at this meeting:—Lord Berwick's prize, won by Sergeant Owen; first-class prizes, won by Corporal Gray, Private R. Roe, and Sergeant Owen; second-class prizes, won by Private Pugh, Sergeant P. Jones, and Private A. J. Jones. Artillery prizes—first, Sergeant Peele; second, Gunner Powell. Lord Newport's prize—first, Sergeant Barnaby; second, Sergeant Bagnall. Eleventh prize, won by Sergeant Peele. Challenge cup—Private Dallaway first, Williams second.

The third annual contest of the Cheshire Rifle Association took place last week on the Shotwick Sands, near Chester. Among the visitors present were Earl Grosvenor, Viscount Fielding, and Colonel King. The contest commenced for the volunteer prizes, nineteen in number, of the aggregate value of £195. The following were the winners:—Major W. Chambers's prize of £5, Corporal Day, 6th C.R.V.; Mr. W. Chambers's prize of £5, Private Hindley, 23rd; Mr. Halsall Segar, jun.'s (Claughton) prize of £5, Private A. Thompson, 2nd; Mr Alfred Turner's (Derby House, Rock ferry) prize of £5, Private Prince, 6th; Captain D. Graham's prize of £5, Captain Lovatt, 8th; Mr. John Parson's (Birkenhead) prize of £5, Captain Greg, 27th; Association prize of £5, Sergeant Abraham, 34th; Ditto of £5, Private R. Wilson, 12th; ditto of £5, Private Jeffery, 27th. At 500 yards.—Captain W. Horner's prize of £5, Private J. Prine, 6th. 600 yards.—Captain W. Inman's prize of £5, Corporal Day, 20th. Several ties were shot for Captain J. Ravenscroft's prize of £5. In the prizes for all comers (confined to the county) the first prize was taken by G. E. Rawson and the second by Lord Fielding. In the others there were ties, which were subsequently shot for.——The prize-meeting was brought to a close on Saturday by a review of the volunteers on the racecourse at Chester. Earl Grosvenor distributed the prizes. There were upwards of 5000 spectators present at the review. Colonel Parkes, late of the 72nd Highlanders, acted as reviewing officer. During the evolutions a private of the 2nd Cheshire Artillery was shot in the back by his rear-rank man, and a private in the Runcorn corps had his fore-finger blown off while unfixing his bayonet. Colonel Parkes said the skirmishing was remarkably good considering everything, and he was glad to say that it reflected great credit upon the whole brigade; but they required a little more practice in forming squares. He should make a favourable report of them to Government.

The members of the Lancashire corps have been encamped at Everton during the past fortnight, under Lieutenant-Colonel Chambers, who gave up, for the purpose, the large field in front of Priory House. There are twenty-four tents for the men, and these are arranged in "streets," with four tents in each row. Besides these there are six tents for company officers, and in the rear are the tents for the commanding officer and his staff. On the ground there is also a canteen. The volunteers are supplied with breakfast, tea, and other refreshments at an exceedingly cheap rate. From 100 to 150 men have slept under canvas each night. After the military duties of each day, sports of all kinds are indulged in, and the "out" is thoroughly enjoyed by the men.——The bazaar and fancy fair for the benefit of the 31st (Oldham) was brought to a close on Saturday night, having been very successful. Upwards of £500 will be realised for the funds of the corps.——On Saturday the Bury, Heywood, Radcliffe, and Wigan companies were inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, on the drill-ground of the corps, near the New Market, at Bury. The battalion was formed of the 8th Lancashire, to which the two Wigan companies are attached for drill purposes. About 460 volunteers of all ranks mustered under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson and Acting Major Eckersley. After a variety of evolutions the battalion was formed into a solid square, when Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce complimented the corps on the manner in which they had gone through the various movements. The firing, he said, was good, and the few mishaps that had happened had arisen through carelessness or through the arms being out of order.——A correspondent directs our attention to a fact which is worthy of prominent mention as an example to all volunteer corps. The 27th Lancashire were inspected on the 1st inst. by Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, and the muster on the occasion is an instance of what may be done by the zeal of all ranks. This corps consists of eight companies, and has an enrolled strength of 717 members. On the day of inspection 34 members obtained leave of absence on grounds previously submitted to the commanding officer. The remainder, 683 members, were all present under arms on parade, not a single officer, non-commissioned officer, or man being absent without leave. Indications of the zeal of the corps were given in other respects; for Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, in addressing the regiment, spoke in the highest terms of its efficiency, and the excellent state of the arms, accoutrements, and clothing.

A review of the rifle volunteers of the county of Stafford was held on Monday at Ingestre Park, near Stafford, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury. The brigades, which consisted of five battalions and a corps of artillery, numbering 3072 men of all ranks, were under the command of Colonel M'Murdo, the inspecting field officer. After going through the usual evolutions, the brigade formed an open square facing the saluting-post, and were addressed by Colonel M'Murdo. He said he felt great satisfaction in being there that day and seeing them go through brigade movements. All the movements were well done. In brigade movements all depended on the mounted officers. He had first moved them in masses to shake them into shape, and had then worked them in extended order and in direct echelon movements. The object of the echelon was to advance one part of the line before another. It often happened that the whole line could not move together; one part might advance in line, another in echelon, another by fours. The echelon movement was useful in striking a quick succession of blows on an enemy. Another advantage was that, as in advancing they were open to attacks from cavalry, they were better able to form squares and fire clear of one another. He did not think that cavalry would much longer be of service against them, armed as they were with the best weapon made.—The Earl of Lichfield said that they had now to receive the prizes which had been won at the last county prize shooting, and he had great pleasure in telling them that the ladies had consented to give them away.—The names of the successful men were then called out. Sergeant H. Palmer, of the 36th S.R.V., who had won the Countess of Lichfield's prize of £50 and the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association, also a prize of £15, was called up, and received his prizes from Lady Lichfield, who expressed her pleasure at the good shooting of the Staffordshire corps, and at the fact that a Shropshire man had won the Queen's prize at Wimbledon. The other prizemen followed and were presented with their winnings by the Marchioness of Abercorn, Mrs. Adderley, Mrs. Willoughby Wood, Ladies Adelaide and Gertrude Talbot, Mrs. Thomas Bagnall, and Lord Lichfield. The following are the principal prizeholders:—Sergeant Nichols, 10th; Sergeant H. Palmer, 36th; G. Hodgkinson, 32nd; R. Johnson, 8th; J. Walker, of Leek; Sergeant Overton, 4th; Lieutenant Brougham, 13th; and F. W. Morson, of Wolverhampton.

The great annual prize-meeting of the Yorkshire Rifle Association was held last week, upon Strensall-common, a moorland adjoining the York and Malton Railway. Lieutenant-Colonel Harman had the charge of the ground, and Captain Hedley, of the second battalion North Riding Volunteers, was umpire. The proceedings opened with the contest for the Yorkshire volunteer cup, first stage. There were four money prizes, varying from £10 to £2, for the winners of this stage, the best twenty-five shots to be placed in their order of merit to compete in the second stage. The ranges were 400, 500, and 600 yards, five shots at each. Sergeant Lupton, of York, and Mr. Golden, of Bradford, tied for the first place, Sergeant Lupton winning in shooting off. Mr. T. C. Dawson, of Halifax, was third, and Sergeant Thomas, of Halifax, fourth, winning the tie against four others. The Great Yorkshire volunteer cup, value £50, and the bronze medal given by the National Rifle Association were shot for by those qualified in the previous contest. There was a second prize of £10. The ranges were increased to 700 and 800 yards, five shots at each. The contest was a keen one; but the achievement of scoring four bull's-eyes and a centre in the first five shots by Sergeant Kirk, of Hull, at once marked him out as the winner of the cup, and with it the medal conferring the championship of the county. Sergeant Lupton, of York, won the second prize. The all comers' prizes, for small bores, open to the world, was one of the most interesting contests of the meeting. Captain Heaton made ten bulls'-eyes in succession, and out of a possible score of 60 registered 58. The first prize fell to him, the second to Captain E. Ross, who made 55. The two great marksmen were again in the lists at 800 and 900 yards, five shots at each, for a sweepstakes. Captain Heaton was again the victor, with a score of 35, after a tie of the same number with Captain Ross. In the second round, amidst breathless attention, Captain Heaton again made a bull's-eye, while Captain Ross only made a centre, thus yielding. On Friday the combatants returned to the fight in another sweepstakes, any rifle, any position, five shots at 400 and 600 yards. For the third time Captain Heaton maintained supremacy, scoring 39, Captain Ross 37. Every shot Captain Heaton fired produced a bull's-eye except one, and this was done in a pelting rain which almost obscured the targets. [A different version is given by the correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*. According to his statement "Captains Heaton and Ross each gained a score of 39. In the shooting off each made a bull's-eye, and then Mr. Ross followed with another bull's-eye to Captain Heaton an outer. The result, therefore, was that Mr. Ross gained the first prize, and Captain Heaton the second."] The all comers' prizes, for Enfield's, Government pattern, formed the next contest, at ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards. There were eight money prizes, varying from £20 to £2. The contest resulted in Sergeant Dove, of Scarborough, being declared first, and Mr. Hyam, of Leyburn, second. The first series of prizes, given by the city of York—four money prizes, varying from £20 to £3—open to militia, yeomanry, and volunteers, were next shot for. The distances were 200 and 300 yards. The results were:—Lieutenant Harrison, of Rotherham, first; Mr. A. Micklethwaite, of Wakefield, second; for the fourth prize a tie existed between Mr. J. Meakstone, of Ripon, and Sergeant Webster, of Knaresborough, who divided. The second series of the city prizes were open to all but regulars. The ranges were increased to 400, 500, and 600 yards. It was agreed to determine this contest by five shots at 500 yards, which gave the following results:—Sergeant W. Dove, of Scarborough, first; Mr. W. Hyam, of Leyburn, and Colour-Sergeant Gulliver, of Barnsley, tied and divided second and third prizes. The £100, given by the town of Halifax, also open to all but regulars, was then competed for. There were five shots at 200, 400, and 600 yards. The winner of the chief prize (£20) was Mr. Othee, of Carperby, who made the remarkable score of 51 marks; Sergeant Dove, of Scarborough, won the £15 prize with 48; Mr. T. C. Dawson, of Halifax, Sergeant Thomas, of Halifax, and Sergeant Chapman, of Carperby, each scored 47, and took £10 each.

The annual rifle contests of the Durham Rifle Association were held at Stanley-burn during two days of last week. The most complete arrangements had been made for the meeting. The number of entries of riflemen and artillerymen was about 180, a great increase of last year. The Earl of Durham, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, and Mr. H. Fenwick, M.P., were present during the contests. Mr. Pemberton's challenge cup was won by Sergeant J. Tweddle, of the 3rd Durham Artillery; Private Redshaw, of the 10th Durham (Middleton-on-Teesdale), won the association's first prize of £25 and the Lord Lieutenant's challenge cup of £10. Private Pringle gained one of the association prizes of £15, and Private Blackburn received the other of the same amount, after shooting off a tie with Sergeant Forsyth, who received £10. Private Chambers and Private Parker divided another prize of £10. The 10th and 13th Durham Rifles gained the first and second prizes for file-firing. Mr. Fenwick's challenge cup was won by Corporal Pinkeney, 12th Durham, he also taking off a silver cup presented by Lord Ravensworth, after shooting off a tie with Private Mole, of the 6th Durham.

The Angus and Mearns Rifle Association—"the Wimbledon of Scotland"—commenced their fourth annual meeting on the Links of Montrose on Wednesday week, the proceedings terminating on Saturday. Prizes amounting to £156 in money and £95 in cups were given by the association, these being supplemented by prizes from Lord Dalhousie, Major Moir, Captain Horatio Ross, Messrs. Mappin, Ludon, and others. The following are the results of the principal contests:—The bronze medal of the National Association for Forfarshire was won by Private Will, and that for Kincardineshire by Ensign Walker. Private Walker, Fetteresso, carried off the Montrose Corporation challenge cup, and Private Ritchie, Laurence Kirk, stood highest for the counties' cup for skirmishers. Colour-Seargeant Smith, Kincardine, took the Angus and Mearns cup, value £20. For the strangers' cup, open to all comers, there was a keen competition, the best shots in Scotland having entered for the prize. The following were the highest scorers:—Mr. J. Farquharson, Rosebery (Henry rifle), 53; Captain Mitchell, Alloa (Whitworth), 51; Captain H. Ross (Whitworth), 48; Master of Lovat (Whitworth), 45. Mr. Farquharson, therefore, won. "Scotland's cup," value £25, brought out a strong array of celebrated marksmen, the prize entitling the holder to the title of "Champion Shot of Scotland" for the year. The second prize was £7; third, £5; fourth, £3; to be given in cash. The following were the chief scorers:—Lord Haddo, 74; Captain M'Gibbon, 74; J. Farquharson, 73; Captain Mitchell, 71; J. G. Peterkin, 70; Master of Lovat, 70; Corporal Ferguson, 69; Mr. Milne, 69; Harvey Hall, 69; Captain H. Ross, 67; Ensign Crum, 67. In shooting off the tie on Saturday between Lord Haddo and Captain M'Gibbon the latter made the winning points, and so earned the championship. In the contest between "The North and South of Forth" (a challenge cup given by Major Moir, of Leckie), shot for by eight competitors on each side—selected for the North by the Master of Lovat, for the South by Major Moir—the South were the victors. The total scores stood thus:—South, 568; North, 550. The Montrose battery carried off the artillery honours.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Bart., D.C.L., M.P., P.C, of Harpton Court, near Radnor, South Wales, and Kent House, Knightsbridge, was proved in London by his brother, the Rev. Sir Gilbert Frankland Lewis, Bart., M.A., Canon of Worcester, Rural Dean, and Rector of Mornington-on-Wye, Herefordshire, the sole executor. The personal property was sworn under £20,000. The testator has bequeathed to his wife, Lady Maria Theresa Lewis, beyond her marriage settlement, all his property in British, foreign, and colonial securities, for her own absolute use, also his town residence, Kent House, with the furniture and other effects; but, as respects jewellery, Sir George directs that the diamonds presented to her Ladyship by the late Baronet's father, the Right Hon. Sir T. F. Lewis, Bart., shall, upon her Ladyship's decease, become the property of his (the testator's) brother, the successor to the title and estates, whom he has appointed residuary legatee of both his real and personal property. The will bears date the 9th of December, 1861, and is attested by B. Chas. Stephenson, War Office, and F. J. Nicholl, Carey-street.

The will of Commander the Hon. Oliver William Matthew Lambart, of her Majesty's Navy, late of Ember Lodge, Thames Ditton, who died in April last, was proved in the London Court by his relict, the Hon. Anne Elizabeth Lambart, the sole executrix, to whom the testator has bequeathed the whole of his property for her own absolute use and benefit. The will bears date the 12th of January, 1863.

The will of General Thomas Evans, C.B., formerly of Montreal, and late of the city of Quebec, where he died in February last, was proved in London on the 31st ult. by the joint executors, the Venerable Isaac Hellmuth, D.D. of Quebec, and Adam Crooks, Esq., of Toronto, barrister, the sons-in-law of the testator. The will is dated 1858, and a codicil 1862: they were first proved in the Superior Court of Lower Canada, where the originals are deposited. The gallant General, after bequeathing a pecuniary legacy to each of his four daughters, has directed that the whole of the remainder of his property, both real and personal, shall be divided into seven equal parts, leaving one part to each of his three sons and four daughters.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

The weekly meeting of the Central Executive Committee took place at Manchester on Monday. The Earl of Derby presided. Mr. Maclure, the honorary secretary, reported the balance in the bank, £317,168 1s. 10d., and that £1373 5s. 8d. had been received during the week No clothing had been received or distributed. Mr. Commissioner Farnall presented his usual weekly report, by which it appears that the utmost point of improvement has been turned, and that on the 1st inst. there was an increase of 1299 persons in twenty-seven unions receiving parochial relief. Several grants were made. A long discussion ensued as to the probable effect of certain clauses of the Public Works Bill on the employment of factory operatives. Mr. Farnall said that though the bill was permissive throughout there was strong reason to believe that the 300 local authorities with whom he and Mr. Rawlinson had conferred would accept the measure in its entirety. Mr. Rawlinson enumerated places which he expected would avail themselves of the provision of the Act to borrow an aggregate sum of about £420,000.

Yesterday week the Mansion House Committee held its fortnightly meeting for the transaction of business connected with the fund at their disposal. A report from Mr. Pickering, the cashier, showed that the total amount of subscriptions to the Mansion House fund, to the previous day, was £508,306, of which £1249 had accrued as interest up to the 25th of July on the reserve fund invested at call. Of this sum £430,242 has been remitted to Lancashire. During the past fortnight £1248 had been received in subscriptions, of which £1060 was from colonial resources. The available balance at the disposal of the committee amounted to £74,450. Out of this they made grants to the amount of £3315 in the aggregate.

The Queen of Prussia has sent 500 florins to the committee at Coburg who are making arrangements for the erection of a monument in that town to the late Prince Consort.

Mr. Charles St. John Septimus Herbert, some time commanding the militia and volunteers in New Zealand, and Mr. Matthew, her Majesty's Minister to the Republic of Central America, have been appointed Companions of the Bath.

Vessels which have recently arrived report the Atlantic to have been as smooth as a mill-pond for days, without a breath of wind and scarcely any perceptible swell; and one ship was becalmed for fourteen days about 150 miles off the Irish coast—a remarkable occurrence in a quarter of the globe notorious for the opposite extreme of weather.

The Arena of Milan, built after the model of the old Roman amphitheatres, was on the 2nd thronged with upwards of 30,000 spectators to witness a regatta. Its ample basin, which, when empty, is used for races in the Roman fashion, was in this instance filled with water, and the boat-race excited the utmost interest. Prince Humbert and his military household were present. Splendid fireworks concluded the entertainment.

A terrible catastrophe occurred last week at Peraza, a small village near Malaga. Four carts, laden each with fifty quintals of gunpowder, for the works of the Malaga Railway, had just passed through the village when a loud explosion took place, the four vehicles having blown up. Eleven persons—men, women, and children—and twenty-two horses lost their lives. A shepherd, who was keeping his flock at a short distance from the spot, was also killed, as were nearly the whole of his sheep.

The Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to Savings Banks has been printed. There are sixty-eight sections in the Act and two schedules. From the 20th of November next the several Acts now in force will be repealed and the new law take effect. To protect the savings banks now in operation and to establish others, rules and regulations may be entered and money deposited. No new banks are to be formed unless approved by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt. The rules are to be submitted to the barrister appointed, who is entitled to a fee of one guinea; one copy is to be returned to the bank, and one to the commissioner. The trustees may pay money into the bank and receive the interest of £3 5s. per cent per annum, whilst the interest payable to depositors is not to exceed £3 0s. 10d. There are various provisions as to penny savings banks and friendly and charitable societies. As a rule, one depositor cannot deposit with another bank; but there is an exception with regard to penny banks and other societies. The limit of £30 in a year and £150 in the whole is continued in the Act. When the amount is £200 the interest is to cease. The Act is not to affect the Post Office savings banks. On a certificate a deposit can be transferred from one bank to another. The law has been amended and consolidated, and can be adopted for the benefit and protection of savings banks.

Digitized by Google

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO HALIFAX: THE ROYAL CORTÉGE PASSING UP PRINCESS-STREET.—SEE PAGE 179.

Digitized by Google

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO HALIFAX: PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS BY THE TOWN CLERK IN THE TOWNHALL.—SEE PAGE 179.

Digitized by Google

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD MACDONALD.

The Right Hon. Sir Godfrey William Wentworth Macdonald, fourth Lord Macdonald, Baron of Slate, in the county of Antrim, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, was the eldest son of Godfrey, third Lord Macdonald, by his wife, Louisa Maria, daughter of Farley Edsir, Esq. He was born March 7, 1809, and was for some years in the Army. He succeeded as fourth Lord on the death of his father, Oct. 13, 1832. He married, Oct. 21, 1845, Maria Anne, a lady of her Majesty's bedchamber, the eldest daughter and coheir of George Thomas Wyndham, Esq., of Cromer Hall, Norfolk, and his wife, Maria Augusta, by her second marriage, Countess of Listowel, and leaves issue two sons and three daughters, to the youngest of whom, Alexandrina Victoria, and her twin-sister, now deceased, the Queen stood sponsor. Lord Macdonald died at Bessingby Hall, Yorkshire, on the 25th ult., and is succeeded by his eldest son, Somerled James Brudenell, now fifth Lord Macdonald, who was born Oct. 2, 1849. The late Lord Macdonald's brother, Colonel the Hon. James Macdonald, Knight of the Legion of Honour, is Aide-de-Camp, Equerry, and private secretary to Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge. This family of Macdonald descends from Somerled, Thane of Argyll, through Angus, Lord of the Isles, and at one time bore the title of Lord of the Isles. Sir Alexander Macdonald, the ninth Baronet of the line, was raised to the peerage of Ireland on the 17th of July, 1776, and was the grandfather of the Peer just dead; and his younger brother was Sir Archibald Macdonald, Bart., Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in England, whose grandson is the present Sir Archibald Keppel Macdonald, Baronet.

LORD DOWNES.

The Right Hon. Sir Ulysses De Burgh, G.C.B., K.T.S., S.A. of Russia, second Baron Downes, of Aghanville, King's County, in the Peerage of Ireland, a Representative Peer of Ireland, a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 29th Regiment of Foot, who died on the 28th ult., at his seat, Bert House, in the county of Kildare, after a few days' illness, was the only son of Thomas Burgh, Esq., of Bert, in Kildare, by his wife, Anne, only daughter of David Aigoin. He was born in Dublin, the 15th of August, 1788, and entered the British Army as Ensign in May, 1804. His military career was long and laborious, and of much utility and distinction. He, as Aide-de-Camp, accompanied Sir John Craddock to Portugal, in November, 1808, and, when Sir John was succeeded by Wellington, Lord Downes remained Aide-de-Camp and Assistant Military Secretary to the latter during the whole war. He was present at the battles of Talavera (where he was slightly wounded), Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and El Bodon, sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz; battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees; siege of San Sebastian; battles of the Nivelle (at which he had his horse killed under him), Nive, and Toulouse (where he was slightly wounded). Lord Downes had the gold cross and one clasp, and the silver war medal and six clasps. He became a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1812, a Colonel in 1825, a Major-General in 1837, a Lieutenant-General in 1846, and a General in 1854. He was made a G.C.B. in 1860. He was also a Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal and of St. Anne of Russia. He held the post of Surveyor-General of the Ordnance from 1820 to 1827, and several Staff appointments in the United Kingdom, and was much respected by all classes in the British Army. He succeeded (pursuant to the limitation in the patent) his uncle's son on the female side, Lord Chief Justice Downes, as second Lord Downes, March 2, 1826. His Lordship married, first, June 20, 1815, Maria, only daughter and heiress of Walter Bagenal, heir and representative of the great family of Bagenal, of Bagenalstown; and by her (who died Aug. 20, 1842) had two daughters, Anne, wife of John Henry, present Earl of Clonmel, and Charlotte, who was married to James, present Lord Seaton, the son of Lord Downes's late gallant brother in arms, Field Marshal Lord Seaton, and who died ten days after her father-in-law, on the 26th of April last. Lord Downes married, secondly, Aug. 4, 1846, Christophena, daughter of James Buchanan, Esq., and widow of John Willis Fleming, Esq., of Stoneham, Hants; but by her (who died Oct. 18, 1860) had no issue. As his Lordship leaves no sons, the barony of Downes becomes extinct. The family of Downes, from which, in the female line, Lord Downes descended, is of old Norfolk and Northamptonshire standing. The Right Rev. Dives Downes, D.D., Bishop of Cork, in 1699, a scion of the race, had a daughter, who was grandmother of the Lord Downes just dead, and a son who was father of William Downes, who, upon the murder of Lord Kilwarden, succeeded that Peer as Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and was created Lord Downes on the 10th of December, 1822, with limitation to his cousin, the late Lord. The late Lord Downes paternally descended from a distinguished branch of the family of Burke, or De Burgh, Marquises of Clanricarde. He himself and four of his cousins re-assumed, by Royal license, the ancient surname of De Burgh, instead of Burgh, in 1848. One of the latest acts of Lord Downes was to subscribe to the tablet recently laid over Edmund Burke's grave in Beaconsfield Church. The extinction of the Barony of Downes is the second instance of the extinction of an Irish peerage created since the Union.

DOWAGER LADY FOLEY.

The Right Hon. Cecilia Olivia Geraldine, Dowager Lady Foley, who died on the 27th ult., at her town house, 12, Great Stanhope-street, Park-lane, was the fifth daughter of Sir William Robert Fitzgerald, K.P., second Duke of Leinster, and sister of Augustus Frederick, the third and present Duke. Her Ladyship was born March 3, 1786, and was married, Aug. 18, 1806, to Thomas, third Baron Foley, of Kidderminster, by whom (who died April 16, 1833) her Ladyship leaves issue Thomas Henry, fourth and present Lord Foley; three other sons, and three daughters—viz., Lady Rushout, the Countess de Jarnac, and Mrs. Montgomerie, of Garboldisham Hall, Norfolk. Lady Foley's youngest daughter, Adelaide Georgiana Frederica, wife of Major-General the Hon. Thomas Ashburnham, died in 1861.

BERIAH BOTFIELD, ESQ., M.P.

Beriah Botfield, Esq., of Norton Hall, in the county of Northampton, and of Hopton Court, and Decker-hill, Shropshire, M.P., M.A., F.R.S., and F.S.A., who died at his town house, 5, Grosvenor-square, on the 7th inst., was the head and representative of a branch of the ancient Shropshire family of Botevyle, Boteville, or Botfield. He was the eldest son of Beriah Botfield, Esq., of Norton Hall, by his wife, Charlotte, daughter of William Witherington, M.D., of "The Larches," near Birmingham. He was born March 5, 1807, and was educated at Harrow School and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1828, and M.A. in 1847. He entered Parliament as member for Ludlow, in the Conservative interest, in 1837. From that time he sat till 1847. He was re-elected for the same borough in 1857, and continued to be its representative until his death. Mr. Botfield's scholastic and antiquarian attainments acquired for him a widespread reputation. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries, and a prominent member of, and also secretary to, the Roxburghe Club, and belonged to many other learned institutions. He was also, for his merit as a scholar, made a Chevalier of the Saxon Order of Albert the Brave, and a Knight of the Belgian Order of Leopold. Mr. Botfield took much interest in all associations connected with learning, and was particularly grateful to his early school, Harrow. He made munificent contributions to the library of that public foundation, and established a medal there in 1853. Mr. Botfield was the author of many works—among others, "A Tour in Scotland," "Notes on the Libraries of the Cathedrals of England," and "Stemmata Botevilliana." He married, Oct. 21, 1858, Isabella, second daughter of Sir Baldwin Leighton, seventh and present Baronet, of Watlesborough, Shropshire. Mr. Botfield was a Deputy Lieutenant for North Hants and Shropshire, and was High Sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1831.

Sir Frederick William Slade, Bart., Q.C., died suddenly on Saturday night at Maunsell Grange, his seat in Somersetshire, in his sixtieth year. The learned counsel had conducted a case in the Nisi Prius Court at Wells on Friday, with his usual vigour and ability, and apparently in robust health.

Mr. J. W. Gilbart, F.R.S., for many years the chief manager of the London and Westminster Bank, died on Saturday at his house in Brompton-crescent, in his sixty-ninth year.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. I., Dublin.—It is now under consideration. You had better send the third game when finished, whether you win or lose.

W. BUYS, Arnheim.—Dr. Hagr's solution is perfectly correct.

TYRO.—Look again at our solution of No. 1013, and you will find it quite right. If Black, at his first move, play P to K B 7th, White takes the K Pawn with his King, and mates easily on the next move.

H. W. S., M. R. T., R. LONSLEY, AND OTHERS.—We cannot see how White is to give mate in Problem No. 1013, by first moving R to K Kt 4th. The only true solution appears to be that by the author, beginning—1, Kt to Q B 2nd.

W. S. K.—Kling's capital collection of chess problems and end-games, entitled "The Chess Euclid," is out of print, we believe. A copy would be considered cheap at the price you mention.

B. L., Hampstead.—Your, and others' proposed solution of No. 1012, beginning with 1. R to K Kt 4th, shall be examined.

R. S., VICAR, C. R. A. AND OTHERS.—You appear to be right. Mr. Skipworth must have overlooked the effect of White's moving—1. B to Q Kt 7th.

R. B. S.—Gustavus is an anagram of Augustus, and Salenus (from Salene, Luna) for Lunaburgensis. You will find an account of this eminently pious and learned Prince, who was justly considered the pride of the house of Brunswick and the ornament of the age in which he flourished, in vol. viii. of *The Chessplayers' Chronicle* (1846).

I. L., A SUBSCRIBER.—A chess periodical so inefficiently conducted as the one named is a misfortune, for, while there is no hope of its doing anything to promote the interests of English players itself, it serves, perhaps, to retard the publication of a magazine which would represent and further those interests in an able and effectual manner.

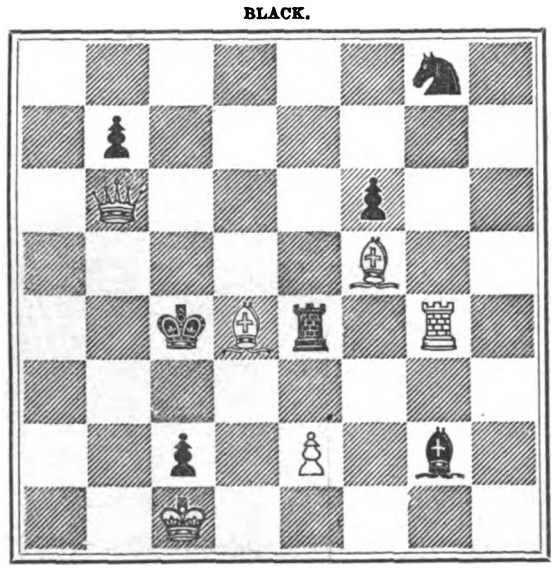
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1014 by Sim, T. V. D., Lenormand, G. W., Felix, Rusticus, S. H., R. D. P., Vigo, Miles, W. M., F. R. S., R. A., Civis, C. F. M., George, Peon, R. B. S., M. P., Query, Rifleman, O. P. Q., 1863, I am Here, C. R. B., W. L., J. F., Victoria, W. P., D. D., S. Vernon, Germanicus, P. T. D., Box and Cox, Medicus, Dr. Faw, Iota, A. K., Bernard, I. B., Mercury, Alpha, Diana, W. B. K., Rowland, N. B., Larry, Gorilla, S. H. T., Oxoniensis, H. O. B., Peterkin, A Lady, Antony Tyro, M. R. P., Vicar, Obi, H. W., Pip, L. N. E., Alfred; S., of Winchester; Theta, E. P. A., George, Miranda, Robin, X. Y. Z., Mercator, Dux, Simkin, Joe, F. R. D., Gamma, R. P. S., Lionel, Philo S., R. T. V., Emily, Qui dnunc, W. W., F. N., W. C. H., Beta, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM NO. 1016.

By J. B., of Bridport.

One of the competing Problems in the late Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A very instructive Game, played lately at the Grand Cigar Divan between Mr. STEINITZ and an AMATEUR of Manchester.

(*Evans's Gambit.*)

BLACK (MR. L.)	WHITE (MR. S.)	BLACK (MR. L.)	WHITE (MR. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	27. P tks P (dis.ch)	P to K Kt 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	(King to B sq would have been safer play.)	
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	28. Q R to K sq	K R to K sq
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	29. Q R to K 5th	Q to K R 5th
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th	30. Q R to K B 5th	
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	(Q R to K 6th would, perhaps, have been still better, and must have produced some interesting variations.)	
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd	30.	Q takes K P
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	(This was apparently his best course; by taking the Rook with Pawn, or the Pawn with either of the Rooks, he must have lost the game immediately.	
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th	31. P takes P	
10. B to Q Kt 5th	K to K B sq	(An inconsiderate move. He should have played B to Q R 3rd.)	
11. B takes Kt	P takes B	31.	Q R to Q sq
12. B to Q R 3rd	B takes Kt	32. B to Q R 3rd	Q to K 3rd
13. P takes B	Q to K Kt 4th (ch)	33. Q R to K B 4th	P to K B 4th
14. K to R sq	Kt to K 2nd	34. Q R to K R 4th	P to K B 4th
15. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K Kt 3rd	35. B to Q Kt 2nd	Q R to Q 4th
16. R to K Kt sq	Q to K B 3rd	36. Q to Q B 2nd	Q to K 7th
17. Q to Q 3rd	K to Kt sq	37. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to Q Kt 4th
18. B to Q B sq	P to K R 3rd	38. Q to Q B 3rd	K R to K 7th
19. P to K B 4th	K to K R 2nd	39. P to K B 4th	
20. P to K B 5th	Kt to K 2nd	(Highly ingenious, for if White were to seize the proffered piece he must infallibly be beaten.)	
21. B to Q Kt 2nd	P to Q 4th	39.	R takes Q P
22. P to K B 3rd	Q R to Q sq	40. Q to K B 3rd	Q to Q 4th
23. Kt to K B 4th	K R to K Kt sq		
24. Kt to K R 5th	Q to K R 5th		
25. P to K B 6th			
(Very cleverly played. If White take the Pawn with Pawn, then follow—26. P to K 5th (ch), and 27. Kt to K B 6th (ch), &c.)			
25.	Q takes Kt		
26. P takes Kt	R to Q 2nd		

And Black resigned, having evidently overlooked this coup when he played his 39th move.

CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

The following well-contested Game occurred in a Chess Tourney held at Manchester some time since.

(*King's Gambit declined.*)

BLACK (Mr. Horwitz).	WHITE (Mr. Steinkühler).	BLACK (Mr. Horwitz).	WHITE (Mr. Steinkühler).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20.	Q R to Q sq
2. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	21. P to K Kt 4th	Q to Q 2nd
3. P takes Q P	P to K 5th	22. P to Q R 4th	
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th	(The utility of this is not apparent. He should have tried, rather, to get up a counter-irritant on the King's side of the field.)	
5. K Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd	22.	P to Q B 3rd
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P in passing	23. B takes Kt	P takes B
7. Q takes P	Castles	24. P takes P	K R takes P
8. Kt to K 4th	B to K B 4th	25. P to Q R 5th	K R to Q 3rd
9. Kt takes Kt (ch)	Q takes Kt	26. P takes B	R takes B
10. Q to Q B 3rd	Q to Q Kt 3rd	27. K R to K sq	Q R to Q B sq
11. B to Q 2nd	B to K B 7th (ch)	28. P to Q B 3rd	Q R P takes P
12. K to Q sq		29. Q R takes Q R P	
(The necessity to move his King here subjected Mr. Horwitz to lasting embarrassment at a subsequent period of the struggle.)		(Black has gained a Pawn, but his position is not enviable.)	
12.	K R to Q sq	29.	K R takes Q Kt P
13. Q to K 5th	Q to K Kt 3rd	(The game move. After this, neither skill nor courage, nor both combined, can save Black from defeat).	
14. K to Q B sq	P to K B 3rd	30. K takes R	Q to Q Kt 4th (ch)
(Had he taken the Q B Pawn Black would evidently have won a piece by taking the Q B Pawn with his Queen.)		31. K to Q B 2nd	Q takes R
15. Q to Q B 3rd		32. R to Q Kt sq	Q to Q R 5th (ch)
(It would have been highly imprudent to take the Q B Pawn now.)		33. R to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
15.	Kt to Q R 3rd	34. Q to K 3rd	P to K R 3rd
16. Kt to K Kt 3rd	K to R sq	35. Q to Q 3rd	P to Q Kt 5th
17. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt	36. P to Q B 4th	Q to Q R 7th (ch)
18. Q to K B 3rd	B to Q Kt 3rd	37. K to Q sq	Q takes K B P
19. B to Q B 4th	R to Q 3rd	38. R takes P	Q to Kt 8th (ch)
20. R to Q sq		39. K to Q 2nd	Q takes K Kt P
(P to K Kt 4th looks preferable, but the defect of Black's game—the inactivity of his Q Rook—makes the defence extremely difficult.		40. Q to Q 6th	R to K sq
		41. R to Q Kt 8th	Q to K 7th (ch)
		42. K to Q B 3rd	Q to K 8th (ch)
		43. K to Q B 2nd	Q to K 7th (ch)

The game was prolonged several moves, and White won it.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1344.—By Mr. T. SMITH.

White: K at Q B 8th, Rs at K B 8th and Q B 2nd, Bs at K Kt 4th and Q Kt 4th, Kt at Q B 3rd, P at Q B 4th.

Black: K at Q 3rd, Rs at K Kt 6th and Q R 7th, Bs at K Kt 7th and Q R 8th; Ps at K R 4th, K Kt 3rd, K 4th and 5th, Q B 3rd and 4th, and Q R 2nd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1345.—By Mr. W. MITCHESON.

White: K at Q R sq, Q at K R 2nd, R at Q B 4th, Kts at Q 8th and Q Kt 3rd; Ps at K Kt 4th, Q 2nd, and Q R 2nd.

Black: K at Q 4th, R at Q 2nd, Kts at Q 6th and Q Kt 4th, Ps at K Kt 4th and Q Kt 5th. White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Martin Pole. By John Saunders. (2 vols. Tinsley Brothers.) Mr. Saunders uses his Pole to hang several distinct pieces upon; and this is the way in which it is done. Old Matthew Mucklethrift is represented in the opening chapters as relating to a gentleman, unnamed and unknown, how Squire Pole, at the ripe age of sixty-five, married pretty Mrs. Hilman, a six-months widow, with one child; how Mistress Pole, when in a fair way to become a mother, while walking in the garden, is accosted by a gipsy woman, is asked an alms, refuses, and threatens a horse-whipping, and is consequently cursed—or, rather, her unborn babe is cursed—in the following positive terms:—"*Not yet*," she said, "*not yet the curse shall fall; but when the day of his birth shall have come round twenty times and one then let him tremble, for it is his day of doom. And I shall come and see the working of my curse; ay, I tell you I will be there. It may not be till the last day, but I will be there. It may not be till the last hour, but look for me then. It may not be till the last second of the striking of the clock, but even then look for me; for on that day, though it be at the last second, I will be there.*" The Italics are, of course, intended to add that emphasis which used to be given by the nodding head, and the uplifted finger, and the guttural tone, and the well-advanced foot, when the melodrama still flourished at Whitsuntide in Richardson's booth at Greenwich Fair. One cannot help thinking that D.V. would have formed a very apt conclusion to the gipsy's arbitrary dealing with future events, and that—considering the child was unborn, twenty-one years were to elapse, the gipsy was mortal and, so far as one can gather, already no chicken, the discrepancies between clocks, and the fact that no particular doom was threatened—Mistress Pole might have obtained, from any calculation of chances, very long odds, indeed, against any evil befalling her offspring on the "fatal" day, should he be spared till "the day of his birth" had "come round twenty times and one." However, Mistress Pole was overwhelmed with terror, and her child was affected by his mother's fears, though why he could not tell. But when Martin was twenty years old Mistress Pole died, and on her deathbed unintentionally revealed to Martin the cause of her mysterious dread. From this moment Martin appeared to have fallen a complete victim to his mother's superstition. His half brother, too, James Hilman, is represented as having encouraged him in his superstitious fancies; so that Martin spends the day on which he comes of age principally in bed, in a darkened room, feeling his pulse, looking at the clock, and anxiously awaiting his dissolution. First of all, though, he sends for his solicitor to make his will; and it is to distract Martin's attention until the lawyer comes, and afterwards until the clock strikes the mystic hour of 12 p.m., that the several stories to which allusion has been made are told or read. The titles of some of them will be sufficient to give an idea of the character of all. Let them be, then, "The Plague-stone of Aberford," "Old Matthew's Puzzle," and "The Haunted Crust." These "headings" foreshadow an endeavour to thrill the nerves, curdle the blood, and excite the curiosity. Whether the attempt be successful or not depends so much upon temperament that it is difficult to decide absolutely; but, to our thinking, "The Plague-stone of Aberford" is the least startling, though the longest and most ambitious, of the three. The other two—of which "The Haunted Crust," the crust not being in the least degree "haunted," according to the grammatical and usual meaning of the word, has appeared before, in an unmentioned periodical—were written, Mr. Saunders says, by his daughter. "Old Matthew's Puzzle" is declared to have been written at the age of sixteen, and, considering the tender years, it must be acknowledged to display wonderful talent for conceiving scenes of intrigue, mystery, bloodshed, and horror, besides no despicable power of pen-and-ink description. In fact, all the stories possess cleverness; nor are they devoid of humour, truthful portraiture, and powerful writing. There hangs about them, however, an unpleasant atmosphere; they have not enough of reality to enlist the sympathies, and they have too much of sordid earthliness to carry away the fancy into the aerial regions of romance.

The Wanderer in Western France. By George T. Lowth, Esq. (1 vol. Hurst and Blackett.) To follow Mr. Lowth from Southampton to Guernsey and Jersey, and so by St. Malo through primitive Brittany to heroic La Vendée, is very pleasant on paper: to follow his example on land and sea must be charming. We can sympathise completely with him in the earnestness with which he recommends those who "think of a trip into primitive Brittany" not to "go round by Paris and then all the way down by the Orleans Railway to the Loire." The shock of the change from art and the latest inventions to Nature and rude simplicity might be too much for the unprepared traveller. At p. 310 occurs this amusing paragraph:—"Near a village I passed a woman and a boy tending some of the most graceful but diminutive Breton *cows* I ever saw. The shape of these beautiful little animals, one of which was a *bull*, was quite faultless." Had it been an Irish bull it would have been nothing remarkable; but a Breton bull which is likewise a cow is quite a *lusus naturæ*. To add to the agreeableness of the volume, the Hon. Eliot Yorke, M.P., has skilfully applied his pencil; and a map has been appended showing the route which the traveller took.

The Ring of Amasis. Edited by Owen Meredith. (2 vols. Chapman and Hall.) This is a tale of Phantasy (with a *P*, not a *p*, for the editor writes nearly all abstract and some concrete substantives with a large initial letter). Whether the book be really what it pretends to be—a translation from the papers of a German physician—or whether the pretence is made to throw additional mystery over what is of itself mysterious enough, Mr. Meredith alone, perhaps (amongst mortals), knows. The story is very shortly told. Two brothers love a maid, who is compared in an early chapter to the Lorelei in appearance. She loves the younger, and the elder knows it, whereupon the latter is tempted to feel towards his younger brother as Cain felt towards Abel. But he will not commit actual murder. He has travelled in the East, and there obtained the ring of Amasis, whereon is an inscription, part of which is to this effect: "Disturb not the hand of Destiny." Therefore, when Sethos, the brother of Amasis, sees the latter drowning, and when the latter stretches forth his hand with the ring upon it entreating help, Sethos remembers the inscription, and does not hinder the "work of the Inevitable," but lets his brother sink beneath the hungry waves, hoping thus to gain for himself a kingdom. The story of Sethos and Amasis foreshadows that of the brothers who loved the Lorelei; the younger is whelmed beneath the waters and the Lorelei weds the elder. But scarcely has the wedding ceremony been performed when the bridegroom is seized with the madness of brain fever, and in his delirium unfolds to his nurse, the Lorelei, the secret of his brother's death. Thenceforth the Lorelei shrinks from him, and refuses to forgive him ever. Mr. Meredith is himself afraid that charges of fantastic, mystic extravagance will be brought against his book, and some portions, no doubt, give ground for this fear; but whenever the wildness is tempered there are cleverness, poetical tenderness, and beauty of style and of language which render his volumes charming reading. It is, at any rate, pure romance, without the sordid, sickening money-worship that disgraces more than half the novels which deal with real life.

False Positions; or, Sketches of Character. (2 vols. Chapman and Hall.) This novel shows chiefly what ill befel Norman Harcourt (really Beaumont) and Evelyn Beaumont, in consequence of the false positions in which they were placed. The principal schemer and false-position maker is a Colonel Beaumont, who is really the father, though nominally the guardian, of the above-mentioned Norman Harcourt. By his intrigues Norman and Evelyn are married, and soon find out that they have been urged to the commission of a great mistake, for Evelyn should have married Lord Carlyon. The second title to the book truly describes its nature; we have sketches of ducal and other high personages, Irish agents, valets, ladies-maids, &c., and the story is one of scheming which results in a paralytic stroke as the reward of the arch-schemer. What the reader has to expect may be gathered from the following words:—"Refinement and good breeding (which, if genuine, is a wider term than is generally supposed) are to be desired, to be caught sight of in transient glimpses, but they have no dwelling-place on this earth." The vulgarity, therefore, of Colonel Beaumont, the Nevilles, and other "little men in high places" will not be an unexpected shock.

Natural History and Sport in Moray. By Charles St. John. (1 vol. Edmonston and Douglas.) Who that could would not be a sportsman? Who that could would not, for at least the summer and autumn months, leave the pent-up city made by man for the open

Digitized by Google

country made by God? Who is not for the moment refreshed even by the thought of rising early before the grousecock has "shaken his plumage and called his mate from her heather couch," bathing his limbs in the rippling burn, eating his porridge with the deer-stalker's appetite, mounting the sun-tipped hill with springy step, marking the blackcock taking shelter in the thicket, and listening to the ring-ousel's wild, sweet note? Who cannot fancy the mingled joy and fear of him who tracks the grand red deer when the tops of the horns of a noble stag peep out above the hillock's top, and it seems impossible to approach unobserved? Who cannot in imagination go with the stalker, as he drags himself along, like a reptile, on his belly, as he reaches the spot where he can fire with good chance, as he pushes his rifle cautiously forward, takes straight aim, and lets his bullet fly? Who cannot see the stag drop his head for a moment, shoot forward a few yards like an arrow from a bow, then drop with a crash, with a rattle of his antlers on the stones? But it does not fall to the lot of everybody to get to Corinth or to the land of deerstalking. The average man must do his sporting at secondhand in such books as this. As its title infers, it is not confined to tales of sport alone, but it contains also information upon points of the natural history of birds, beasts, fishes, and reptiles, arranged according to the months of the year, from January to December. It were, we hope, superfluous to do more than mention the existence of such a book by the late Mr. St. John, for his reputation must be its sufficient recommendation. It is accompanied by a memoir of the author, written by Mr. Cosmo Innes, and a very interesting "Appendix to Memoir." There is just one point to which attention may be drawn. At page 88 the water-ousel is accused of the crime of eating trout-spawn—a crime of which Mr. Buckland, in his book upon "Fish Hatching" (noticed very lately in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS), pronounces the bird guiltless. So far as we can judge, the editor's work appears to be admirably done. There is no obtrusion of himself; nor, on the other hand, is there lack of useful notes.

The Angler-Naturalist. By H. Cholmondeley-Pennell. (1 vol. John van Voorst.) Mr. Yarrell's illustrations enhance the value of this, *per se*, very welcome work. Mr. Pennell's object is to let a little scientific light in upon those persons who delight to sit in punts at Twickenham or Hampton, or elsewhere, and draw up finny prey without having any notion at all of the characteristics which distinguish one scaly victim from another. It will be their own fault if they now remain in their state of ignorance, for portable information has been provided for them, not, indeed, in pocket-size, but in carpet-bag size, with overhanging, protective cover-edges. There are many curious anecdotes related in Mr. Pennell's book; but we have not been able to discover therein any corroboration of the old fisherman's assertion to the philanthropic lady who objected to the rod-and-line sport on account of its cruelty, that "Providence give 'em a place o' purpose for the 'ook."

A Manual of Popular Physiology. By Henry Lawson, M.D. (1 vol. Robert Hardwicke). The author of this little volume, being opposed in idea to those who cry out upon "popular science," here puts his opposition into practice by offering to the people a book which they can understand upon physiology. Whether a little knowledge be or be not a dangerous thing in every case (and according to Newton he himself was possessed of but a little knowledge in his own line), let others judge; let it be ours only to show the public where, if they please, they may look for biological "learning made easy." With respect to certain matters which have attracted a great deal of notice lately, Dr. Lawson has something which will be decidedly popular to say; you may drink alcohol in moderation, and you may smoke in moderation, but you may not, with his permission, indulge in Turkish baths. His diagrams do not, in our opinion, give a very lofty idea of the "human form divine;" it is clear that we are "fearfully and wonderfully made;" but the black figure with white tattooing (to represent the arterial system) does not look at all nice. There is, however, nothing in the book, so far as we can see, that the most prurient would rejoice over or the most prudish blush at, unless it be a shameful indulgence in puns and inflated language, of which a specimen is, "Oh, Nephrophagous gourmand—you whose pleasure it is to masticate the renal organs of the ovine genus; yea, even in their most diabolical condition; how little do you think of the thousands of small bodies you are dooming to destruction with that jawbone of yours!" One of the "people" would be some time before he saw the dark allusion to "devilled kidneys."

THE NEW CANADIAN SILKWORM.

(From a Correspondent.)

WHILE the cotton-spinners of England have been searching for new cotton-fields and for cotton substitutes, a corresponding inquiry, dating farther back, has been on foot with a view to supply the increased and increasing demands of the silk manufacturers of southern Europe. They want additional supplies of silk or of silk substitutes, and it is gratifying to know that their demands are more likely to be answered than those of the cotton-spinners. No satisfactory substitute for cotton has as yet shown itself, but certainly there are other insects besides the old silkworm of China which are capable of supplying silk. A year or two ago there was described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS an insect, then new to European industry, the Ailanthe silk-moth, which has been successfully introduced to France and Italy, and is now produced in sufficient quantity for actual manufacture in those countries. Not only so; it has also become a favourite pet in the greenhouses and gardens of England. We have now another silk-insect to bring forward—one that promises to be of even higher importance, inasmuch as the yield of silk is greater and the insect itself is perfectly hardy, for it comes to us not from the sunny lands of the East, but from the great Canadian forest, where it is annually exposed to a polar winter.

In various parts of the North American continent there are native species of moths which produce cocoons capable of yielding to the manufacturer different kinds of silk. The most promising of all these moths is the Attacus cecropia, or, as it used to be called in Linnæan times, Saturnia cecropia. This is one of the largest and most handsome of moths; it measures from six to seven inches from tip to tip of wings when expanded, being, in fact, more like a bat in size than a moth. It appears to be generally distributed throughout Canada, from Montreal westward to the shores of Lake Erie. In the central part of Upper Canada it is not very common; but further west, and especially in the extreme south-western part of the province, it is reported to be more prevalent. Like other nocturnal species, the perfect insect or moth is apt to escape observation; but the large brown cocoons are frequently met with by the farmers, who find them attached to the twigs of their orchard trees and bushes. The proper food of the insect consists of the leaves of the apple, cherry, and plum, and the wild plums of Canada are, perhaps, its original food; but the larva often strays to other plants to spin its cocoon, selecting for this purpose low bushes and the suckers of trees, where it is partially protected from the severity of the winter blast.

In the month of June, when the orchard trees have expanded their leaves, the moth emerges from the cocoon and deposits her dusky eggs. These are soon hatched, and the caterpillars produced from them continue to feed during the summer. In August they leave their feeding-trees and seek low bushes, to which they attach their cocoons.

The cocoon, which affords the silk, consists of two parts. There is first the outer covering, in which the silk threads are firmly glued together into a parchment-like membrane; and, secondly, the inner one, which is loose and thready.

The chief obstacle in rendering the Canadian cecropia cocoons available to the purposes of manufacture has been found in the difficulty of unwinding the cocoons; in fact, it has been thought that they could be of no use whatever. Some writers have stated, indeed, that the inner cocoons could be unwound in a single thread and spun in the manner of the old silkworm of China, which has hitherto yielded the silk of southern Europe; but such statements seem to have been made without due consideration. To unwind the cecropia cocoon, like that of the Chinese silkworm, is simply impossible. The Canadian cocoons rather resemble in their character those of the Ailanthe silkworm, which appears to have not yet yielded to the same kind of treatment in unwinding as the common silkworm, but requires to be heckled out and spun like vegetable fibres, or in the same manner as what is technically called "spun silk."

Before spinning the cecropia silk requires a preliminary process for separating the parchment-like membrane into its constituent fibres. Many experiments as to the best mode of effecting this have been undertaken by Mrs. Lawson, of Kingston, in Canada, the lady who has sent this moth to Europe; and the conclusion arrived at is, that the simplest and most effective mode of separating the fibres is to act upon the cocoons by means of a weak solution of caustic potash. A somewhat similar process is believed to have been suggested by Mr. Cottle, of Woodstock, a good many years ago, in a Canadian publication. The potash solution soon disintegrates the substance by which the threads of the cocoon are glued together, and thus permits them to separate freely. Two or three days' soaking is required to bring the threads into a state fit for spinning, but, by boiling or by using a stronger solution, the process is quickened, at the expense, however, of the strength of the fibre. Instead of using pure caustic potash, which is expensive, it will answer equally well to employ a lye made by soaking wood-ashes in water, and adding to the solution so formed a quantity of slaked lime. The carbonate of potash extracted by the water from the wood-ashes is converted by the lime into caustic potash, according to the following familiar equation;—

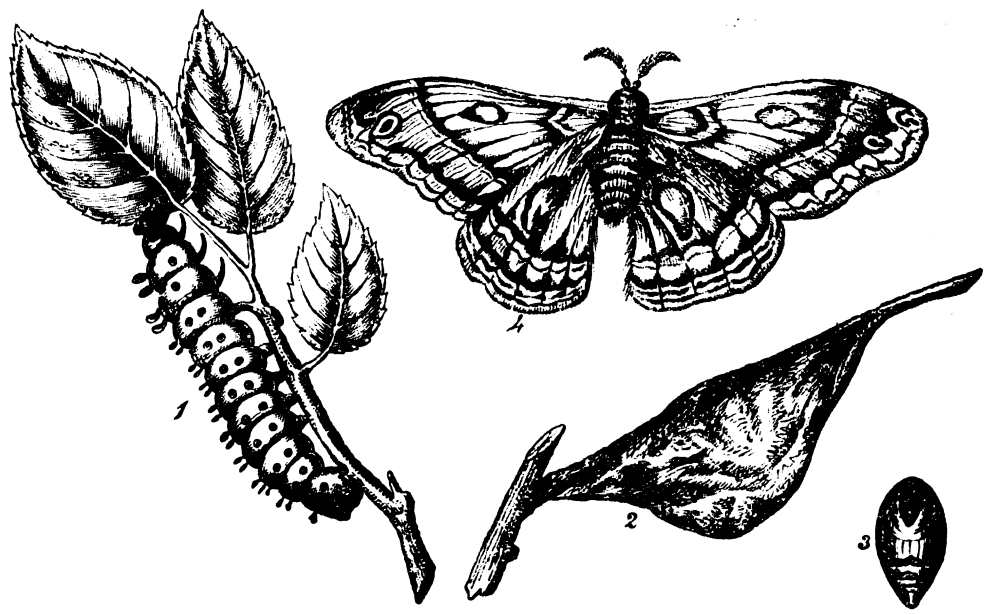
$$KO, CO_2 + CaO, HO = KO, HO + CaO, CO_2.$$

The presence of the lime carbonate does not affect the process, which, however, has to be carried out with judgment and care, as the fibre is apt to be deteriorated by the action of the alkali if it is allowed to go too far. By the means explained above, both the inside cocoon and its outside parchment covering are capable of being converted into silk, which is easily unwound when still wet. It will be seen, from the enormous size of the cocoons, that the produce must be very great.

Cultivators of the Ailanthe silkworm might probably apply with success the same process for disintegrating the papery Ailanthe cocoons, and thus rendering them more manageable in the manufacturer's hands. Professor Carnel, of Pisa, has sent living Ailanthe cocoons to Canada, where they will probably succeed well in the hands of the Botanical Society of Canada, who have undertaken their management; but the experiment of treating the Ailanthe cocoons with potash has not yet been tried, the cocoons being too few to be sacrificed to laboratory experiments.

Thus we have detailed all the essential facts that are known in the history of the Canadian silkworm, its habits, and the mode of rendering its silk available. The silk itself is very remarkable for tenacity, being much stronger than ordinary silk; and no doubt its introduction to Southern Europe will be beneficial to an important branch of industry. In this utilitarian age we are always apt to judge of a novelty by its commercial value; and this one obviously has that kind of value. But while to the commercial man the value of a thing is just the money it will bring, there is a large and not unimportant portion of the community who find their pleasures beyond the range of such sordid thoughts. Surely the amateur silk-growers or silk-fanciers of England—those incipient naturalists who are taking their first lesson in physiology in watching the wonderful processes of insect metamorphosis—will be interested in hearing of a genuine silkworm which is a giant beside the old ones, and which can be reared successfully without engaging in those troublesome hunts after mulberry-leaves which so often bring grief to our young friends. The Canadian silkworm requires only plum-leaves, apple-leaves, or cherry-leaves, such as grow in every garden.

Although the Canadian cecropia is spoken of as new to industry—as an insect, indeed, that has not yet become available for manufacturing purposes—the species itself is as old as Linnæus; nor is it now brought before the world for the first time as a promising workman seeking for leave to toil in the silk-factory. Moses Bartram reared the cecropia in confinement so long ago as the year 1767, at Philadelphia, U.S. M. Audouin also received some cocoons from America, and reared the moths successfully in France about forty years ago. Further, the Rev. S. Pullein made silk stockings from cecropia silk, and published his observations in the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society of London, at the still earlier date of 1759. But no effectual attempts have hitherto been made to employ it in actual manufacture. Now that a stimulus has been given to silk culture, and that the manufacturers of France and Italy are fully alive to the importance of seeking sources of silk beyond the old silkworm, now so liable to disease, we may hope for better results.



1. Caterpillar or larva of the Canadian Silkworm feeding upon a twig of the common wild plum of Canada (*Prunus Americana*).
2. Silk cocoon of the Canadian Silkworm.
3. Chrysalis taken out of the cocoon.
4. Perfect moth or insect of the Canadian Silkworm (*Attacus Cecropia*).

CANADIAN SILKWORM (ATTACUS CECROPIA).

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO HALIFAX.

To the account by our special reporter of the Prince of Wales's visit to Halifax, given in our last Number, we now add some further details, taken from various sources, respecting the chief incidents of the Royal visit, which are illustrated in this week's Impression.

THE ARRIVAL AT HALIFAX.

At the railway station of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, the west or arrival platform was occupied by a number of elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen. Nine companies of the 4th West Yorkshire Rifles, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Akroyd, were drawn up on the opposite platform. Shortly before three o'clock the members of the Corporation arrived at the station, headed by the beadle with his gilt mace. The Mayor (John Crossley, Esq.) wore a black robe trimmed with ermine and sable, with the gold chain of office; the Aldermen were in scarlet, and the councillors in purple gowns. They ranged themselves in front of the line, and awaited the arrival of the Royal train. At eleven minutes before three o'clock one of the two siege guns posted at the top of Beacon Hill, and fired by the Heckmondwike Artillery Volunteers, under the command of Captain Firth, announced that the train was in sight by commencing a Royal salute. About five minutes past three the Royal train entered the station. Mr. Wickham, M.P., chairman of the company, was upon the engine, and Mr. G. Wilson, the vice-chairman, and other directors accompanied the train, which was a special train from Wakefield. The train came to a stand, the volunteers presenting arms, and the Prince of Wales alighted. The Mayor was presented to his Royal visitor. The Prince was attended by General Knollys and Sir Charles Wood, M.P. His Royal Highness and suite crossed the platform amid the plaudits of the bystanders and entered his carriage. The Mayor rode in a second carriage, and, escorted by the 2nd West York Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Edwards, M.P., the carriages drove off to the Mayor's residence, at Manor Heath. The cavalry and No. 1 Battery of the Bradford Artillery Volunteers and the Heckmondwike Artillery, who were not working the guns on the hill, had occupied the station square prior to the Prince's arrival. As he entered the carriage they presented arms, their bands playing the National Anthem. The platforms erected in the station square and every available point of observation were crowded with spectators, who cheered heartily as the carriages and their escort drove past.

THE SUNDAY SCHOLARS' WELCOME IN THE PIECE-HALL.

Halifax has long been noted for its great gatherings of the children belonging to Sunday schools; but the demonstration of Tuesday week was prepared on a scale that was without precedent in the town. Between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, when there was for almost an hour a cessation of rain, and people were beginning to venture out of doors, with some hope that all the promised shows might not yet have been washed away, the various schools began their march to the Piece-hall. The total number of scholars and teachers was 16,308. With them were also 200 vocal performers and 300 instrumentalists, bringing up the combined force to 16,808. Some of the schools had to walk from considerable distances; but most careful arrangements had been made to avoid confusion or delay, and each of the long regiments of boys and girls and their teachers made its way into the place of meeting with remarkable regularity.

The Piece-hall itself is a very appropriate place for such gatherings. It is a large quadrangle, open to the sky in the centre, and surrounded by a colonnade and covered galleries—a somewhat rude, but on the whole effective, imitation of a Venetian piazza. The eastern half of the parallelogram was entirely covered by the scholars' wooden platform, sloping from the level of the upper gallery, by forty-six steps downwards, to the ground floor, the direction of the incline being from east to west. The various platforms for spectators rose opposite on the western side to the stone galleries in that direction. In the centre of the upper part of this "mountain" were more elevated seats for the orchestra of professional singers and the bands. Behind this portion rose a highly-decorated semicircular trophy of banners, with a chaplet of golden laurel inclosing the Prince's white plumes. All along the roof of the stone galleries festoons and garlands were continued round the hall, and there was another handsome trophy over the central point of the western side. Four large mottoes were displayed on the sides of the hall. "The Halifax Sunday Scholars' Welcome" was the one displayed opposite the north gate, by which the Royal cortége entered. The other mottoes were, "Hail, Princely Pair!" "A Virtuous Throne—A Loyal People!" and "Victoria's brightest diadem—her subjects' love." The Royal standard floated over the device or trophy on the east. The foregoing is no more than an outline of a very effective whole, to which a good flush of colour was imparted by the scarlet covering over the spectators' platforms, and the various wooden divisions thrown across the area, of which the principal were those on each side the Royal carriage-way, crossing it by a winding course from the north gate to the western.

Towards noon the rain had so much abated as to let the umbrellas disappear, and the picture of the 17,000 choristers was revealed in all its beauty, a vast and variegated scene of life and colour, the straw hats and bonnets, and ribbons, and fluttering dresses of the women and girls, intermixed throughout with their more sombre-coloured companions. Now began the instrumental prelude to the hymn, whilst everybody was brightening up with good humour and the prospect of a dryer season. The hymns were "Ossett" and "Dismission," followed by the "Old Hundredth Psalm" and "Halifax." The singing was much applauded, and was, as might have been supposed, from the great number of voices and the ability of the conductor, extremely effective. But in the midst of "Halifax" there was a sudden hush made by a signal of the approach of the Royal company, and an almost breathless silence of expectancy followed. Soon the reserved platform began to fill. Besides the Aldermen and councillors in their robes, there dropped in one after another the Earl and Countess De Grey and Ripon, Earl Fitzwilliam, Sir J. W. Ramsden, M.P.; Sir Francis and Lady Crossley; Mr. Stansfeld, M.P.; Lieutenant-General Sir G. Wetherall, the Bishop of Ripon, Archdeacon Musgrave, and others. Next came the carriage containing the Mayor, Mrs. Crossley, and the Rev. Mr. Roberts; then came the carriage with the Prince of Wales, Sir C. Wood, and Lord Mount-Edgcumbe. His Royal Highness came into the inclosure of the hall soon after twelve. By that time the rain had done its worst, so that the cortége was only ushered in by a complimentaty kind of drizzle, just to keep up the wet traditions of the day. As the Prince entered, the whole assemblage, rising, greeted him with one of the most tremendous, hearty, and prolonged cheers that has been heard among the Yorkshire hills since Halifax was built. It was in vain for the Prince to bow his acknowledgments, as he did most deeply. The more he bowed the more they cheered, and for two or three minutes there was such a scene of waving hats, handkerchiefs, wet umbrellas, and deafening cheering as we have seldom seen at any welcome to Royalty for some time past. When quiet was at last restored, the National Anthem was sung with that wonderful power and effect which only multitudes singing can ever produce, when the great volume of sound rose and fell, and seemed to vibrate and almost flicker in the air in great undulations of melody that made the hearers almost thrill with an emotion which can neither be forgotten nor described. During the whole time this was being sung the Prince remained, like all the rest, standing and bareheaded in the rain. At the conclusion the "Hallelujah Chorus," with the same power and the same unity and harmony of effect, was sung, and then the Rev. Mr. Morrison, the Incumbent of St. James's, presented his Royal Highness with an address from the Sunday scholars, which the Prince accepted with a simple expression of his thanks to the reverend donor. The Royal cortége left the hall amid loud cheering.

THE DECORATIONS IN PRINCESS-STREET.

In the decoration of the streets a plan not often followed in the northern counties was adopted. Some 270 poles, varying in height

Digitized by Google

from 30 ft. to 40 ft. were placed at equal distances on each side of the roadway in the streets which formed the route from the Mayor's residence to the Townhall. These poles were covered with gold and silver paper. They bore shields emblazoned with the arms of the principal families in the county, and bannerets and streamers floated from their tops. From many of the poles festoons of artificial flowers were stretched across the streets, some of which were adorned with the Prince's feathers and other Royal emblems.

The principal decorations, however, were in Princess-street, a short street leading from the end of Crown-street to the Townhall. At the intersection of Crown-street and Princess-street there was a triumphal arch of elaborate ornamentation and large dimensions. The arch was in three compartments, having in the centre a bold carriage-way and footpaths at the sides. It was upwards of 50 ft. high, and the central archway was about 15 ft. wide and 25 ft. high. The cornice had rich bronze capitals, and was supported upon eight Corinthian pillars, four on each front. The pillars were fluted, and had their edges gilt. Over the centre arch was the Prince's plume and motto in silver. The spandrils were filled with laurel, on a Sienna marble. The pedestals were also painted Sienna marble, with gold mouldings. The frieze bore the motto "Vivat Princeps!" on both the north and south fronts. The cornice was decorated with stone colour and gold. There was an open balustrading above the open part of the cornice, the centre of which was occupied with the arms of the Prince of Wales. At each angle there were pedestals containing thirteen flags of all nations, each group forming a single trophy. Princess-street was lined by platforms on each side, rising tier upon tier to a considerable height. There were seven pairs of ornamental poles in front, at intervals of 24 ft., reaching from the archway to the hall. The poles were reared on ornamental pedestals, and were surmounted with caps, on the top of which were plumes. Between each pair of poles was a bronze statue of a flower-girl bearing a basket of flowers on her head. At a height of 25 ft. there were poles crossing the road supporting coloured lamps, and festoons of laurel and evergreens ornamented with artificial flowers were hung around. At the end of Princess-street were plaster groups representing the four quarters of the globe. These were the models of the stone figures which adorned the exterior of the Townhall.

The Halifax volunteers were marched into Princess-street, and lined both sides shortly before the Royal cortége drove to the Townhall, the Royal party alighting at the grand entrance, which was on the right side of the tower.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS OPENING THE TOWNHALL.

The Prince arrived at the Townhall about two o'clock. He was enthusiastically cheered along the route, and repeatedly bowed in acknowledgment of the hearty reception given to him. The 4th West York Rifle Volunteers presented arms on his arrival. A broad and rich carpet was laid from the hall to the carriage, for his Royal Highness to step upon. The Mayor, accompanied by the architect and the town clerk, were at the entrance to receive him, and by them he was conducted into the hall. In the hall itself, which was crowded with the élite of the county gentry, the National Anthem was sung, and, a prayer having been offered up by the Bishop of Ripon, an address was read by the town clerk. To the address his Royal Highness replied, thanking the Mayor and Corporation for the cordial welcome they had given him, expressing his satisfaction at the successful skill and industry which characterised the inhabitants of the town of Halifax, and his gratification at their having crowned their prosperity by the erection of such a building as the Townhall. concluding by stating his desire to emulate those virtues of his mother, and of his revered father, which had been indicated in the address. His Royal Highness then formally, and in loud tones, declared "the hall to be opened." This formal ceremony over, the Prince, accompanied by his suite and followed by the Mayor, went out on the balcony in front of the Townhall, and in a loud, clear, ringing voice proclaimed the hall opened. The sun burst forth transiently just as the Prince came out on the balcony in front of the hall to repeat this declaration, which was received with tremendous cheering.

THE TOWNHALL.

The plans of this edifice were prepared by the late Sir Charles Barry, but, in consequence of his death, they were carried out by his son, Mr. Edward M. Barry, A.R.A. The corner-stone of the Victoria Tower was laid on the 2nd of April, 1861, by Mr. Daniel Ramsden, who was at the time the Mayor of that borough. The building forms nearly a parallelogram, 90 ft. in width and 148 ft. from the front to the back. The style of architecture is Italian, having a rusticated basement, above which the building is divided into bays by columns, the ground floor being of the Doric order, and the upper floor of the Ionic order. The whole is surmounted by a balustrade, having campanile and finial terminations at the angles and over the columns. The spandrils between the arched heads of the windows and columns on the principal or the south front are filled in with richly-sculptured figures. The other principal windows are surmounted by symbolical heads, representing Justice, Science, Manufactures, Mechanics, Law, and Music. The keystones of the windows are also carved. The tower and spire are 180 ft. high, the spire itself being 80 ft. and faced with coloured tiles. A figure of Britannia, supported by Science and Art, is placed on the top of the tower. At each angle at the base of the spire is the figure of an angel. The tower has a clock having four dials, which are to be illuminated. The borough arms—a bearded face with a starry glory, upon a chequered field of blue and gold—are carved in the tympanum over the clock. The grand entrance to the Townhall is under a porch on the west side of the tower, and opening into an entrance-hall and staircase. There are separate entrances to the borough court, the police offices, and the workshops. On the basement floor are extensive offices for the officers of the Corporation and the police. Most of the rooms are 15 ft. in height. The ground floor contains the large hall, 51 ft. by 41 ft. and 43 ft. high, with a gallery round, affording access to the various offices; a borough court, 40 ft. by 33 ft. and 39 ft. high; an entrance-hall; news and committee rooms; magistrates and clerks' rooms; and accommodation for various other officials, all on the same floor and about 16 ft. in height. The floors throughout are fireproof. Passing through the inner entrance-doors, the grand staircase is reached, the steps of which commence on each side and terminate in a centre flight on a spacious landing, giving

BRONZE STATUE OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH, BY J. H. FOLEY, R.A.

access to the gallery of the hall. The staircase is covered with a dome filled in with stained glass, and the walls are divided by pilasters with richly-ornamented caps and bases, and having recesses for sculpture at each bay. The sides and ends below the gallery of the great hall are divided into bays by pilasters, from the capitals of which spring diapered ribs, which are continued to the front of the gallery and there intersected with the cornice. The ceiling under the gallery is groined, having tinted enrichments in the centre. The panels between the pilasters are moulded, and above the cornice has deep recesses ornamented with groups consisting of medallions supported by cherubs. The gallery is formed of stone carried on iron bearers, and having an ornamental iron railing, with handrails of polished marble, all round the hall. The panels in the gallery bays are moulded, and above the impost are arched recesses filled in with the ciphers "H." and "V. R." The hall is lighted by means of stained-glass windows placed in a large cove at the junction of the walls and ceiling, and by twelve lantern lights glazed in blue with white stars. The floor is of Yorkshire stone, intersected with Broseley tiles. Round the walls the floor is laid with stone and marble slabs, containing the borough arms worked in tiles. The borough court has all the necessary accommodation for bench and barristers, attorneys and clients, the public, and prisoners. The cost of the hall has been upwards of £40,000.

BRONZE STATUE OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

BY J. H. FOLEY, R.A.

THE statue of Goldsmith, by Mr. Foley, which is already familiar to many in this country from the exhibition of casts thereof in the International Exhibition of 1862 and in the Gardens of the Horticultural Society, and from the publication of reduced copies by Messrs. Elkington, was erected in July last in front of Trinity College, Dublin. Lord Carlisle, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, proposed the memorial about three years ago, and subscribed towards its erection £100; the Queen and the late Prince Consort subscribed a similar sum; and additions followed, not alone in Ireland, but also in England, Australia, America, and even India.

Very properly, its execution was intrusted to Mr. Foley, who, as well as his subject, is an Irishman. It is not for an Englishman to say, remembering that we forget to commemorate many of our worthies altogether, that Ireland pays a rather tardy honour to one of the most gifted and best of her sons. It is now nearly a century and a quarter since Goldsmith, a poor, friendless sizar, became a student of the University before which his statue now stands. But, if our Irish friends will allow us a share in the reputation of Goldsmith, we might ask ourselves what tribute, since the monument in Westminster Abbey, we have paid to the memory of one who, as novelist, dramatist, poet, and essayist, has bequeathed to us some of the most interesting and exquisitely genial, the most admirable and classic works in the English language. A few of our painters have introduced him in their pictures, and Mr. Forster, in his "Life," has raised a literary monument worthy of the subject; but this is nearly all. We have no adequate sculptural memorial. To supply this want London should certainly possess at least a duplicate of Mr. Foley's statue. We say this with all confidence, because in it we should have not only the *vera effigies* of Goldsmith, but a truly admirable work of art besides.

Poor Goldsmith's exterior was not very prepossessing: his features were plain and his figure was ungainly. Altogether, he was an unpromising subject for an artist. Yet Sir Joshua Reynolds, who loved the child-hearted poet as a brother, has shown in the well-known portrait how the mind and character may be disclosed through the outer mask. Mr. Foley has taken this portrait for his authority, and faithfully translated the forms into the more complete modelling permitted by his material, at the same time reproducing its best characteristics of expression. In the attitude and the disengagement of the legs—permissible in the material of bronze—from any pile of books or what not, he has avoided all the usual conventionalities of sculpture. The somewhat burly figure is given with so much knowledge of nature and ease of balance that it is infinitely more interesting than it would have been had there been any strain at elegance. The inclination of the head over a book, the expression of pausing thoughtfulness—as if waiting for a happy idea—and the pencil in the right hand, serve the double purpose of recording the fact of the authorship of the original, and indicating, while at the same time legitimately accounting for, his natural habit of stooping. A Dublin paper says that the universal judgment there is that there is no such statue in London; and verily, as far as regards our open-air monuments, we think the connoisseurs across the Channel are not far wrong.

The statue, which is 7 ft. 6 in. high, was admirably cast in bronze by Messrs. Elkington, and stands on a granite pedestal of 8 ft. 6 in.

"ITALY SALUTING FRANCE."

"ITALY SALUTING FRANCE."

THIS marble group has been presented to the Empress Eugénie by the ladies of Milan. It is the work of the celebrated Milanese sculptor M. Vela, and, as far as we can judge from the photograph, is excellently conceived and carefully executed. The group represents, life-size, two allegorical figures of France and Italy. The latter wears a civic crown, in allusion, we presume, to the work being the special gift of Milan. She is nude to the waist, implying, as we may read it, that the country is not yet entirely protected and defended. Her drapery is sprinkled with stars, indicating that United Italy is composed of many separate States. She bends to imprint on the lips of France the kiss of thankfulness. The manacles have been broken from her wrists and are now at her feet, and the liberated hands are folded across her bosom in an attitude expressive of heartfelt gratitude. The figure of France is more stately, erect, and fully developed. She wears the Imperial crown, and her form is entirely covered with the ample folds of the Imperial mantle. Her left arm rests lovingly on the shoulder of Italy, and the right hand gathers a few folds of her flowing train of drapery. The head is slightly inclined, with an expression in the face and attitude of gratified affection.

It is difficult to imagine any more graceful mode of acknowledging the debt of gratitude due from the capital of that Lombardy won to Italy by the arms of France than the presentation by Milanese ladies of this beautiful and suggestive group to the French Empress. But one cannot help thinking how much more complete would have been the emblem of gratitude if this group had been sent from Rome, the ancient and natural capital of the whole Italian peninsula, but where tyranny, that could not exist for one day without the support of France, is paradoxically maintained by the liberatrice herself.

Digitized by Google

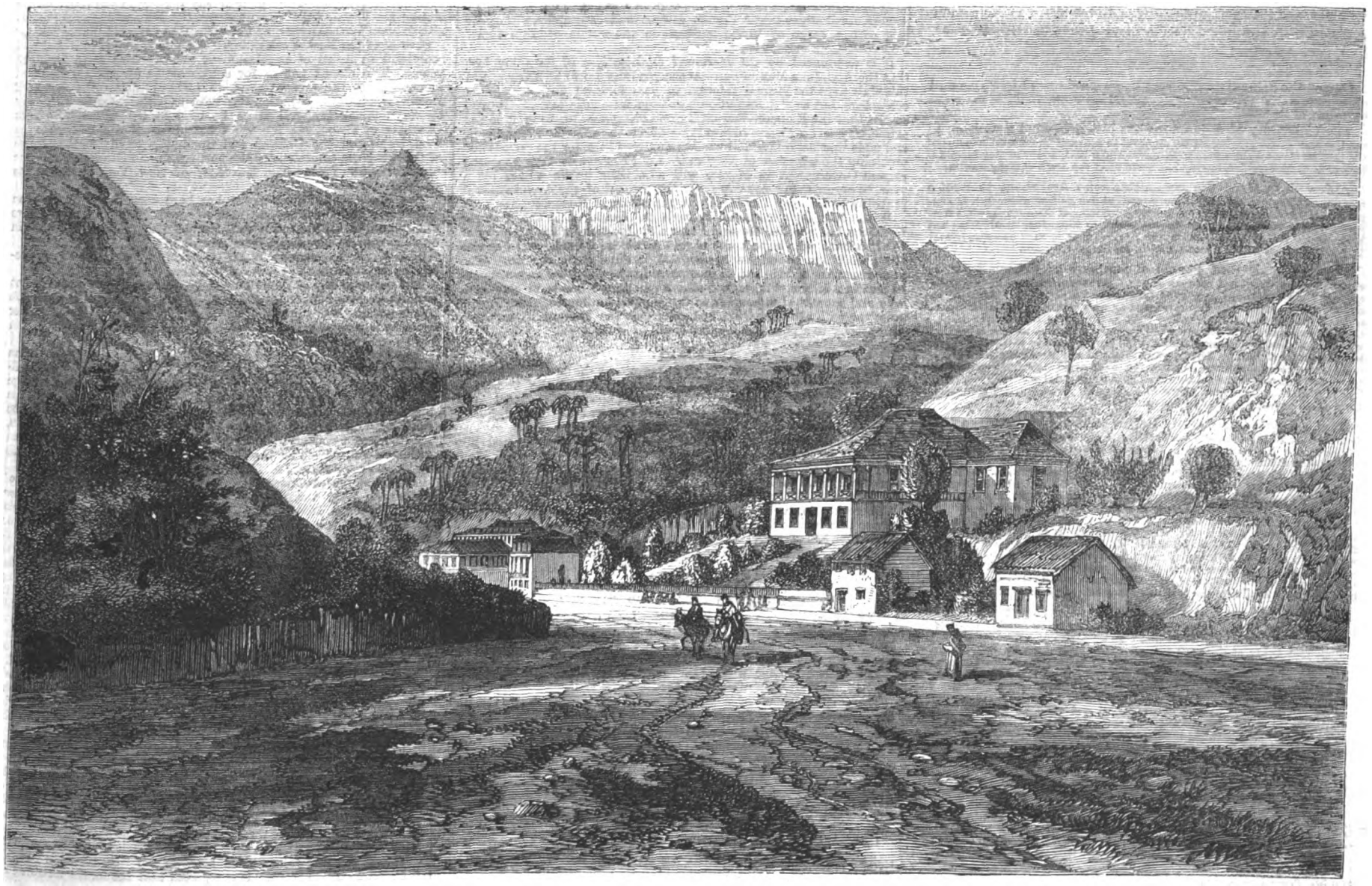
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1218.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE REVOLUTION IN THE FEDERAL STATES.

AT the very outburst of the great civil war in America it was predicted that the attempt of the North to subjugate the South—whatever might be its effect upon the seceding States—would inevitably lead to the overthrow of Northern liberty. A huge debt, an immense standing army, and a centralised Government were all necessary to the prosecution of a scheme so stupendous; and that the Republican freedom of which the Americans were always so ready to boast could co-exist with these was so manifestly impossible that the best friends of the North were those who most earnestly deprecated the war. But the desire of the Northern people for the unity of the Republic—to be maintained at all hazards and at any sacrifice—was then, and is now, so passionately unreasonable as to have blinded them to all the consequences of the struggle—consequences alike fatal to the real dignity, greatness, and happiness of the North, whether it fail or succeed in its object. Twenty years ago, when the disruption of the Union was publicly discussed, as not only among the probabilities but the certainties of the future, the most eminent Americans of both sections were of opinion, not only that the separation would be peaceably effected—like the dissolution of a partnership that has ceased to be either agreeable or profitable—but that it would be for the advantage of all concerned. The South imagined that it could successfully carry on a system of government based upon the patriarchal model; and, while enriching itself and taking care of its negroes, solve the problem of labour without entailing the chronic pauperism that curses it in the old world, where the aged and worn-out labourer has no claims upon those who employed him while he was young and strong. The North, on the other hand, not only looked upon disruption without disfavour, but continually threatened it, in order by that means to free itself from the stigma of the slavery which it had neither the right nor the power to abolish. So recently as the election of Mr. Lincoln the best minds in the North were of this opinion. Even Mr. Seward—all his life an opponent of slavery—proclaimed officially, as Secretary of State, in circulars to his Ambassadors to be communicated to foreign Powers, that coercion of the South was a policy alike suicidal and unconstitutional. Mr. Everett, formerly Minister to the Court of St. James', declared the same sentiments. Mr. Horace Greeley, of the *Tribune*, one of the ablest and most honest leaders of the Abolitionist and Republican party, was in favour of letting the South depart peaceably, as the best means of restoring the purity of the flag which, while it was a flag that protected slavery, he had declared to be "a flaunting lie" and "a polluted rag," unworthy to be unfurled in the free sunshine. Had this prudent course been adopted the North would have escaped a mountain of debt and a national bankruptcy, a standing army, which will of necessity trample out its liberties, and that maximised form of Government which is but another name for despotism. Possibly, too, if this policy of masterly inactivity had been pursued, the South, after a short probation of independence, might have found it to be its interest, for commercial and other reasons, to sue for readmission into the federation from which it had withdrawn; and the Union would have been restored without the enkindling of hateful passions, or the shedding of a single drop of blood.

But this was not to be. A whirlwind of excitement arose. The Northern people were carried away by it, and nothing would satisfy them but the subjugation of their brothers. One by one, the prudent statesmen, such as Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Seward, Mr. Everett, Mr. Greeley, and others, became infected with the madness of the crowd. The voice of Reason was silenced. The sword was made the arbiter of questions that no sword can decide. Battle succeeded battle, with no other result than the slaughter of hecatombs on both sides,—battles that settled nothing, and only proved the martial valour of both peoples. And what a scandal it was that two such brave combatants should not have learned that the subjugation of either was impossible. For two years the North has been in this *impasse*. Sometimes losing, sometimes winning, it is at this moment as far off as ever from the accomplishment of its designs. The South, with no advantage except that of "immortal hate"—which is a better provocative



VIEW OF PETROPOLIS, NEAR RIO DE JANEIRO.—SEE PAGE 191.

Digitized by Google

of valour than all the wealth and bounty-money in the world—has maintained the contest with a heroism that has carried men's hearts captive with admiration; and the North, with everything on its side—riches, numbers, command of the sea, and possession of the legitimate Government—finds itself engaged in an undertaking which all the true friends of liberty in every part of the civilised earth, except in Washington, consider to be utterly hopeless.

But, while the North has done little or nothing to end the war, it has done much to end its own liberty. The Government established by George Washington has ceased to exist. The Constitution founded by the Fathers of the Republic has been abrogated on the plea of military necessity, and can never again be restored. Mr. Buchanan was the last President of the United States. Mr. Lincoln is the President of a geographical division, and of a sectional party even in that. Martial law prevails everywhere except in New York, New Jersey, the six little States of New England—and remote California, too distant to suffer by or take any interest in the illogical and murderous conflict. In all other portions of the broad domain the discretion of a Provost Marshal, or a blundering dragoon suddenly converted into a Dictator, supersedes all law. The Courts are powerless. The press is under a surveillance stricter than that of France or Austria. Men are torn from their beds at midnight and consigned to military prisons, without the intervention of judge or jury or the specification of any real or supposed offence. In contravention of the fundamental laws of the Federation and of every State that comprises it, a forcible conscription of the young men has been ordered; and the project of the utter destruction of the sovereign rights of the States—the abolition of local Parliaments and their reduction to the position of English counties or French departments, is openly avowed by the organs of the Administration, and strenuously advocated as the only means of preventing a new secession and the breaking up of the North and West into half a dozen or more Republics. The public debt is known to amount to 400 millions of pounds sterling, and is suspected, on sufficient reason, to be 50 per cent in excess of this frightful sum. Everywhere are to be found the elements of disorder and anarchy; and everywhere the easy-going people, the sordid traders, the merchants, the professional men—everybody, in fact, who desires to grow rich in a country where nothing but wealth is held in esteem, where public virtue is a scoff and genius the target of contemptuous unpopularity—are calling out for a "King Government" as the one thing needful. The "King Government" will come. The way is prepared for it. The new election for President will be the election of a dictator, carried on, perhaps, under the forms of the law, but with armed soldiers at every polling-place, to take care that the choice of the soldiers be, or seem to be, the choice of the people. One thing, perhaps, might even yet save the liberties of the Northern people—peace and a commercial alliance with the South. But the Government, deficient in generosity as in intellect, is powerless to make the offer. There is no man of sufficient intellect, honesty, and courage in the Administration even to suggest such a solution of an otherwise insoluble difficulty. The President is as obstinate as a Stuart, and as conceited as a Bourbon. He learns nothing from experience, and has neither the sense to see the right, nor the courage to do it. Nor is there a single man in his councils more sagacious or more patriotic than himself. Alas, poor America!

One of the Princes Czartoryski has been arrested in Posen and conveyed to Berlin. We have not yet received any of the details of the arrest or account of its cause.

The University of Salamanca has just presented a petition to the Queen of Spain praying for the removal to Spain of the mortal remains of the poet Melendez Valdez, born in Estramadura in 1754, and who died in voluntary exile at Montpellier, having left Spain after the death of King Joseph.

A few days since the committee who are about to erect a monument to Prince Albert at Coburg received five gulden (about 8s.), accompanied by the following unsigned letter:—"Honoured Gentlemen,—A simple maiden, but a great admirer of Prince Albert, so illustrious by his mind and heart, sends this *small gift*, with the request that it may be appropriated towards the erection of the monument to the deceased Prince."

During the siege of Puebla a company of French infantry entered a street which had been set on fire. As they passed along, the cries of a young child were heard to proceed from one of the houses. Some of the soldiers at once rushed into the house, and found a boy, about eighteen months old, in a room already full of smoke. On returning to their companions, a Corporal exclaimed, "We cannot leave the poor innocent to perish here. I will strap him on my knapsack, and if I fall during the day some other of you must take care of *him*." The generous Corporal and his charge had the good fortune to escape unhurt, and on returning to the camp at night the poor thing, which had fallen asleep on its hard resting-place, was fed and well cared for. The next morning, after vain efforts to discover its parents, the company, with the Colonel's permission, adopted the child.

The *Official Gazette* of Corfu publishes a proclamation, issued by Sir H. Storks, and other documents relative to the proposed cession of the Ionian Islands to Greece. The proclamation says:—"The Lord High Commissioner has received her Majesty's commands to call the solemn attention of the Ionian people to the reasons which have induced her Majesty to dissolve the twelfth Parliament of the Ionian States. Her Majesty, the protecting Sovereign, has declared her readiness to consent to the union of the Ionian Islands with Greece; and it is with a view to consult in the most formal and authentic manner the wishes of the inhabitants of the Ionian Islands as to their future destiny that her Majesty is pleased to dissolve the present Parliament. The Ionian people will fully appreciate the responsibility which rests on them in choosing their representatives. They are called upon to decide by this choice on the momentous question now submitted to them, and the only wish of her Majesty is that they may be guided to a wise decision, by which their happiness and prosperity may be secured on a solid foundation."

The Committee of Council on Education report the following as the result of the examinations of science schools and classes, May, 1863:—The total number of individuals under instruction in 1863 was 3811; and in 1862, 3413; of these 869 were in uncertificated classes last year, and about 700 this, making the increase in students in certificated classes between May, 1862, and May, 1863, 566. The total number of individual candidates who applied for examination in 1863 was 2990; and in 1862, 1708. The number of papers worked in 1863 was 2671; there being in practical, plane, and descriptive geometry, 288; in mechanical and machine drawing, 194; in building, construction, and naval architecture, 107; in theoretical mechanics, 95; in applied mechanics, 22; in acoustics, light, and heat, 121; in magnetism and electricity, 297; in inorganic chemistry, 679; in organic chemistry, 157; in geology, 129; in mineralogy, 46; in animal physiology, 343; in zoology, 41; in vegetable physiology and economic botany, 126; in systematic botany, 84; in mining, 29; in metallurgy, 63. In 1862 the total number of papers was 1913. The number of provincial local centres where examinations were held in 1863 was 64; and in 1862, 45. The number of metropolitan centres where examinations were held (including this department) was, in 1863, 7; in 1862, 9. In 1863 the total number of successes was 2127—viz., Passes, 668; honourable mentions, 410; third-grade prizes, 458; second-grade prizes, 399; and first-grade prizes, 182; and 544 failures. In 1862 the total number of successes was 1080—viz., Passes, 791; third-grade prizes, 236; second-grade prizes, 237; and first-grade prizes, 156; and 403 failures.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon's fête was celebrated in Paris and throughout France on Saturday last. There was a diplomatic reception at the Tuileries, but the Emperor did not make a speech. Immediately after the reception the Emperor returned to St. Cloud. A grand dinner was given in the evening by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, at which the Papal Nuncio proposed the Emperor's health, and M. Drouyn de Lhuys drank to the health of the Sovereigns who are friends and allies of France. The whole of the Corps Diplomatique were present except Prince Richard Metternich, who had gone to Frankfort. Paris was so much occupied with the Napoleon fêtes that on Sunday none of the morning papers appeared, whilst the evening journals were made up of stale news. A correspondent describes the illuminations at night as equal to anything before witnessed for taste and splendour. The accounts received from the departments all agree in stating that the fête was celebrated everywhere with great enthusiasm, and in the most perfect order.

The Emperor, on the occasion of his fête, granted pardons, commutations, and reductions of punishment to 1396 convicts of different categories. Most of these objects of the Imperial clemency were recommended to the favourable consideration of his Majesty by the directors of prisons, on the ground of their submissive conduct and repentance. The Emperor also relieved 148 National Guards of the department of the Seine from the punishments pronounced against them for breaches of discipline.

The Emperor presided at a Council of Ministers on Sunday, and left on the following day for the camp at Châlons, where he was warmly received. His Majesty will return to St. Cloud to-morrow, and will probably go to Biarritz early in September.

La France states that the Corps Législatif will meet on Nov. 6 for the dispatch of public business.

M. de Lamartine has lost his sister, Mdme. de Ligones, who died a few days since, after a long and painful illness. Mdme. de Ligones, who was distinguished by her unbounded charity, was married to a former Sub-Prefect under the Bourbons.

The fine arts have experienced a severe loss by the death of M. Eugene Delacroix, of consumption, on Thursday week. He was born on the 26th of April, 1798, at Charenton, St. Maurice, near Paris. On Monday his funeral drew a whole concourse of artistic celebrities to the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois. Count de Nieuwerkerke, President of Beaux-Arts, led the mourning cavalcade, supported by Paul Meissonier, Diaz, Signol, Arsène Houssaye, Jules Sandeau, Paulin Paris, Theophile Gautier, Emile Pereire, and others.

Colonel Marchal, one of the few surviving veterans of the First Empire, has just died at the village of Garches, near St. Cloud, in the ninetieth year of his age. A soldier at sixteen years of age, he was raised to the rank of Colonel in 1813. He made all the campaigns of the Republic and of the Empire in Germany, in Russia, and in France. He received eleven wounds, of which four were dangerous—at Eylau, Eckmuhl, Wagram, and the Moscowa.

Monday's *Moniteur* denies the truth of the statement published in various papers about Count Persigny having taken steps to obtain a separation from his wife.

The *Journal de Saucerre* states that the waters of the Loire have never before been so low there as at present. That great stream, which has so often ravaged the country for leagues by its inundations, is now crossed where it bounds the Nièvre and Cher, both on foot and in carriages, without difficulty or danger.

The *Semaphore* newspaper, which lately received a warning from the Government for publishing false news calculated to mislead public opinion, has been acquitted by the Correctional Tribunal of Marseilles.

The Emperor, on the recommendation of the Governor-General of Algeria, has just awarded a silver medal to Mohammed-ben-Ali-Djafar, who, although only twenty-five years of age, has already killed twenty-two lions under circumstances which have often placed his life in imminent danger.

THE THRONE OF MEXICO.

News received in Paris from Vera Cruz to the 17th of July confirms the intelligence of the Archduke Maximilian having been proclaimed Emperor. But the French have not yet quite prepared the country for a new ruler. General Ortega is still in command of troops, and, it is stated, was "persecuting foreigners." General Ortega, however, it should be remembered, was released on parole by the French. General Doblado likewise has a force somewhere, and has, it is said, been offering certain terms of compromise to General Forey, which the latter rejected. Juarez was still at San Luis Potosi, but it was believed that he intended to quit Mexico. There is a supplementary piece of news which will arouse the curiosity and interest of English readers, for it states that a French cruiser had captured an English brig with a cargo of 10,000 muskets, in the waters of Matamoras. No explanation or details are given.

It is announced by the *Memorial Diplomatique* of Saturday last that the Archduke Maximilian has accepted the crown of Mexico; and this statement the journal referred to puts forward not as a simple conjecture, but as "a resolution based on authentic facts." It also asserts that the Emperor Francis Joseph has given his consent to the arrangement. *La France* of Sunday confirms the above announcement, and adds that negotiations have been entered into for the purpose of obtaining the adhesion of England. *La France* also says that the present Government in Mexico will administer public affairs for a year, to organise the country; but the consent of the Archduke will probably be forwarded to Mexico in the course of November next.

It was officially announced in Paris, on Monday, that the Emperor Napoleon has revoked General Forey's confiscation of the property of the Mexicans who have borne arms against the French, and likewise the prohibition to export specie and bullion from Mexico. The announcement added that, as, notwithstanding the great improvement in Mexican affairs, "there are still some armed bands in existence, who find sources of support from certain custom-houses," the French Admiral will, after the 25th inst., blockade the Mexican coast from Campeachy to a point ten leagues south of Matamoras.

ITALY.

The press of Italy is unanimous in regretting the loss of Sir James Hudson. The semi-official papers, the *Opinione* and the *Gazetta di Torino*, as well as the non-official prints, all speak alike. All seem to regard the circumstance as a national misfortune. The *Opinione*, alluding to his sympathy for the liberal cause and for Italy, says:—"Italy cherishes for him equal affection, and will ever regard him with a grateful memory." The *Gazette of Turin* says that all Italians will hear of the event with the keenest sorrow. The Turin papers announce that public subscriptions have been opened to offer a testimonial to Sir James Hudson as a token of Italian gratitude.

There is a fresh rumour, which does not, however, seem to rest on any certain foundation, that Cardinal Antonelli, in spite of the Pope's dissuasion, has persisted in tendering his resignation, and that Cardinal Alfieri will succeed him as Papal Secretary of State.

PRUSSIA.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS.

The Crown Princess arrived in Berlin from Potsdam on Thursday week, and paid a visit to the Grand Duchess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who had arrived in Berlin during the morning, on her way from Wildbad to Ludwigslust.

The Crown Prince arrived at Munich on Thursday week from Gastein, and left soon afterwards for Berlin.

The chief President of Stettin, M. von Senff-Pilsach, has published the following letter from the Crown Prince:—

As the Crown Princess and myself, with our children, have dwelt for more than four weeks in this province, and have had opportunities to visit several portions of it, we cannot close our visit without expressing to the inhabitants of Pomerania our sincere thanks for the numerous proofs of attachment and devotion with which we have been greeted wherever we have appeared. The memory of the weeks we have spent in Pomerania will always be cherished by us; and I commission you to make known our sentiments in this respect to the province. FREDERICK WILLIAM, Crown Prince.

Governor of Pomerania.

On board his Majesty's yacht Grille, Aug. 5.

The Crown Prince and Princess have left Berlin for Rosenau, to visit her Majesty Queen Victoria.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

According to St. Petersburg advices transmitted by way of Berlin, the French and English notes in reply to Prince Gortschakoff's despatch are "of a thoroughly pacific nature." They express regret at the Russian refusal to agree to the "six points" and a European conference, but declare the willingness of the French and English Cabinets to await the measures which the Russian Government may adopt, "in the hope that they will lead to peace." Nevertheless, both Powers "make Russia responsible for future consequences," and "repeat their former observations with increased emphasis." Nothing authentic has transpired with respect to the contents of the Austrian note.

There are the usual reports of encounters between the Russians and the Poles, but nothing promising any definite result. The following are the most important telegrams:—

The insurgents attacked and dispersed three companies of Russian infantry and a squadron of cavalry on the 8th inst., at Zarzyn, in the palatinate of Lublin. 200 Russians were killed, and 110 taken prisoners; the latter, however, were sent back. The insurgents captured 200,000 roubles in this engagement.

Two sanguinary engagements took place in the palatinate of Cracow upon the 15th, the first at Grodzisko, the second at Czernechan upon the Galician frontier. A Polish detachment was thrown back over the frontier, and the village of Korzkiaz was burnt by the Russians. Several persons were massacred by the troops. The following details have been received respecting this engagement. A Polish detachment, after having destroyed a company of the enemy near Grodzisko, was attacked near Glanow by the Russian forces from Olkusz and Miechow. A sanguinary conflict ensued, and the Poles, after making a heroic resistance until dusk, recrossed the frontier. At the commencement of the engagement the Poles were 250 strong, of which number only thirty-six succeeded in retreating into Galicia. In the village of Glanow several persons, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Rutkowski, were burnt in their houses by the Russians.

It is reported that the National Government has at last given Mieroslawski command, upon his promise to confine himself strictly to military operations, and not to interfere in any way in the civil administration.

TURKEY.

A slight change in the personnel of the Turkish Ministry is reported from Constantinople. Hussein Pacha having been appointed head of the War Department, in the room of Hallil Pacha, resigned.

Omer Pacha has fallen seriously ill.

The recent movements of Russian troops have induced the Ottoman Government to establish a camp of observation at Schumla.

AMERICA.

The Federal army of the Potomac has not made any movements of importance. Skirmishes between the Federals and Confederates are, however, of daily occurrence. On the 1st of August a considerable force of Federal cavalry, under General Buford, crossed the Rappahannock, and encountered the Confederates under General Stuart, when considerable slaughter took place. The advantage remained with the latter, Buford's forces being compelled to beat a retreat. It is stated that Longstreet has taken possession of the heights behind Fredericksburg once more; and that Lee's army, with the exception of Hill's corps, is south of the Rapidan. This movement from Culpepper appears to have been caused by General Meade crossing the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, which would endanger Lee's retreat to Richmond; and, supposing a part of his army to be with Longstreet at Fredericksburg, he would incur the risk of being defeated in detail. General Meade's pickets extend two miles and a half beyond the south bank of the Rappahannock. The railroad bridge across the river at Rappahannock station has been rebuilt. The Baltimore correspondent of the *New York Herald* says that by the middle of August General Lee's army will be reinforced to the number of 150,000 men, with 300 pieces of artillery, and, if by that time Meade has not advanced, Lee will assume the offensive and move from Fredericksburg direct on Alexandria by way of Bank's Ford, Dumfries, and Occoquan, or else by way of Manassas Junction, Centreville, and Fairfax, to Arlington Heights. Meantime, General Meade has been reinforced by 15,000 men from Grant's army.

The latest intelligence received from Charleston was to the 4th, when the siege was still progressing. The Federal steamer Ironsides was within 500 yards of Fort Sumter, and Gilmore's batteries were expected to open fire from Morris Island in a few days. It is reported that the batteries being erected by General Gilmore on Morris Island are of such calibre that Fort Sumter cannot stand before them an hour and a half after the fire is opened. The Confederates in Fort Wagner made a sortie, but were driven back, with heavy loss. A letter from Charleston, published in the *Boston Traveller*, confirms the statement that the Confederate shot pierced the plating in the decks of the Monitors. Three of these shots struck the Nahant during the recent attack upon Fort Wagner, and considerably damaged that vessel.

Several of the New York rioters have been tried and convicted, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from three to fifteen years. The claims put in for compensation for property destroyed amount, up to the present time, to 1,092,309 dols. The New York Democratic State Convention has been called to assemble at Albany on Sept. 9. A proposal is to be brought before the New York Chamber of Commerce for the construction of a ship canal to the west, by way of the Chanub and Champlain canals, for the purpose of throwing the commerce of the north-west and Canada through the State of New York. The Governor of New York supported the scheme.

The draught in Washington has been completed. It gives an aggregate of 3700 whites and 1250 coloured conscripts. Guards have been placed on all the roads and rivers leading from Washington in order to prevent conscripts from escaping.

The Maine Democratic State Convention has passed strong resolutions denouncing the course of the Lincoln Administration.

The national day of thanksgiving in commemoration of the recent Union successes, kept on the 6th inst., in compliance with the President's proclamation, was observed in Washington, New York, and other cities by a general suspension of business and by religious services in the various churches.

The possibility of a war with England forms the subject of an article in the *Washington Republican*, which is described as a semi-official organ. We are accused of "injustice, insolence, and outrage for a series of years," but retribution is looming in the future. The first thing to be done on the outbreak of hostilities would be the conversion of the steam marine of the Northern States into privateers, and then, as a matter of course, "British commerce would be driven from the ocean." The Government have, however, repudiated this and similar statements of the Republicans.

It seems that we are not in much better odour with the press of the South than with that of the North. The *Richmond Examiner* thinks it is the determination of the British Government and people to do no act that shall *tend* to abridge war, or help the South, or involve itself in a quarrel with the United States. "The South, it continues, "has no worse enemies than the British Government; not that the British Government is a friend of the North, but it hates the whole American people, and all their diplomacy will be to prolong war by preventing the interference of any other nation." The *Examiner*, however, thinks that Napoleon's possession of Mexico will render his interference compulsory whenever it shall become evident that the Southern Confederacy shall cease to exist without it, for the crown of Mexico will be untenable on the day when the subjugation of the South shall be completed, and the United States power restored.

The *Raleigh* (North Carolina) *Standard* denounces President Davis's Government, and urges North Carolina to send a delegation to Washington, to see what terms can be obtained, without waiting for Davis. The *Richmond Inquirer* urges President Davis to suppress the *Standard*, and to wipe out the North Carolina Supreme Court.

The Federal prisoners now in Richmond number 4300, including 523 commissioned officers.

Considerable excitement exists in Columbus, Ohio, caused by invalid soldiers tearing down flags inscribed with the names of Vallandigham and Pugh. One soldier was nearly killed, and all the soldiers in the city were confined to their barracks. Copperheads afterwards paraded the streets and replaced the flags.

In Kentucky the Union ticket has been elected by a large majority.

A collision has taken place between the "Copperheads" and the "Union men" in Iowa. It is reported that the former number 40 0,

Digitized by Google

and are fully armed. The military have been dispatched to the scene of conflict.

From the Mississippi there is not much of importance, except the reported routing of General Banks, with a loss of 600 men. At New Orleans the Union Association had passed a resolution opposing the organisation of the State Government under a Constitution recognising slavery. For the purpose of keeping open the navigation of the Mississippi, the Federal Government is understood to have determined upon the organisation of an army of 100,000 negroes, and the President has officially proclaimed that if the enemy enslave or sell any captured black soldiers in the service of the United States, his officers will adopt a policy of retaliation. For every Federal soldier killed in violation of the laws of warfare a Confederate soldier will be executed, and for every one enslaved or sold into slavery a Confederate soldier will be placed at hard labour on public works, and kept at labour until the other be released and receive the treatment due to prisoners of war. The alleged wholesale slaughter of the negro soldiers before Port Hudson is contradicted. There were engaged in the siege of Port Hudson two regiments of coloured troops, numbering together 1245 men. Of these, twenty-eight were killed, and 169 wounded by gunshots and falling trees. General Grant's official despatch states that during his operations in Mississippi he captured 39,000 prisoners, 31,000 of whom were paroled and 8000 sent North. Yazoo City has been stripped in consequence of the hostile attitude of the people. Quantities of merchandise and furniture and numbers of negroes have been carried away. Earl Russell has sent to Lloyd's a notification which he has received from Washington, in respect to the navigation of the Mississippi. It is to the effect that vessels trading to New Orleans and up the Mississippi will be convoyed between New Orleans and Vicksburg by Federal gun-boats. The Confederate Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter stating that, as the fall of Port Hudson and Vicksburg exposes to the enemy the Government cotton purchase in Mississippi and Louisiana, many planters will probably leave their plantations. The military authorities will therefore, he says, destroy all cotton they cannot preserve from the enemy. The cotton will be destroyed only when there is imminent danger of the enemy capturing it. No cotton has arrived at New Orleans since the fall of Port Hudson.

President Davis has issued an address to the Confederate army, in which he says:—

After two years of warfare the enemy continues a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with recent success, he imagines that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and now gathers heavy masses together for a general invasion, vainly hoping that by desperate efforts success may be reached. You know what the enemy means by success. His malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children; to destroy what he cannot plunder, to partition our homes as the spoils of victory, to incite servile insurrection, and to debauch an inferior race hitherto contented by promising the indulgence of the vilest passions as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate means, and not caring to make peace lest they should be hurled from power, the men now ruling in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of ending outrages disgracing the age, or to listen to any suggestion for conducting the war according to civilised usages. No alternative is left you but victory or subjugation, and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families, and your country. Victory is within your grasp. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. All that is necessary is, that all should promptly repair to military duty; and I now grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy who may be absent without leave, and who shall without delay return to their duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after this proclamation.

President Davis finally conjures all the women of the Confederacy to use their influence in aiding this call, and to take care that none who owe duty in the field shall be sheltered at home.

The Federal Government is about to increase its naval force in the Pacific.

A Federal war-steamer has sunk a vessel endeavouring to run out of Charleston. It is supposed that her crew and a cargo of cotton are lost.

Judge Betts, of the Marine Court, has condemned the steamer Peterhoff and cargo. The ground given for her condemnation was that "she was laden with contraband of war with the knowledge of the owners; she was not truly destined to Matamoras for the purposes of commerce within the authority of public law, but to some other place both in aid and for the use of the enemy, and in violation of the law of nations; the ship's papers were simulated, and false as to her real destination." The schooner Stephen Hart, and the barque Sally Magree have been condemned. The brig Isabella Thompson and her cargo have been restored to the owners without damages or costs, and with permission to the libellants to furnish further proof. The schooner Glen and her cargo have been restored to the owners, with costs and damages.

The steamer Ruth was burnt on the Mississippi during a voyage from St. Louis to New Orleans; thirty lives were lost, together with a large amount of Government funds in the hands of the paymaster on board.

Captain Maffitt, of the Florida steamer, a Confederate cruiser, in a letter to his family, published in the Southern journals, states that to May 17 he had destroyed 10,000,000 dollars' worth of Northern commerce, and had eluded thirteen Federal cruisers sent to capture his vessel and the Alabama. He adds that the Alabama and Florida together destroyed ten Federal vessels of the largest class on April 22 within sixty miles of each other. A telegram from Queenstown states that the Florida was off Kinsale on Monday. She put three passengers on board a pilot-boat.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Bishop of Cape Town has cited Bishop Colenso to appear before him on the 17th of November next.

The House of Assembly has passed, by an overwhelming majority, the Loan Bill, which is intended to provide for the revenue deficit.

The Government has been defeated on its Crown lands policy of reassuming disposal of these lands. The railway bills were passed, but merely empower the Government to prepare surveys.

The Chamber of Commerce has received a letter from the Governor, declining to introduce a bill to abolish the general clauses in special mortgages.

The Swedish Consul died on the 7th of July.

The frontier mail arrived on the 8th of July, but brought no news of importance. The inhabitants of Adelaide had adopted lynch law, and punish Kaffir thieves by flogging and administering purgatives.

INDIA.

By the arrival of the Bombay mail we have advices from Bombay to July 24, and from Calcutta to July 13.

Lord Elgin has been laid up with fever at Simla, but was convalescent at latest dates.

The Commander-in-Chief of India will have a standing camp next cold season, either at Lucknow, Lahore, or Delhi.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay opened the second meeting, for 1863, of his council for making laws and regulations, on the 15th of July, at Poona.

The Governor of Bombay recently paid a State visit to the Ranee of Tulliganm. This lady is one of the highest of the Deccan noblesse, and owns one of the richest tracts of country in the Deccan tableland.

The arrest at Ajmere of the man supposed to be Nana Sahib continues to occupy public attention in India. A "blind" Brahmin found in his company has turned Queen's evidence, and from the testimony given by this Brahmin and others, the *Times of India* is of opinion that the identification of the Nana is beyond all doubt. The *Bombay Gazette*, however, does not indorse this view. It says that the man captured at Ajmere as the Nana of Bithoor has not yet been satisfactorily identified, and that the story of the blind Brahmin is not credited in its present form.

An order went from Poona on the 10th of July relieving Colonel Crawley of the command of the 6th Inniskillings, and appointing Colonel Prior as his successor. It was also intimated that Colonel Crawley was not to leave the presidency of Bombay without permission.

The Government of India has notified that those who formed the Hurrianah field-force, and were present at the occupation of Jhujjur, will be allowed to share in the prize-booty captured at Delhi and Jhujjur.

The Governor-General has notified, according to article 5, section 48, of the military regulations, that military officers are strictly prohibited from taking any part in the management of banks in India, or from being connected with banks or any other trading companies, except as simple shareholders, the only exception to this rule being in favour of ex-officio directors or secretaries of the Government banks.

The cotton crops in the Madras Presidency have been much injured by the rains.

Sir Robert Montgomery has been asked to retain office as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub for one year beyond the usual period.

A military despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governor of India has been published, prohibiting the appointment of officers to military commands in other than their own presidencies.

The General Simpson, 1121 tons, which sailed from Bombay on the 7th of June, bound to Liverpool with cotton, was totally wrecked on the 19th idem on the coral-reef on the north-west side of Chittae Island, lat. 11 40 N., long. 72 40 E., the northernmost of the Laccadives. The Government of Bombay has dispatched the steamer Semiramis to the Laccadive Islands, with provisions for the people, who are suffering from famine.

On the 2nd and 10th of July smart shocks of earthquake were experienced at Lahore. The direction was from north to south, and the duration full twenty seconds. Similar shocks have been experienced in other places in India, and on the 14th of July at Bombay at 10.40 p.m., which lasted fifteen seconds.

Kurrachee has been visited with a violent storm of rain and lightning. It lasted two hours. Nearly five inches of rain fell. Merchandise estimated at 1,400,000 rupees was destroyed.

During a heavy fall of rain at Agra between eighty and ninety yards of the lower ramparts of the Agra Fort fell, and nearly filled the moat in the vicinity of the Ummer Singh Gate. The wall was thrown down by a thunderbolt.

There had been heavy rain throughout the country during the fortnight preceding the departure of the mail, especially in the Punjaub.

Troubles are apprehended at Kandahar, consequent on the death of the Ameer of Cabul, and British intervention is talked of as possible.

CHINA.

There is no news from Pekin; but we gather from the China papers that a large Imperial army was again assembled before Nankin, hoping to be able to capture the city and the large amount of treasure it contained previous to the arrival of the Anglo-Chinese auxiliaries under Captain Sherard Osborne; but the place was supposed to be too well fortified by the Taepings to yield to a force composed only of Chinamen. We learn, however, by telegram from Suez, that the Imperialists have captured the outworks.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week contains a despatch from Sir F. W. A. Bruce, our Plenipotentiary at Pekin, referring to the position of Europeans in China. In this despatch Sir F. Bruce states that the principle of giving the Chinese Government exclusive jurisdiction over Chinese, and the authorities of each foreign nation in China—English, French, Russian, and American—exclusive jurisdiction each over their compatriots, works well, and he hopes the Chinese Government will be satisfied with it. He also reports great progress and prosperity at Shanghai, which he attributes to the protection it enjoys from the British occupation.

JAPAN.

The news from Japan is of a satisfactory character, so far as it goes, for matters there bear a peaceful aspect.

On the 13th of June Ambassadors from Jeddo had an interview with Colonel Neale, the English Representative, and subsequently paid the 400,000 dols. demanded for the murder of Mr. Richardson; but they excused the Tycoon from surrendering the offenders, because his authority was insufficient to enable him to capture and give them up. Further action on our side will, of course, be suspended until the ultimatum of the Government at home has been received.

The Prince of Satsuma and several of the damios continued to maintain an attitude of uncompromising hostility to foreigners; but there is also a large party of influential nobles favourable to peaceful and conciliatory councils, and it is said that the former are deterred from violent measures by the apprehension that they cannot rely with perfect confidence on their own followers.

The Mikado had issued orders to expel foreigners and to close the ports.

AUSTRALIA.

WE have received intelligence from Melbourne, Adelaide, Sydney, and Brisbane to June 26.

VICTORIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The European April mails did not arrive here till June 15, five days behind time.

The political news this month is important. We are in the middle of a Ministerial crisis. On Friday last, on a motion for going into Committee for the consideration of the assessment of the squatters' runs, the O'Shanessy Government were defeated by a majority of 42 to 26. The Ministry thereupon tendered their resignation, and they now only hold office until their successors are appointed. His Excellency the Governor sent for Mr. M'Culloch (a Melbourne merchant of standing and respectability), who undertook the formation of a Ministry; and so far he has been successful. Several of the ablest and most respectable members of both Houses have promised him their allegiance. In the Upper House, Mr. Fellows will represent the Government, he having signified his willingness to accept the office of Attorney-General; while Mr. Hervey, a wealthy squatter, and who acted as President during the absence in England of Sir James Palmer, will accept a seat in the Cabinet without office. The other members of the Government will be selected from the Assembly. It is understood that Mr. Heales, at one time Chief Secretary; Mr. Verdon, Mr. Higinbotham, Mr. Grant, and Mr. Sullivan have signified their willingness to serve under Mr. M'Culloch. The effect of this crisis will be that not only will the principal part of the legislation of the present Session be undone, but the discussion of that never-ending bone of contention, the land question, will be re-opened, and the progress of the colony materially retarded. The fall of the O'Shanessy Ministry was as much owing to the abuse of their patronage as to their political principles, between which and those of their successors there is, indeed, very little difference.

The news of the appointment of Sir Henry Barkly to the governorship of the Mauritius came by the last mail, and caused profound regret here; for his Excellency, by his wise and conciliatory conduct, has won the good will of nearly every class. Sir Henry only holds office until the arrival of his successor, Sir Charles Darling.

Mr. Charles Summers, the sculptor, has just executed the clay model of a colossal statue of Shakspeare; and on the 23rd of June a party of gentlemen, including his Excellency the Governor, was admitted to a private view. The result of the artist's labours is most satisfactory. It is proposed to erect the statue in bronze, in front of the public library, there being already a considerable sum subscribed towards the Shakspeare Memorial Fund, which cannot be more appropriately employed than in the erection of such a monument.

It is worthy of note that, while the natives of a neighbouring colony are in open rebellion against British constituted authority, the aborigines of Victoria are not only peaceably disposed, but are brimful of loyalty. On hearing of the marriage of the Prince of Wales the blacks of the Upper Yarra district conceived the idea of presenting an address to her Majesty. The address was duly drawn up and engrossed on vellum; and fifteen of their number were selected as a deputation to walk to Melbourne—a distance of forty miles—to be present at the Governor's levée on the 26th of May, to present it to his Excellency for transmission to her Majesty. The following is the English translation:—

Blacks of the tribes of Wawoorong, Boonoorong, and Tara-Waragal send this to the Great Mother, Queen Victoria.

We and other black fellows send very many thanks to the great Mother Queen for many many things.

Black fellows now throw away all war-spears. No more fighting, but live like white men almost.

Black fellows hear that your first son has married. Very good, that! Black fellows send all good to him, and to you, his great mother, Victoria.

Black fellows come from Miam and William to bring this paper to the good Governor. He will tell you more.

All black fellows round about agree to this.

This is all.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Treasurer brought in his Budget on June 23. Speculators in tobacco, tea, and sugar will suffer great loss by the reduction of duty in those articles. The income for the current financial year is estimated at £450,000. It is proposed to reduce the expenditure by curtailing the votes for education, volunteers, botanic gardens, &c.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The marriage of the Prince of Wales was celebrated in Sydney on June 11. Torrents of rain came down during the day; but the illuminations in the evening were successful.

Parliament opened on the 23rd of June. The Opposition strongly attacked the Ministry for the non-declaration of their policy. It is thought that, if Ministers find themselves in a minority, as is not improbable, they will dissolve Parliament. The Government do not intend to introduce a uniform tariff, as the colony of Victoria declined to adjust the border customs. Notice of a motion for the payment of members has been given.

There have been heavy floods in the northern districts.

Bushranging, with violence, is as prevalent as ever.

QUEENSLAND.

The elections have proved more successful for the Ministry than was at one time anticipated. Mr. Herbert, the Colonial Secretary, has been returned for West Moreton, although strongly opposed.

Although the weather this season has been anything but favourable for the growth of the cotton plant, yet the appearance of the crops is most encouraging, the quality being good and the quantity plentiful.

NEW ZEALAND.

The intelligence from New Zealand is warlike and decisive—the murder of our soldiers on May 4 having been amply avenged. On May 18 a body of Maories was utterly defeated by a party of the 57th Regiment. Still further successes, as well as the capture of a strong native redoubt, followed; and on June 4, the Maories having failed to give up the murderers of the escort within the time specified, the Governor put his threat of visiting them with summary retribution into execution. At daybreak the advance of the land force (650 strong) began. The 57th led, and the guns from the battery opened a fire at 800 yards' distance; while the Eclipse, with the Governor on board, which had previously taken up a position on the Katikara River opposite the pah to be attacked, threw shells from a mile distance. Colonel Warre's party soon cleared the rifle-pits, and Major Logan's rushed into the pah. No quarter was shown. The action did not last more than an hour. The General briefly and emphatically congratulated the troops on the result, after which "Right about face, quick march!" was given, and the soldiers were on their way back to town again. Only one soldier was killed and ten were wounded. The loss of the Maories has been estimated at about forty killed and a large number wounded. By the latest accounts from the seat of war we are informed that the Mataitawa natives have all gone over to the enemy, and that they have signified their intention of murdering the settlers.

The goldfields continue to prosper. The Coromandel diggings in Auckland are improving, and the same may be said of the Nelson goldfields. In Otago the winter has temporarily checked mining operations, although large quantities of gold continue to be sent in. 195,000 oz. of gold have been shipped direct for England from Otago during the current year.

Shocks of earthquake have been frequent in the south part of the colony, and heavy gales have prevailed on the coast.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams have been received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

THE BANK OF RUSSIA.—Berlin, Aug. 20.—The news received here yesterday from St. Petersburg, to the effect that the Bank of Russia had stopped payments in imperials, has been substantially confirmed. The bank no longer changes its notes for imperials, but for silver and draughts on London.

THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE KINGS OF PRUSSIA AND SAXONY.—Baden, Aug. 20.—The King of Saxony arrived here yesterday at four p.m. The King of Prussia and Herr von Bismarck arrived at midnight. An interview between the two Sovereigns took place to-day.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS OF MADAGASCAR.

THE attention given of late to the affairs of Madagascar, the sanguinary revolutions accomplished in that country, and the subsequent return to something like order in its interior arrangements under the government of Queen Robodo (who seems, to judge from her friendly messages to the principal European Powers, fully disposed to carry out the late King's tolerant policy), will give a special interest to the two remarkable Illustrations of Madagascar which adorn our present Number. They are from the pencil of M. De Bérard, an artist whose knowledge of this "island of the Indian Ocean" and its inhabitants is the result of a long sojourn there.

With regard to our Illustration representing the mouth of a river on the western coast of Madagascar, it should be mentioned that one of the causes of the much-dreaded unhealthiness of the island is the low and marshy beaches on the seacoast. Before arriving at the sea, the rivers descending from the mountains frequently pass over extensive plains, where their course is delayed in the midst of forests of trees of every description. After the inundations occasioned by the rains, all the trees torn up by the force of the waters, the débris of leaves, and earth mixed with vegetable matter remain exposed to an intense heat, and the exhalations caused by the decomposition of this soil give rise to terrible fevers, from which the European rarely escapes, and which not unfrequently attack the native population. And yet nothing can be more seductive at first sight than these ocean borders, richly covered with trees, flowers, and a luxurious and graceful vegetation, the contemplation of which is followed almost always by illness and sometimes by death. As soon, however, as those low parts of the island are left behind the traveller has little else to fear; the fresh and healthy air of the mountains will restore his vigour and strength, and enable him to derive enjoyment from the study of the wonders of nature with which Madagascar abounds.

Our second Illustration depicts what in the actual kingdom of Madagascar is called a *kabar*, or council of war. When the Malgaches desire to discuss a question of peace or war the chiefs convoke the populations and all the armed men, who generally assemble under large trees, against which lean the chiefs, surrounded by the warriors, seated or standing in a circle, and armed with their lances, which they keep in front of them. It is thus that they together hold the council, or *kabar*, and it is customary to record the decisions of the *kabar* upon parchment during the assembly. It is a curious sight to see these troops of men, armed with lances and quaintly dressed, proceeding in order to the place of meeting; and when they are assembled together, and the subjects of interest are discussed, each endeavours to give his opinion, but with an appearance of order and seriousness not easily imagined. The principal chief advances first, and speaks standing; but those who reply to him, or confirm his opinion, speak from their places, much ceremony being observed throughout the proceedings. The ordinary costume of the authorities of Madagascar is sometimes replaced by the red and gold uniform of English officers, which the chiefs don with great pride. This spirit of imitation, to which even the Court of the new Queen of Madagascar appears to be yielding, will no doubt be productive of good results, especially as the commercial and political relations of France and England with this "island of the Indian Ocean" are becoming daily of greater and greater importance.

News has been received of the total destruction by fire of the British ship Caribou (Cameron, master), on her voyage from Liverpool to Bombay. The second officer had gone below to get some spirits of turpentine, and, as he was holding a light in one hand and the vessel containing the spirits of turpentine in the other, the ship gave a lurch, which threw him off his balance. The spirits came in contact with the light, and the ship was soon in a blaze, which all the efforts of the crew were unable to extinguish. They took to their boats, and were finally landed at St. Vincent's, Cape de Verd Islands.

Digitized by Google

EMBOUCHURE OF A RIVER ON THE WESTERN COAST OF MADAGASCAR.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

Digitized by Google

A KABAR, OR COUNCIL OF WAR, IN MADAGASCAR.—SEE PAGE 182.

Digitized by Google

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 29.

SUNDAY, Aug. 23.—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Tagliacozzo: Young Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufens, defeated by Charles of Anjou, and afterwards judicially murdered, 1268.

MONDAY, 24.—St. Bartholomew, Apostle and Martyr: Massacre of the Huguenots in France, 1572. Black Bartholomew's Day of the Non-conformists, many of them compelled to resign their livings in the Church of England by the Act of Uniformity, 1662.

TUESDAY, 25.—The Belgian Revolution begins at Brussels, 1830. The Great Victoria Bridge over the St. Lawrence inaugurated by the Prince of Wales, 1860. Great Railway Accident in the Clayton Tunnel on the Brighton Railway, 1861.

WEDNESDAY, 26.—The French defeated by Edward III. at Cressy, 1346. The late Prince Consort born, 1819. Japan opened to British Commerce by the Treaty of Jeddo, 1858.

THURSDAY, 27.—The Bombardment of Algiers by Lord Exmouth, 1816. The Steam-ship the Great Britain rescued from the Rocks at Dundrum by the skill of Brunel and Bremner, 1847.

FRIDAY, 28.—St. Augustin, Bishop of Hippo. Battle of Leipsic: The Imperialists, under Tills, defeated by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, 1631. Full Moon 8h. 55m. p.m.

SATURDAY, 29.—Beheading of John the Baptist. Grand Tournament at Eglintoun Castle, 1839. Garibaldi wounded and taken prisoner at Aspromonte, 1862.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 29, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 25	7 58	8 40	9 25	10 7	10 51	11 31	—	0 8	0 39	1 6	1 33	1 55	2 19

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours Read at 10 A.M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches
Aug. 12	30·051	62·8	46·7	·58	6	50·6	71·0	N. NW.	163	·000
13	29·906	66·0	52·7	·64	9	52·4	75·2	ENE. E.	272	·000
14	29·981	63·9	53·2	·70	8	56·3	72·6	E.	374	·000
15	29·801	68·8	56·3	·66	4	52·4	77·5	SSW. WSW.	365	·000
16	..	..	..	..	..	58·5	74·7	..	389	·017
17	29·694	57·9	47·8	·71	7	55·1	68·9	W. WSW.	283	·000
18	29·819	55·0	46·2	·74	9	48·5	62·8	W. WSW.	280	·061

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·073	29·907	30·036	29·804	29·822	29·689	29·730
Temperature of Air	62·6°	67·0°	66·0°	70·9°	61·3°	61·2°	59·6°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	54·4°	58·8°	58·7°	65·5°	61·4°	54·3°	52·8°
Direction of Wind	N.	E.	E.	WSW.	SW.	W.	WSW.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1863.

In a passage which is plain enough to everybody but the commentators, but which has given those ingenious and testy persons a great deal of trouble, William Shakspeare observes:—

> Our bloods no more obey the heavens,
> Than do our courtiers' looks the King's.

The poet's meaning, of course, is that sycophants follow the changes in the aspect of their master, just as our own frames are influenced by the changes of weather. This latter operation is seen in full action just now; but for our special purpose it may be enough to call attention to the recurrence of the effects of autumn upon the British journalist.

Though speaking of our own craft, we may, regardless of offering an opportunity for a very easy sarcasm, fearlessly assert that the British journalist is not habitually a bore. Lord Ellenborough complimented an exceedingly obtuse witness by saying, "You deserve great credit, Sir. You must have taken much pains with yourself. No man was ever born such a fool as you are." But the journalist, though, like most people, he may have been a private bore in early life, must, unless he have mistaken his vocation, taken pains with himself, and improved himself out of the habits of boredom. We affirm that the majority of leading articles which appear in the metropolitan papers and in some of the provincial ones are essentially "readable." A writer has something to say, and knows how to say it. Certain formulas of introduction may be a little distressing. Some writers think it so necessary to begin with an anecdote that they unhappily remind one of the French gentleman who had a single story, which was about a gun. When he could not get a peg to hang it on he would stamp under the table, and say, "That was like the report of a gun, wasn't it? Apropos of a gun, I remember ——." A proverb is another clever man's stumbling-block, or, shall we say, horse-block, without which he cannot mount. He would have been, with his "pro-verbs and his no-verbs," dear to mine host of the Garter, and may have descended from the Governor of Barataria and his amiable lady. Some of us own to a weakness for a quotation, which failing may be attributed to modesty, akin to that of the conversationist who always fathers his best things on somebody else. A very brilliant journalist had a habit of quoting the Waverley Novels to such an extent that the respected proprietors of the copyright of those fictions were said to have reminded him that their rights were still in existence. There are, no doubt, many others among us who take the advice of Dogberry, and let our reading and writing appear when there is no occasion for such vanities; but all these things are mannerisms, more or less pleasant in themselves, and far from unimproving to the reader. For, conceitedly as the purchaser of an article thinks himself entitled to judge it, a good many readers, however little they may like to be told it, are of the school at which, according to the Laureate, Vivian was a pupil—

> Where blind and naked ignorance
> Delivers brawling judgments all day long.

The worst article is tolerably certain to contain instruction for somebody.

But, reverting to the passage from "Cymbeline," there is a period of the English year at which the journalist does become a bore, at least in the eyes of those who love the broad and dashing, the cynical or the epigrammatic. It is the period of the year when "Bradshaw" is lord of the ascendant. It is the period at which we have the present unhappiness to write. At that time of year journalism of the livelier kind is no longer possible, and yet articles must be written. It is a case of bricks without straw, and the public is the Pharaoh. It is now that, having few or no effects to deal with, we must go back to first causes. We know perfectly well that this is the least presentable form of writing, as it is the least endurable form of conversation. There is not a greater affliction, in a quiet way, than the being doomed to assist at a dinner-party at which a guest, usually of a portly, oracular, and churchwardenly build, refuses to issue the small change of talk and will give you nothing under a heavy cheque. When the ball comes round to him he is so far from instantly forwarding it that he holds it in his large hand, and will not make a movement to throw it until he has delivered himself of a dissertation on balls in general, and of his opinions upon the habit of such very quick bowling as is required by modern usages. The host can expedite the progress of the claret-jug, but he may not give a hint to the talk-stopper. He goes back to first principles, and when you say that Meade seems to be better up to his work than most of the Northern Generals, replies—if his miserable platitudes may be called reply—"Well, Sir, without entering into details upon the subject of slavery in the United States, or upon the abstract right of the Secessionists"—and you groan, and wish your kind host was as lucky in his invitations as in his wine-merchant. Yet to this condition of talk—talk in print—are we reduced every autumn, unless a war or some worse calamity occurs, and it is a libel on our craft to say that we are not unwilling to be comforted for a national misfortune by the consideration that we have to comfort society under it. We are not better than other people, but we are not worse, and very virtuous "men of business" have been known to look uncomfortable at hearing that "peace was likely to break out."

We can only say the fault is with the public, not with us. If they would be good enough to make history we should be ready enough to write it. But all the world that thinks it moves the world is away, and idling vigorously. It may be that the world still moves, but we are much too polite to say so. We are well educated, and we know that when Parliament is not sitting there is a sort of suspension of the energy and industry of the universe. Without a ray from the centre of political light, our Memnon lips utter no sound. What are we that we should presume to teach from the map of politics when Lord Westbury has declared that it is rolled up? Who are we that we should dilate upon a scheme of legislation when there is no paper of "notices" to show us how our great thinkers think upon the matter? Clearly, we can only fall back upon the churchwardenly platitudes. Instead of discussing an education bill, let us write themes upon the ductility of the youthful mind, and the duty which society owes to the younger population. Instead of debating the desirability of an abbreviation of the Liturgy, while Lord Ebury is with the grouse, let us speak of Church architecture, and rejoice that Mr. Gilbert Scott has been called in to prescribe for so many fine old churches and save them from local quacks. Instead of reviewing the ballot question, while Mr. Berkeley is secretly depositing small balls in the bodies of birds, let us indite praises of the British Constitution, which has braved a thousand years the battle—stop, that is the wrong quotation, but the moral is the same. We hope we know our duty.

Still, we are, as ever, tremblingly wide awake to all that is going on; and, if Wisdom will only cry out in the streets, our best stenographers shall attend her. When an M.P., released from the St. Stephen's theatre, performs monologue, are we not there to listen—are we not here to comment with all the reverence the case requires? We can only say that if members who don't shoot, or have a tendency to bag their friends, will only invite their constituents to meetings, and will pour out solitary but refreshing rills of that eloquent wisdom that thunders, up to the first week in August, in the Westminster Cataracts, we shall be ready to catch the priceless liquid. Sir John Trelawny can testify that he has not been exactly neglected, and there is encouragement for others in the exceeding freedom with which that Cornishman has been treated to criticism. All we say is, do not let people complain of us for being bores at this period. We assure them that there is reciprocity; and that, if they ungratefully say that there is nothing in the papers, we beg to retort that there is nothing in the public.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Beatrice, Prince Alfred, and Prince Leopold, and attended by Earl Granville and the ladies and gentlemen of her Majesty's suite, arrived at the Castle of Rosenau shortly before ten o'clock a.m. on Saturday last.

The Queen and the Royal family took leave of the King of the Belgians, and left the private station at Laeken at half-past one o'clock on Friday, en route for Germany. On reaching Rolandseck, at eight o'clock, her Majesty and the members of the Royal family alighted, and partook of dinner in a room at the station which had been specially prepared for the accommodation of the Royal travellers. The journey was resumed at half-past nine. The route taken was by way of Mayence, over the Hessian Ludwig's Railway to Darmstadt, and thence by way of Aschaffenburg. Her Majesty and the Royal family have not suffered from the fatigues of the journey. In compliance with her Majesty's wish, all formalities were dispensed with on the journey, and no demonstrations of loyalty were offered to the Royal travellers during their progress to Germany.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia have arrived at Rosenau, on a visit to her Majesty.

The Hon. Lucy Caroline Lyttelton and Miss Emma Lascelles have been appointed Maids of Honour in ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of the Hon. Beatrice Byng and the Hon. Adelaide Cavendish, resigned.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the Castle of Abergeldie at a quarter before six o'clock p.m. on Saturday. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the castle by Dr. Robertson, the commissioner of the late Prince Consort. The Prince and Princess having arrived at an earlier hour than had been anticipated, only a small number of tenantry were present to welcome their Royal Highnesses, but in a short time the whole of the tenantry on the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates had assembled to show their loyalty to the Prince and Princess. In the course of the evening refreshments were served, and while the whole body were enjoying themselves, the Prince and Princess graciously came out and walked for some time in the immediate vicinity of the gratified assemblage. Shortly after, a dance was commenced to the strains of a piper, witnessed from the castle by their Royal Highnesses.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in Crathie Church; the Rev. Mr. Anderson, the minister of the parish, officiated.

The Prince has had good sport upon the hills. On Wednesday his Royal Highness killed ninety-five brace.

The Princess frequently promenades and drives in the neighbourhood of Abergeldie. The weather for a few days has been somewhat rough.

It is expected that the stay of their Royal Highnesses at Abergeldie will extend to about two months.

The Highlanders are anticipating the honour of the presence of the Prince and Princess at the Braemar gathering, which takes place during the last week in August, and for which great preparations are being made, it being expected that the display will be such as has not been witnessed since the first visit of the Queen to Deeside.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur visited the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on Saturday, accompanied by Major Elphinstone, and took lessons in the art of swimming from Sergeant Hamlin, in the pond attached to the institution. His Royal Highness afterwards returned to his residence at Greenwich. The Prince, during his late visit to Dolgelly, ordered several articles of dress to be manufactured of Welsh material, to present to his sister, Princess Beatrice. The order has been completed and the articles forwarded to the youthful Princess.

Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar have arrived at Gordon Castle, N.B.

The Duke of Cambridge has arrived at Rumpenheim on a visit to the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary.

The Duc and Duchesse d'Aumale have left Orleans House, Twickenham, for Pencarrow, Cornwall, on a visit to Lady Molesworth.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have left Trentham Park, Staffordshire, for Scotland.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have left Wortley Hall, where they have been staying on a visit to Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, for their seat in Ireland.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond are entertaining a select party at Gordon Castle, N.B., for the grouse-shooting.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland left town on Wednesday for Alnwick Castle.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador left Chandos House at the end of last week, to join the Countess Apponyi on the Continent.

His Excellency the Spanish Minister and Madame Comyn are passing the season at Tunbridge Wells.

His Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. Adams, and Miss Adams and Mr. Adams, have left town on a tour of visits in Scotland.

The Marquis of Hastings, accompanied by Mr. and Lady Edith Abney Hastings, has arrived at Loudoun Castle, Ayrshire, from Donnington Park, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall have left Grosvenor-square for Hampstead Marshall, Berks.

Earl and Countess Grey have left Howick Hall, Northumberland, for a tour of visits in Scotland.

The Countess of Clarendon and the Ladies Villiers, accompanied by Lord and Lady Skelmersdale, have left town for the Grove, near Watford.

The Earl and Countess of Chesterfield have left town on a tour of visits in the north.

The Countess of Malmesbury has left Heron Court, near Christchurch, for Scotland, where her Ladyship will meet the noble Earl.

The Earl and Countess of Warwick have left Warwick Castle for Scotland, on a tour of visits.

The Earl and Countess of Durham and family have left Upper Grosvenor-street for Lambton Castle, Durham.

The Earl and Countess of Westmoreland have left town for Gopsall Hall, on a visit to Earl and Countess Howe.

Countess Craven and the Ladies Craven have arrived at Coombe Abbey.

The Countess of Ashburnham and Lady Katherine Ashburnham have left Dover-street for Scotland. The noble Earl is passing the season at Ashburnham Place, Sussex.

The Earl and Countess of Lincoln have left town for Blaney Castle, Monaghan, Ireland.

The Countess of Erne and Lady Louisa Crichton have left Eaton-square for their seat, Crum Castle, Fermanagh.

The Countess of Verulam and Lady Harriet Grimston have left town for Dublin.

The Earl of Dudley has left Dudley House, Park-lane, for Forrest Lodge, Argyleshire.

The Earl of Harrowby and Viscount and Lady Mary Sandon have left Grosvenor-square for Sandon House, Staffordshire.

The Earl of Sefton has left Croxteth Park for Scotland for the shooting season.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere will entertain a succession of visitors during the next month at Combermere Abbey, where, on the 25th, a large assemblage from the neighbouring districts will meet to enjoy a flower show and rural fête.

Viscount and Viscountess Grey de Wilton left town on Saturday to visit Earl and Countess Craven at Coombe Abbey.

Viscountess Jocelyn and the Hon. Misses Jocelyn returned to town on Tuesday from St. Leonards, en route for the Continent.

Viscount Crichton has arrived at Crum Castle, Fermanagh, rom Canada.

Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley, and the Hon. Miss Stanley, left Dover-street a few days since, on a tour in Germany.

Lord Londesborough left town on Monday for Yorkshire.

Lord and Lady Foley have left Grosvenor-square for Worksop Manor, Nottinghamshire.

Lord Broughton left town on Monday for Tidworth Park, to pass the autumn.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., M.P., and Lady Mary Wood and family, have left town for Hickleton Park, Yorkshire.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The Hon. Beatrice Byng, Maid of Honour to her Majesty, and youngest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral the Hon. H. D. Byng, was married last week, at St. George's, Hanover-square, to Mr. H. Blundell, eldest son of the late Mr. R. B. Blundell, of Deysbrook, West Derby.— The marriage of Mr. Eustace John Wilson Patten, eldest son of Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P., with Miss Emily Constantia Thynne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Lord John Thynne, took place, at the close of last week, at Westminster Abbey.—The marriage of Count Wachtmeister, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Sweden and Norway, with Mdlle. Constance Georgina Louise de Bourbel, youngest daughter of Augustus, sixteenth Marquis of Bourbel, of Montpinçon, Normandy, took place on Saturday at the residence of the Swedish Legation, in Stratton-street.

A new kind of cotton has been found in Cuba growing on a vine. It is not very fine, but white and strong, and, it is thought, will thrive where other kinds of cotton will not flourish.

The election for the Montgomeryshire boroughs took place on Wednesday, and Mr. Tracy, the Liberal candidate, was elected by a majority of 109 over his Conservative opponent, Mr. Pugh.

Arrangements are in progress for calling a public meeting in Glasgow to consider the propriety of erecting a monument to Field Marshal Lord Clyde in his native city.

On Saturday, an Isle of Wight steamer, Her Majesty, whilst making an excursion from Portsmouth round the island, hugged the shore too closely, and struck upon a hidden rock near Bembridge Point. The passengers were got off in boats before the steamer filled and went down.

Digitized by Google

THE FRANKFORT CONFERENCE.

THE question whether anything can be done to reorganise the German Bund, so as to bring that institution up to the "political requirements of the present time," is in course of being discussed at Frankfort by one of the most remarkable congresses ever assembled in Europe. This Congress consists of sovereign Princes of Germany (or representatives belonging to reigning houses), and of delegates from the free cities. The august throng collected at Frankfort includes the Emperor of Austria, the Kings of Hanover, Saxony, and Bavaria, and a crowd of minor Potentates. Prussia stands aloof from the Conference, and the German Duchies of Denmark are also unrepresented.

The Emperor of Austria reached the city on Saturday evening, and was received by the members of the Senate and the military and civil authorities. An immense body of people had also assembled, who gave the reforming Emperor an enthusiastic greeting.

The King of Bavaria arrived very shortly after the Emperor of Austria, and was received with great enthusiasm.

The streets were crowded with people. The German tricolor was hoisted upon the palace of the Federal Diet.

The Princes of the different States were received by the Emperor that night, and exchanged visits during Sunday.

According to the *Europa*, Prince Richard Metternich, Count Apponyi, and other Austrian diplomatists have come to Frankfort to discuss European questions, notably the affairs of Poland and the German difference with Denmark.

Lord Clarendon, Earl Granville, and the Duke of Cambridge have had interviews with the Emperor, and paid frequent visits to the different Princes and German Ministers.

On passing through Stuttgardt the Emperor of Austria was presented with a loyal address from the municipality, in reply to which he observed that he was about to meet the wishes of the German people, and to undertake a work in which he hoped to be successful.

A collective invitation to attend the Congress has been addressed by the German Princes to the King of Prussia, and conveyed to his Majesty by the King of Saxony.

The following is a list of the thirty-one Potentates who have been invited to take part in the deliberations at Frankfort, arranged according to age:—William, King of Würtemberg; Ferdinand, Landgraf of Hesse-Homburg; Henry LXVII., Prince of Reuss-Schleiz; Günther, Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt; Leopold, Duke of Anhalt-Dessau; William, King of Prussia; Bernhard, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen; Günther, Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; John, King of Saxony; William, Prince Elector of Hesse; Alexander, Duke of Anhalt-Bernburg; William, Duke of Brunswick; Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse; Frederick VII., Duke of Holstein (the King of Denmark); Maximilian, King of Bavaria; William, Grand Duke of Luxemburg (the King of the Netherlands); Adolph, Duke of Nassau; Adolph, Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe; Ernst, Duke of Coburg-Gotha; Karl Alexander, Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar; George V., King of Hanover; Frederick William, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Leopold, Prince of Lippe-Detmold; Friedrich Franz, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Friedrich, Grand Duke of Baden; Ernst, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg; Peter, Grand Duke of Oldenburg; Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria; George Victor, Prince of Waldeck; John, Prince of Lichtenstein; Henry XXII., Prince of Reuss-Greiz; Herr Rock, Burgomaster of Lübeck; Herr Miller, Burgomaster of Frankfort; Herr Duckwitz, Burgomaster of Bremen; Herr Haller, Burgomaster of Hamburg.

The excitement in the town and the cheering of the Sovereigns on Sunday is thus described by a correspondent:—"The aspect of Frankfort at the present moment is exceedingly curious. The whole of the inhabitants, with the addition of some 50,000 strangers who have flocked into the town to get a sight at a score and a half of live Princes, with Barons, Counts, and Knights innumerable, are to be met with in the streets, filling every inch of ground, and obstructing the passage of an apparently endless file of vehicles—cabs, post-coaches, omnibuses, and Court carriages—which move along with measured step. Whenever a carriage containing some member of Royalty appears in sight, a loud burst of hurrahs announces the event, followed by the waving of handkerchiefs by a thousand fair spectators, and a raising of 'brain coverlets' such as can only be seen in hat-lifting Germany. As a rule, all Sovereigns get their share of hurrahs; yet there are degrees of enthusiasm of a very marked kind. By far the warmest reception hitherto has been given to the brother of our late Prince Consort. I was present yesterday evening at a little scene of this kind, which was very characteristic in its way. The Elector of Hesse Cassel had just passed into the city by the gate near the Taunus Railway, and was being lustily cheered, when, on a sudden, the carriage of Duke Ernest, a simple landau, with two horses, turned up at the other end of the street. No sooner did the friendly face of the ruler of Saxe Coburg Gotha appear in sight than the vast crowd, with one energetic movement, rushed in that direction, to the imminent danger of thousands of steel hoops, lace mantles, brocaded robes, and tender toes. Duke Ernest, for full ten minutes, had to swing his straw hat in the air as if intent upon tearing off the brim, and for a short time it seemed doubtful whether the enthusiastic populace would allow him to continue his journey, or keep him fixed on the spot for the rest of the night, awaiting the ransom of a speech. Later in the evening the King of Bavaria, promenading along the Zeil (the high street of Frankfort) in the dress of a civilian, without attendants, was recognised by the people, and met with a similar ovation. Witnessing the scene from the window of a neighbouring café, I at first believed that a riot was taking place, so violent was the rush of the crowd, so loud the screams, and so wild the gesticulation. Fancy such scenes, set off by a background of quaint buildings of the architecture of the Middle Ages, from all the windows of which flags are flying—the black, red, and gold German flag floating at the side of Austrian, Bavarian, and all but Prussian banners, and that ugly black eagle of the Hohenzollerns—and you will get an idea of the outer frame which surrounds the picture of the Congress of Sovereigns."

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA'S ADDRESS.

The Congress of Sovereigns was opened on Monday morning by a speech from the Emperor of Austria. The *Times'* special correspondent at Frankfort communicates details of the first day's sitting. His Majesty's speech is as follows:—

Most illustrious and Beloved Brothers and Cousins, most valued Confederates,

An assembly of the heads of the German nation, for the purpose of deliberating on the welfare of the Fatherland, is an event which has not occurred for centuries. May we, by the blessings of an Almighty Providence, be on the eve of a happy future!

Confiding in the elevated sentiments of my fellow Princes, confiding in the just spirit of the German people, who have been enlightened by experience, I have sought to bring about a meeting at which the German Princes should in a fraternal spirit unite their hands for the strengthening of the Confederation. I have deemed it my duty openly to express my conviction that Germany justly looks forward to a development of its Constitution, which shall be in accordance with the necessities of the times, and I have come in person to exchange ideas and opinions with my confederates, and to state what I consider feasible, and what I, for my part, am ready to grant.

Your Majesties, and all of you, my illustrious and beloved confederates, accept my thanks for your kindness in consenting to act with me.

I have forwarded to my illustrious Federal Allies the draught of a project of reform which was drawn up under my immediate superintendence.

Being of opinion that the sphere of action of the Bund should be enlarged, I, in my plan of reform, propose that the executive power shall be placed in the hands of a Directory, which shall have a Federal Council at its side. We require the periodical meeting of an assembly of Deputies, which shall have full power to participate in the legislation and in the control of the finances of the Bund. I propose that there shall be periodical meetings of the German Princes. By the introduction of an independent Federal Court, a satisfactory guarantee is given for the proper administration of justice in Germany. In all these matters the principle of the equality of the several independent States will, as strictly as is possible, be upheld. At the same time, due regard must be paid to their political influence and to the number of their inhabitants, in order that an effective executive power and a general representation in the Bund may be inseparably united.

All details are based on one single idea—an idea that has taken complete possession of my mind. It is that the time has come for renewing, in a way which shall be in accordance with the spirit of the times, the Bund which our ancestors entered into. By allowing our peoples to participate in the Bund, we shall give new vigour to it, and enable it to uphold to the end of time the honour, power, security, and welfare of Germany as one great and inseparable whole.

Doubtless my propositions will admit of improvement. I readily admit that such is the case. But I beg my confederates to take into consideration whether it is not our common interest not to postpone, even for a time, the acceptance of a plan which, as it now stands, is a great improvement on the present state of things in Germany. In the proposed Act of Reform the necessary means for repairing its defects in a constitutional way are pointed out. I see no prospect of finding a firm basis in the question relative to the future of Germany by means of prolonged deliberations. The question must be settled by the prompt, unanimous, and disinterested resolves of the German Princes, who, in matters of inferior moment, must magnanimously make sacrifices for the attainment of the great object which they have in view.

Most illustrious and beloved Brothers and Cousins, most valued Confederates,—As you all share with me the "exalting" impression of the present moment, so must you participate in the deep regret which I feel that Prussia is not represented here. One of my most heartfelt wishes has not been fulfilled. I was not so happy as to be able to persuade King William of Prussia to participate in person in our "work of union" (*Einigungswerke*); but, nevertheless, I have not lost the conviction that the results of this day will be salutary. The King of Prussia fully appreciated my arguments concerning the urgent necessity for a reform of the Bund. King William had no other objection to make to my proposition to hold a congress of Princes than that the necessary preparations for such an important step had not been made. In principle, the King was not opposed to an assembly of Princes, but he was of opinion that a conference of Ministers ought to precede it. I called his Majesty's attention to the fact that all former negotiations by means of second persons had been fruitless, and it was for us to reform the Bund, and that we were firmly resolved that "the German nation should no longer be deprived of the means of enjoying greater political development." Let us pass quickly over mere matters of detail, for the sake of the incalculably more important whole. In good federal faith let us preserve for the mighty (kingdom of) Prussia the place to which she is entitled, and let us hope that our unity will produce an indelible impression on all German hearts.

In as far as I am personally concerned, my illustrious Confederates and Friends, I shall always feel satisfied to have done all in my power to draw closer the ties which unite all the German peoples, and to make the Bund, as one great power, a boon for Germany and a guarantee for the peace of Europe.

The Emperor of Austria delivered his speech in such an impressive manner that his hearers could not doubt that he deeply felt the necessity for a reform of the Bund. When his Majesty had done speaking there was a murmur, or rather "hum," of approval, which was continued until the King of Bavaria rose to reply to his fellow Sovereign.

In substance, his Majesty said that he acted as the mouthpiece of his illustrious confederates when he assured the Emperor that they fully shared the opinions he had just expressed. The members of the Bund then present had accepted the invitation of his Majesty without knowing the exact nature of the propositions he was about to make, as they felt assured that the rights of all would be respected, and that, if sacrifices were necessary, they would be required of all the members of the Bund, and not of some few of them. The King of Bavaria said:—

The assembled Princes will take the propositions made by your Majesty into conscientious consideration, and it is probable that some modification of them may be deemed desirable, although we are as desirous as yourself that the important questions now at issue may be brought to a speedy and happy end. We share the regret of your Majesty that the King of Prussia, our dear federal ally, is absent; but we cherish a hope that at our next meeting for the dispatch of business that powerful link in the great chain which connects the different German States will not be wanting.

It is said that the King of Saxony, who is a literary man, acted as secretary to the Congress. The only furniture in the hall in which the Congress of Princes holds its sittings is a very large table and a certain number of armchairs, on which are emblazoned the arms of the different members of the Confederation. There is one chair of less pretension, which is said to have been intended for the person who was to act as amanuensis.

A second conference of the Sovereigns was held at half-past five in the afternoon.

The Conference was then adjourned over Tuesday until Wednesday, in order to allow the Sovereigns time to consider the project developed by the Emperor.

On Monday evening a banquet was given to the assembled Princes, at which the Burgomaster proposed as a toast, "The Princes and Free Towns of Germany." The Emperor of Austria replied in the following terms:—

I take this opportunity of thanking the Senate and citizens, in the name of the Princes assembled, for the hospitable reception extended to us. I think we cannot display our gratitude to patriotically disposed citizens in a more worthy manner than by testifying, as Princes, that we are all united in hearty love to our common fatherland. We are all further united in best wishes for this memorable town. The illustrious guests will joyfully drink with me to Frankfort's welfare and prosperity. May Frankfort prosper!

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent sends the following as a complete analysis of the draught of the Austrian project:—

DRAUGHT OF A REFORM OF THE GERMAN BUND.

Art. 1. The objects of the German Confederation are:—The maintenance of the security and power of Germany in respect to foreign countries; the maintenance of public order at home, and the furtherance of the interests of the German nation, &c.

2. A new Directory, to be formed for the management of the affairs of the Confederation. A Federal Council, to be formed of the Plenipotentiaries of the Governments. An Assembly of Federal Delegates, to be convoked periodically. An Assembly of Princes to meet at stated periods. A Federal Court of Justice to be established.

3. The Directory of the Bund to be formed of the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the King of Bavaria, and two persons to be elected by the Sovereigns who supply troops to the 8th, 9th, and 10th Federal corps d'armée. The two elected members of the Directory to remain in office for three or for six years.

4. The Federal Council to be composed of seventeen "votes" of the "Engerer Rath." As Austria and Prussia will have three votes each, the number of votes in the Federal Council will be twenty-one.

5. Austria to preside in the Directory and in the Federal Council. Should Austria be prevented doing so, Prussia is to take her place. The President to have no other attribute or privilege than the formal direction of affairs. The resolutions of the Directory and of the Federal Council to be carried by a simple majority of votes. The elected members of the Directory and the members of the Federal Council are bound to obey the instructions of their Governments. The Military Commission to be subject to the Directory Commissions for internal affairs, justice, finances, and commercial matters, to be formed.

6. The executive power of the Bund to be in the hands of the Directory. In some cases, which are to be specified, the Directory is bound to consult the Federal Council, and to follow its opinions.

7. In as far as foreign Powers are concerned, the Directory is the representative of the Bund. The Directory to appoint the diplomatic agents of the Confederation.

8. The Directory has to care for the external (*aussere*) security of Germany. Should there be any danger of an attack on the Confederation, or any part of the Federal territory, the Directory to take the necessary steps for the defence of the same. No declaration of war can be made without the consent of two thirds of the members (votes) of the Federal Council. Should the non-Federal possession of a Federal State be in danger of being attacked, "a majority of the votes of the Federal Council will have to decide whether the Bund shall interfere."

9. As a rule, the several Governments have to care for the maintenance of peace and order, but the Directory has to see that the internal peace of Germany is not disturbed. Should there be serious disturbances, the Directory has to take proper measures for quelling them.

10. The Directory has to see that peace and concord prevail between the different members of the Bund. Serious disputes to be referred to the Bundes-Gericht (Federal Court of Justice).

11. In virtue of resolutions taken by the Federal council, the Directory to have the right to make propositions in matters of legislation.

12. The Directory has to see that the resolutions of the Bund are properly carried out, and, if necessary, by means of an adequate number of troops.

13. The Directory to have the management of all the military matters of the Confederation.

14. The Directory to have the management of Federal financial matters.

15. The Directory to convoke, open, prorogue, dissolve, and close the Assembly of Federal Delegates. This Directory to represent the Federal Governments vis-à-vis the Assembly of Deputies.

OF THE ASSEMBLY OF DELEGATES.

16. The representative bodies in the different Federal States to send delegates to the Frankfort Assembly. The number of delegates to be 300. Austria to send 75 "from the States belonging to the German Bund;" Prussia, 75; Bavaria, 27; Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemburg, 15 each; Baden, 12; Hesse-Cassel, 9; Hesse-Darmstadt, 9; Holstein and Lauenburg, 5; Luxemburg and Limburg, 4; Brunswick, 3; the two Mecklenburgs, 6; Nassau, 4; Saxe-Weimar, 3; Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe Coburg Gotha, and Saxe-Altenburg, 2 each; Oldenburg, 3; and each of the other States and free cities, 1 each. In States in which there are two Chambers, "the Upper House will elect one third," and the Lower House two thirds, of the delegates.

17. The delegates to be elected in accordance with the laws in force in the countries they are to represent. The delegates to receive a daily allowance and their travelling expenses from the Bund.

18. The Assembly of Delegates to meet once in three years, in the month of May. The Assembly can be prorogued by the Directory for a period not exceeding two months, and it can adjourn for eight days. Should the Assembly be dissolved, the Directory has immediately to issue orders for new elections.

19. The Chamber of Delegates to elect its President, Vice-Presidents, and secretaries. Its sittings to be public. A House is formed when two thirds of the delegates are present. As a rule, bills may be passed by a simple majority of votes.

20. The Chamber of Delegates has "a right to pass resolutions" on the following subjects:—1. On alterations in the constitution of the Bund. 2. On the present or future organic institutions of the Bund. 3. On the Budget of the Bund. 4. On matters connected with the public press, the right of association, the right of domicile, and sundry other matters of inferior importance.

21. In matters which concern the separate States rather than the Bund, the German Chamber of Delegates has only the right to deliberate and mediate.

22. In all Federal matters the Chamber of Delegates has a right to make representations and complaints.

OF THE ASSEMBLY OF PRINCES.

23. As a rule, the Assembly of Princes will meet after the close of the sittings of the Chamber of Delegates. The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia will together invite the Princes to assemble. The Princes may be represented by members of their respective families. Two new members will sit in the Assembly of Princes instead of the two Houses of Hohenzollern.

24. The Princes are to deliberate together as independent Sovereigns, who are on a par with each other.

25. The Assembly of Princes takes into consideration the results of the deliberations of the Chamber of Deputies, and finally disposes of the propositions made by the same. It directs the Acts which it has sanctioned to be promulgated by the Directory and by the separate States. It examines into the representations and complaints of the Chamber of Delegates. It can take into consideration propositions for the reception of new members into the Confederation, and for a change in the right of voting of its present members.

OF THE FEDERAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

27. The Bundes-Gericht to have two attributes: the right of administering justice and of acting as umpire. It can take cognisance of matters in which the various Federal States are concerned or in cases in which private individuals are at issue with some of the Federal States. (Several other matters, which have but little interest for foreigners, are specified.)

28. The Bundes-Gericht to act as umpire between members of the reigning German families in respect to entailed property, &c.

Articles 29, 30, and 31 relate to attributes of the Bundes-Gericht, which are of minor importance.

32. The Bundes-Gericht will be divided into several "Senates," for the readier dispatch of business.

33. The ordinary members of the Bundes-Gericht will be paid for their services by the Bund, and can only be dismissed by order of the Federal Court. The extraordinary members, who will also be remunerated for their trouble, will be summoned by the Bund as occasion may require.

34. The way in which the Bundes-Gericht is to be formed will be made known in a separate statute.

Article 35 contains propositions for the abolition of some of the now existing Federal institutions.

36. The Federal laws which are not changed by the foregoing project of reform to remain in force.

With regard to the attitude of parties, the same correspondent states:—"The Legislative Assembly of Frankfort has assumed what the Germans call an 'attitude of expectation.' It has empowered the Burgomaster to give a sumptuous dinner in honour of the German Potentates; but it will give no outward and visible signs of satisfaction and pleasure until it has acquired the conviction that the Austrian project of reform is worthy the acceptance of the German nation. A person who is well acquainted with the intentions of the German Radicals says that they will energetically support Austria if her propositions are really liberal, but that they will do all in their power to counteract her if she is playing a selfish game in Germany, and merely trying to get the upper hand of Prussia. The organs of the German Democrats have, by anticipation, pronounced the Austrian project of reform to be unacceptable 'because it is illiberal;' and the Princes are averse to it 'because it is so liberal that it is almost revolutionary.'"

As to the solicitations to the King of Prussia to attend, we are informed on the same authority that the resolution to send a "collective note," inviting his attendance, was agreed to at several sittings of the minor Princes held on Sunday. The note was sent to Baden, and the telegraphic reply received was that the King was unable to do what was required of him. During the first sitting, on the 17th, the members of the Congress unanimously resolved to send another pressing letter of invitation. In the sitting in the afternoon the letter was read and approved, and the same evening the King of Saxony was appointed to take the missive to Baden.

ATROCITIES IN DAHOMEY.

The following has been sent by the celebrated lion-hunter, M. Jules Gerard to the Duke of Wellington:—

"Monsieur le Duc,—Your Grace is well aware that few men gain by being seen close, unless they are men of intellect and merit. The King of Dahomey, despite his cognomen, which signifies the 'Eternal,' or the 'Infinite,' fully justifies that rule, to which he is no exception. Physically he is similar to the other blacks of his country, tall, well built, with a head like a bull-dog. The most usual expression of his countenance is that of cunning and cruelty. His moral qualities are in perfect keeping with his physical conformation. He is more gracious than the Kings who have preceded him, and fanatical for old traditions and customs. The traditions of that microscopic Court are, to turn the whites to the best possible account, but especially to induce them to make presents. It is the custom to excite the people with sanguinary spectacles, so as to be able to carry off the neighbouring population when a slave-dealer makes an offer to the King, and also at the annual custom of human sacrifices.

"I have just spent twenty days at Kana, where the King was staying for the celebration of the lesser ceremonies. On the day of my presentation I was conducted across the market-place, where twelve corpses were exposed to view on separate sites. Six were hung up by the feet, the six others were upright, like men about to walk. Those whom I saw close were horribly mutilated and not beheaded. An enormous pool of blood covered the ground beneath the scaffold, giving unmistakable evidence of previous sacrifices and of the tortures which accompanied them. Our reception by the King was brilliant, very cordial for myself as well as for the French Consul; but we were soon able to convince ourselves that this was but a comedy always performed by this poor Paladin to get the presents brought by the whites. Born and brought up in the midst of these spectacles, which would be ridiculous if they were not horrible, the present King is actually more fond of them than his subjects. I saw him on that day admiring, with the delight of a child, the grotesque dances and ridiculous pantomime of his Ministers, and then of the Princes, and then of all present, for our amusement. A most infernal music, which nearly deafened us, delighted the King, who seemed to be in a state of ecstasy; and this, M. le Duc, lasted for six hours. On the following day his Majesty invited us to witness a procession of the King's riches. On reaching the square of the palace (reed huts), an agreeable surprise had been prepared for us. The entrance-gate was flooded by a pool of blood, two yards in width, and on each side a column of recently decapitated heads formed two immense chaplets. It is true that on this day the King wore the emblem of Christ on his breast. It must be presumed that it was the cross of execution that he meant to imply by this ornament. As regards the procession of his wealth, it consisted of a few old carriages and bath chairs, carried by men with figures like Polichinello. One thousand women carried each a bottle of liquor on her head; a brass basin, in the shape of a footbath, to receive the blood of the human victims on the day of the King's banquet; an image of the Virgin; various baskets, full of human skulls; an image of St. Lawrence, as large as life, carried by blacks; finally, the drum of death.

"At another festival the King commanded on foot his Amazons, who manœuvred with the precision of a flock of sheep. On the market-place already mentioned each step was ornamented by a dead body; and the King came and went in the midst of pools of blood and fragments of human flesh in a state of putrefaction. On this occasion he had daubed his face with coal. The ceremony terminated by a mad dance, in which the King took part, dancing *vis-a-vis* to drunken soldiers and musicians. Such are, M. le Duc, the man, the Government, and the people whom we have hitherto hoped to turn into a path less contrary to the laws of humanity. I regret that Captain Burton should have arrived at Kana just at the moment of the King's departure, as he might have been enabled to see and judge of all these things.

"On the day of his departure the King invited us to a review of his army prepared for war. It was from 12,000 to 14,000 strong, comprising 12,000 Amazons, 1000 men of the body-guard, and 2000 archers.—I am, &c.,

"JULES GERARD."

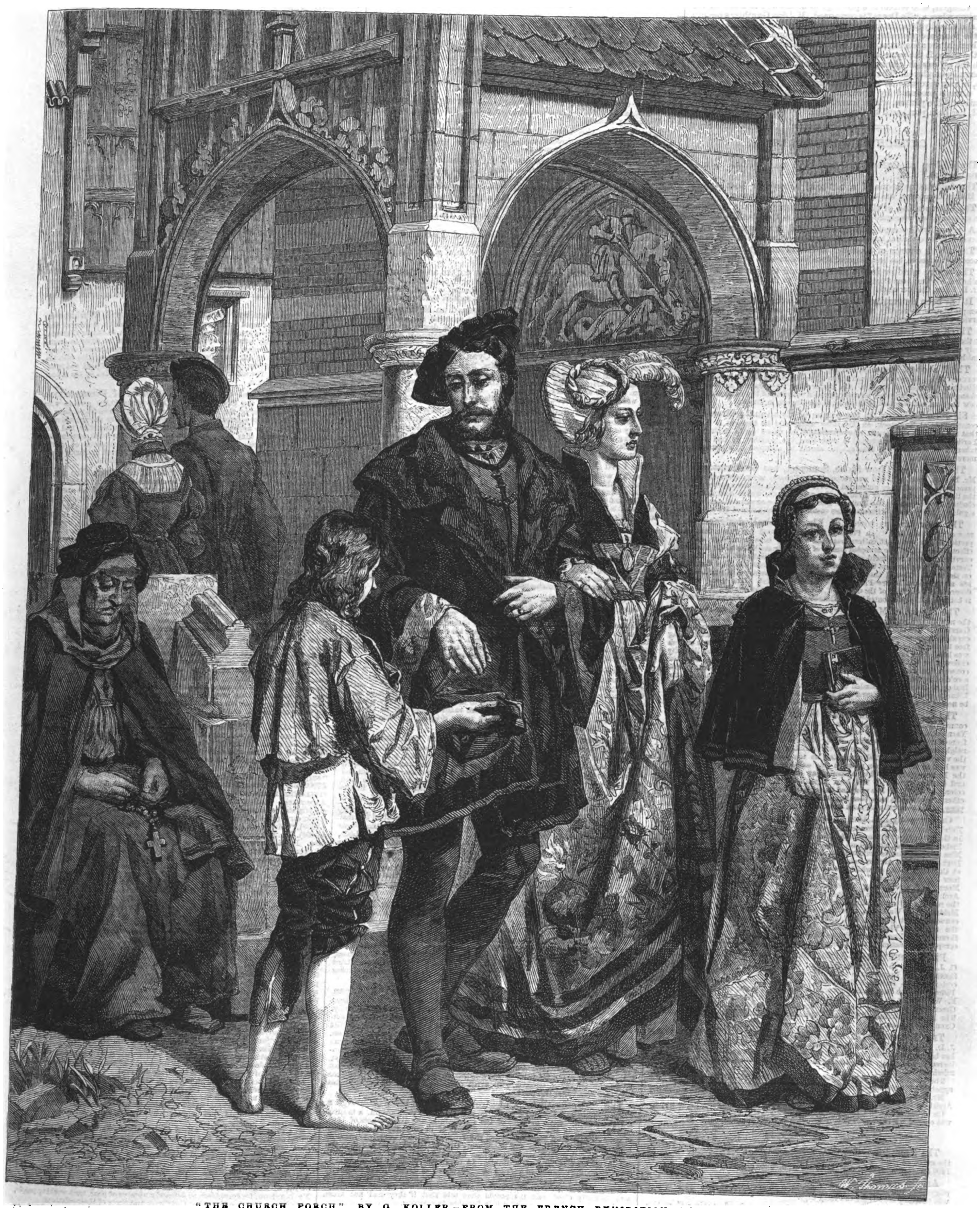
A concession has been granted by the Russian Government to some English houses for a railway from Moscow to the Crimea. The work will extend over several years, and the total capital will be above £20,000,000.

The Ascent of the Jungfrau, "the Queen of the Bernese Alps," has been made by Mrs. Stephen Winkworth, an English lady—the first time a lady has made the same ascent. She was one of a party, consisting of herself, her husband, and a Mr. Utterson, and three guides, who started from the Hotel de Jungfrau, at 12.55 p.m., on Thursday last, reaching the trysting-place, a cave at the Faulberg, at five o'clock, from which they started by candlelight at 1.25 the following morning. They breakfasted at 5.50 on the top of the steep ice slope leading to the Col du Roththal, remaining about thirty-five minutes. At 7.10 they commenced the ascent of the last ice slope, completing the whole ascent, including the time for breakfast, in 7¼ hours. After a stay of ten minutes they descended, accomplishing it in about an hour and a quarter. Notwithstanding the difficulty and danger of this part of the day's work, Mrs. Winkworth, who had slightly sprained her knee two days before, on the Aletschorn, demanded hardly more assistance from the guides than many men as little accustomed to ice work as herself might have been excused for doing. They got down without mishap, passed the Faulberg at 2.30, and returned to the Eggischorn at 6.30, having been out about seventeen hours.

Digitized by Google

"A 'TE DEUM' IN A COUNTRY CHURCH," BY LÉON GAUTHIER.—FROM THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Digitized by Google



"THE CHURCH PORCH," BY G. KOLLER.—FROM THE FRENCH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

AMONG the works by less well-known contributors to the exhibition of the present year at the French Gallery, Pall-mall, the most remarkable was the picture by M. Koller, entitled "The Church Porch." It had many and various excellences, especially of a technical kind. The composition was good, the drawing throughout careful and admirable, and the colouring (saving a slight tendency to blackness of tone) was rich and powerful. There was a singular completeness in every part. The hands, for instance—always a great test of artistic knowledge—were perfectly in character and modelled with rare skill.

But the picture has another and special claim upon attention. It is the work of one of the principal pupils of Baron Henry Leys, and shows the influence of the eminent Belgian master in a marked degree, yet without the usual exaggerations of scholars and followers. It has, indeed, far less of the mannerism of the school than we find in the works of its leader. The picture carries us back most completely some four hundred years, and presents a scene which commends itself as just such as might have been witnessed at the porch of any Low Countries church when Bruges was one of the most flourishing marts of Europe for the tissues, fabrics, and products of the East. The figures, the costumes, the architectural accessories, seem naturally to belong to the period, and harmonise together. Yet there is no unnecessary parade of antiquarian knowledge. The painter has not made the archæological and the antiquarian paramount to the artistic in his consideration. His picture does not look like an incongruous cento from the Van Eycks, Mabuse, Holbein, &c. He has not selected his figures—as his master appears of late to do—each from some old Netherlandish painter, copying, with their real merits, faults of drawing, perspective, composition, and sins against good taste, quite indescriminately. This, we believe, is the rational mode of availing ourselves of the great stores of learning, invention, and artistic principles bequeathed to us by our Mediæval and Gothic ancestors. And if our advance in other respects were duly recognised, and the selective and modifying influence this advance must necessarily bring were frankly acknowledged, the "battle of the styles" would be fought much less fiercely, for common sense would soon show us how much available good there is wherever we turn.

"A 'TE DEUM' IN A COUNTRY CHURCH."

FROM THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS.

THE scene represented by M. Léon Gauthier with so much fidelity is one that has been frequently witnessed by tourists in France whose curiosity has induced them to quit the beaten paths of the cathedrals and grand ceremonials performed by high religious functionaries and professional singers. The simplicity of "A 'Te Deum' in a Country Church" is often more touching, though less imposing, than the religious festival as gone through in the metropolitan house of worship. In country places, where the church is small, the "lads of the village" furnish the alto and contralto voices, so effective in the laudatory chorus, while the baritones and basses are procured from amongst the

Digitized by Google

elder villagers, who esteem it a privilege to be allowed to assist on the occasions when a "Te Deum" is performed. M. Léon Gauthier's picture was sketched by the artist in a country church in the environs of Paris; all the faces are portraits; and amongst the group of male *chanteurs* on the right are a mason, a cobbler, and a field labourer, whose avocation for the nonce is the same, and brings them together in religious union with the *enfants de chœur*, whom they meet in the week-time very differently employed. The harmony of their united voices, if not perfect, is ever agreeable to a reflective mind, and leaves an impression not always produced by opera-singers or mere professionals. M. Gauthier's fine picture, which proved very attractive at the Salon of 1863, has been purchased by the Emperor.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishop of Oxford will not hold an Ordination until Christmas next.

The foundation-stone of a national school for Sutton, near St. Helens, Lancashire, was laid on Tuesday by Mr. W. Pilkington.

The Convocation of the Prelates and clergy of the Province of Canterbury was prorogued on Wednesday week to Thursday, Oct. 15.

A recently-deceased citizen of Bristol, who was a constant attendant at the cathedral, has left the chorister-boys legacies of £10 and £5 each.

The parish church of St. Peter, at Grandborough, near Rugby, diocese of Worcester, has been reopened since its restoration for Divine service.

The centre window in the south aisle of the nave of Lincoln Cathedral has just been filled with stained glass, to the memory of the late Mr. R. Swan, Chapter clerk.

It has been determined to proceed with the decorations of the Temple Church as rapidly as possible during the long vacation, and Divine service will not be performed again there until Sunday, Oct. 4.

Three new painted windows have been erected in Glasgow Cathedral, completing the west end and north aisle of the nave. There are only six windows now to be completed, and these are in progress, and will be finished this year if nothing should occur to interrupt the artists.

The Bishop of Victoria, during his recent visit to the northern portions of his diocese, confirmed thirty-three Chinese converts at the Church Missionary station of Ningpo. On Easter Day he ordained as Deacon, at Shanghai, Dzaw Trang-lae, for many years a catechist of the same society, and now the first native ordained minister of our Church in China.

Sir John Trelawny, in the course of his annual address to his constituents at Tavistock, on Thursday week, said he thought it desirable that the question of church rates should not be raised again in the present Parliament. He also expressed a wish that the position he had hitherto taken in the debates upon that subject should be occupied by a younger and more active man.

The church of Chew Stoke, Somerset, has been restored by Mr. Norton, architect, and was reopened on Tuesday week, when the Bishop preached. The offertory amounted to over £78, which will be appropriated to the liquidation of a debt of £700 on the entire work, which cost £2129, including £1000 given by the Rector. The church now accommodates, without a gallery, 318 persons, whereas before restoration it only seated 219 with one.

The new lantern tower of Ely Cathedral, designed as a memorial of the late Dean Peacock, is making good progress; the upper portion of the two south-eastern bays has recently been unmasked, and the effect is pleasing. The canopied panels of the choir stalls are being filled with carvings illustrating incidents in Bible history. Subjects from the Old Testament are placed on the south side, and subjects from the New Testament on the north. Two of these last, representing the betrayal of our Lord and his arraignment before Pilate, have just been added. The great work of decorating the ceiling of the nave roof, commenced by the late Mr. D'Estrange, is being steadily prosecuted by Mr. Gambier Parry, another able amateur artist.

The Bishop of Manchester, on Wednesday week, consecrated the new church and burial-ground of St. John's, Calder Vale, in the parish of Garstang. The church is a neat edifice, built by voluntary subscription, and capable of accommodating 320 persons, the whole of the sittings therein being free to the parishioners of all classes. The foundation-stone of this church was laid by his Lordship about two years ago. The church has been liberally endowed by W. J. Garnett, Esq., M.P., and the Vicar of Garstang. After the consecration the congregation and others were provided by Mr. Garnett with a cold collation, in a large tent adjoining. In the course of an address the Bishop of Manchester alluded to the agitation in favour of a revision of the Liturgy, and said he believed that the time was coming when it would perhaps be necessary to make some concessions to the conscientious feeling of a "few."

The Bishop of Columbia has been visiting Norfolk, in which county he is so well known on account of his former connection with Yarmouth. On Thursday week a gathering took place at Buxton, eight miles from Norwich, the Vicar, Rev. W. J. Stracey, having invited his friends and neighbours of all classes from the surrounding parishes to meet the Bishop at the vicarage. About 200 assembled on the occasion. An open-air meeting was held in the afternoon under a fine oak-tree on the vicarage lawn, where the Bishop addressed his audience at some length, giving most graphic and stirring details of his own experience in that distant but important colony, of which he has now had the episcopal charge for five years. Tea and other refreshments were then supplied at the vicarage to the numerous company, and a pleasant and most successful meeting was thus brought to a close.

On Saturday last the Archimandrite Nilos left the Coburg Hotel, Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, for Paris, en route for Constantinople. In the morning of Friday the Archimandrite paid a farewell visit to the Lord Bishop of London, at Fulham Palace; and in the afternoon of the same day Miss Burdett Coutts received the Archimandrite at her villa, Holly Lodge, Highgate. The Archimandrite has been for many years principally resident at Constantinople, at which Court he is "the official representative of the four Greek Patriarchs," and he is also "head of the community of the Holy Mountain" (comprising the various monasteries of Mount Athos). The Archimandrite's visit to England and France, we believe, has had reference to the recent conduct of Prince Couza, Hospodar of the United Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, in seizing the lands and revenues of the dedicated convents in the Principalities, and in imprisoning and ill-treating certain of the monks. The Archimandrite has endeavoured to induce the Foreign Secretaries of England and France to use their influence with Prince Couza to compel a restoration of the lands and revenues and the liberation of the monks.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. C. J. Brereton to Thornage, Norfolk; Rev. J. F. Dimock, Minor Canon of Southwell, to Barmbrough; Rev. W. B. Lott, Rector of Wymondham, Leicestershire, to Barton Mills, Suffolk; Rev. H. Steward to Hethel, Norfolk. *Vicarages:* The Rev. G. S. Ebsworth to Croxton Kerrial, Leicestershire; Rev. F. W. Pulling to Pinhoe, Devonshire. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. E. F. Green to Duddington; Rev. E. C. Maclure to Abergham Eaves. *Curacies:* The Rev. J. Harrison to Clifton Parish Church; Rev. J. Pooley to Standlake, Oxon.—*Guardian.*

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Rev. Alex. J. D. D'Orsey, B.D., English Lecturer at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, has been appointed on the staff of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, to give instruction annually in September in public reading and speaking to the future missionaries.

The Rev. J. H. Lamb, Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, has been appointed Second Master of Candover School, Hants.

Mr. John Cyprian Rust, of Pembroke College, Cambridge, has been appointed Assistant Master of Doncaster Grammar School.

On Saturday last the beautiful little chapel for the Leeds Grammar School was opened for Divine service by the Bishop of Ripon.

The Hampton Court vine is this year in magnificent condition, the expected yield being above the average. It is estimated that there are 1400 bunches of grapes, computed to weigh, when ripe, 800 lbs.

An Odessa telegram predicts for the Empress of Russia a pilgrimage to Jerusalem in the month of September. Her Majesty, it is said, will probably set out for the Holy City.

A telegram from Benghazi has been received stating that the Malta and Alexandria telegraph cable is repaired, and that the communication will be soon open for the public service.

THE EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES IN THE DUTCH COLONIES. The *Surinam Courant* gives the following account of the proceedings at that place on the 1st of July, the day of the emancipation from slavery in the Dutch colonies:—"Paramaribo, July 1. At six o'clock this morning, on the occasion of the termination of slavery, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Fort Zeelandia, and flags were at the same time hoisted from all the vessels in the harbour as well as from the houses of the inhabitants in the city. At eight o'clock a.m. came a great many of all classes, who went to the different churches to be present at the thanks and prayers for this occasion. The Moravian church was handsomely decorated with flowers and festoons, and was as full as it possibly could be. After Divine service the emancipants went to the Governor's residence, and there offered their thanks for the boon thus granted them; after which they sang some verses prepared for the occasion by the Moravian Brothers, and also returned thanks to the King in the air of 'Wien Neerlandsch bloed.' Thence they went to the residence of the Procureur-General, Government Secretaries, and the Commissary who has the superintendence over them. The day passed quietly and pleasantly; and the emancipants showed such good conduct as makes them deserving of all praise, and proves that they highly value their freedom, and that they will show that they are worthy of it."

COUNTRY NEWS.

The high-stewardship of Hull has been offered to and accepted by Earl De Grey and Ripon.

The annual ball of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club came off at Ryde yesterday se'nnight. Four hundred ladies and gentlemen were present.

The Duke of Marlborough has forwarded 100 guineas to the Radcliffe Infirmary at Oxford, being the proceeds of fees from visitors to Blenheim Palace and gardens.

Mr. Gregson, M.P., has presented the borough of Lancaster with baths and washhouses, at a cost of about £5000. The opening took place on Wednesday week.

Mrs. Brown, the wife of a deputy manager of a bank in Liverpool, died last week through taking laudanum for senna, owing to the carelessness of a dispensing chemist.

A novel scene was witnessed on the Tyne on Saturday, when Messrs. Palmer launched from their building-yards at Jarrow and Howden four large iron steam-ships at the same time. Upon the discharge of a cannon they glided into the river simultaneously, without the least accident.

Mr. Hosack and Mr. J. E. Hill have been appointed Revising Barristers for the districts of Northumberland and the West Riding respectively, in the place of the late Mr. Grant and of Mr. Blanshard, who has been appointed to a County Court judgeship.

The foundation-stone of the Wedgwood Institute, to be erected in the Potteries, will, it is expected, be laid on Oct. 20, by the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Department of Art has made a grant of £500 in aid of the proposed building.

With the approach of the game season comes an account of a terrible poaching affray in the neighbourhood of Nottingham. After a desperate struggle Lord Middleton's keepers were beaten off, but, recognising some eight of the gang, they had them ultimately secured by the police.

The Plymouth Theatre Royal was reopened on Monday night, after extensive restorations and re-embellishments, rendered necessary by the disastrous fire which, early on the morning of Jan. 6, destroyed the chief entrance, the property-room, the refreshment-room, and staircases, and caused the whole interior to be much damaged by water and smoke.

While exploring the workings of Cyan Pennar Colliery, near Duffryn, last week, Mr. Bruce, M.P., Mrs. Bruce, their eldest son, and Countess Telcki (daughter of the late Lord Langdale), who was on a visit to them, had a narrow escape from being killed. Part of the roof fell in not far from the spot where they were standing. One of the colliers, aged sixty years, was killed on the spot, a second had his leg broken, and a third his arm.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's new iron paddle-wheel steamer Syria was launched last Saturday from the shipyard of Messrs. C. A. Day and Co., at Southampton. She is 2000 tons burden, 450-horse power, 340 ft. long, 36 ft. broad, and 29 ft. deep, and will accommodate 200 passengers. The Syria will convey the India, China, and Australian mails between Southampton and Alexandria.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and suite were present on Wednesday week at a fête given to the patients in the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, Dublin. He was received by Dr. Lawler, the resident medical superintendent, and other authorities of the institution, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present at the fête. After an examination of a class of girls, there was a concert; and the whole was wound up with dancing, accompanied by the music of a well-trained band of lunatics.

An influential meeting has been held in the Exchange Room, Nottingham, for the purpose of adopting measures to obtain the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in that town next year. After some discussion it was agreed to forward memorials to the council, and to back the request by a deputation to consist of the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Paget, M.P., the Mayor, and others. The three places most urgent for the meeting of the association next year are Birmingham, Bath, and Nottingham.

A charge of murder against Sharrie, a ship's carpenter, for shooting a sailor on the homeward voyage, was brought before Mr. Raffles, a Liverpool magistrate, on Saturday last. The deceased, having drunk himself mad, armed himself with an adze and chased the crew about the ship for twelve hours, when the carpenter, to save his own life, shot him in the shoulder, of which wound the man quickly died. After hearing the evidence, Mr. Raffles said he would not commit Sharrie for trial, as the act was justified, inasmuch as it had been perpetrated to save his (Sharrie's) own life.

The letter of the Queen on the late fatal accident on the high rope at Aston, near Birmingham, has led to a meeting of the magistrates of the county of Warwick. The magistrates express their regret that a park, which was opened by the Queen and her lamented Consort, should have been the scene of an occurrence so justly painful to her Majesty, and they promise that, so far as their jurisdiction and influence extend, they will do all they can to secure the restoration of the park to its original use—the rational recreation of the people.

The renewed Galway packet service was commenced on Tuesday by the sailing of the Hibernia. She embarked the mails, latest telegrams, and 190 passengers, and proceeded for Boston at 2.20 p.m. Monday being the day appointed for the inauguration, the town was crowded with visitors, and a special train, containing 300, arrived in Belfast. The town had quite a gala appearance. A large number of Aldermen and gentlemen were invited to the banquet in celebration of the event, which was given in the evening in the Assembly Rooms, Eyre-square. Covers were laid for nearly 200. Mr. Gregory, M.P., presided.

A testimonial, in the shape of an ancient battlemented feudal tower, is being raised on one of the Charnwood Forest hills by the people of the county of Leicester, in memory of the late Everard Philipp De Lisle, Esq., of her Majesty's 60th Rifles, who fell gallantly leading his men at the siege of Delhi. Tablets, bearing lists of the donors' names, are inserted on the four sides, and over the entrance will be placed an elaborately-carved hatchment of the De Lisle arms. The whole work, with the exception of the dressings, is built of primitive rock taken from the spot. The monument, from its height and elevated position, will present a pleasing object for many miles around. The designs are by Mr. E. Welby Pugin.

The forthcoming Eisteddfod, which will be held at Swansea early in September, promises to be the most successful that was ever held in Wales. The handsome pavilion in course of erection is nearly completed, and is calculated to accommodate upwards of 7000 persons. The prizes on the programme are between five and six hundred pounds—the chair prize being an ode (Awill) to the memory of the late Prince Consort. The meetings, which will extend over four days, will be presided over by the Mayor of Swansea, the Members of Parliament for the county, and the learned Prelate the Lord Bishop of St. David's. Arrangements are being made for cheap trains during the week from Merthyr, Aberdare, Neath, and other towns.

The *Carlisle Journal* reports another discovery of Roman remains in that city:—"For some weeks past scarcely an excavation has been made in Carlisle without bringing to light some hidden remains of antiquity. Last week we recorded the discovery of a bottle of charred bones on the London-road, and yesterday a similar discovery was made in Devonshire-street. Whilst the workmen were excavating for the foundation of Messrs. Mackie, Davidson, and Gladstone's new buildings, and about 4 ft. from the surface, they came upon a Roman jar or vase full of charred bones. The jar, which is of earthenware and in a perfect state of preservation, is plain and without inscription, and has two handles at the mouth. It is 15 in. in depth, 12 in. across the widest part, and 3¾ in. is the diameter of the mouth. It was found standing on some old Roman pavement, covered with a red sandstone block. A few old coins were also found near the place.

The "Nationalists" of Ireland have been holding a demonstration at "Meagher's Rock," on the Slievenamon Mountain, a locality notorious as the scene of some of the incidents of the disturbances of 1848. The treatment of the sister isle was spoken of in language less loyal than vehement, and Lord Palmerston and the Irish aristocracy were denounced as none but excited Irishmen can denounce. One of the speakers called on the "Nationalists" to rally round the green flag, and plant it for ever above the red on the highest parapets of Dublin. A resolution, pledging the meeting to wait for an opportunity to redress the "wrongs" of Ireland, was carried by acclamation. The speakers advised a cessation of Parliamentary agitation for the independence of Ireland, and an appeal to arms. The example of Poland was specially cited, and the people were told that if they had not arms, scythes could easily be converted into formidable weapons.

Several gentlemen interested in preserving the memory of John Hampden—among them Lord Chief Justice Erle—have resolved to erect a monument in the field in Stoke Mandeville in which the levy for ship money was made, which led to a contest ending in civil war. The work has been intrusted to Mr. W. W. Thompson, of Aylesbury, and consists of a stone obelisk, 8 ft. high, surmounted by a Maltese cross, and bearing the following inscription:—"For these lands, in Stoke Mandeville, John Hampden was assessed in twenty shillings, ship money, levied by command of the King, without authority of law, the 4th of August, 1635. By resisting the claim of the King, in legal strife, he upheld the rights of the people under the law, and became entitled to grateful remembrance. His work on earth ended after the conflict of Chalgrove Field, the 18th of June, 1643, and he rests in Great Hampden Church.—W. E. 1863."

The Wesleyan Methodist Conference at Sheffield was brought to a close last Saturday. The following appointments were made:—The President (Dr. Osborn) to be the president of the next Conference in Ireland, with power to provide a substitute if necessary; the President to visit Scotland, accompanied by the Revs. J. H. Rigg and John Walton; the President and the Rev. F. A. West to attend the South Wales District Committee, and the Revs. C. Prest and John Bedford that of North Wales. The Rev. James Butters was appointed to be the President of the next Australasian Conference, and the Rev. James Hocart president of the next French Conference. After some deliberation it was agreed that a representative should be sent to the next General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in North America. The Rev. W. L. Thornton, M.A., was appointed to undertake the duty, and also to act as president of the next Conference in Canada, with the Rev. S. Rice as co-delegate; and also to be president of the next Conference of Eastern British America, with the Rev. Thomas H. Davies as co-delegate. The secretary of the Conference (Rev. J. Farrar) read the journal of the proceedings of the several sessions, which was duly and formally signed by the president and secretary, the members of the Conference all standing. The president said:—"It is my duty to ask you to unite with me in thanksgiving to God that neither death, nor serious sickness, nor discord has been permitted to enter among us. I have to thank you for the forbearance which you have always extended to me, and for the support you have always given me; and now I commend you and myself to the grace of God, trusting that you will not withhold your prayers, and that God will continue to answer them." The secretary of the Conference proposed a vote of respectful and hearty thanks to those friends in Sheffield and the neighbourhood who had with great hospitality entertained the ministers during their stay. Dr. Hannah seconded the motion, which was adopted unanimously. A similar vote of thanks was also presented to the ministers of Sheffield and circuits near for their kind services to the Conference. A few verses of a parting hymn were sung, the Rev. J. H. James offered prayer, and the Conference separated.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Consequent on the passing of the new Act for the better regulation of the City traffic, an additional number of City police have been posted by the new Commissioner at the principal thoroughfares for the regulation of the traffic and the prevention of public obstruction.

A lady, unknown, has given £500 to University College Hospital, and the same sum to Middlesex Hospital. The Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children has also received £250 from an anonymous benefactor. Other charitable institutions have been benefited, probably from the same hand.

Nearly two hundred inmates of Camberwell Workhouse, whose united ages averaged over seventy years, together with a number of the imbecile patients, were treated to their annual excursion to Hayes Common yesterday week. They were conveyed in covered vans, and set down to a substantial dinner on the open common. They were afterwards allowed to choose their own amusements till the afternoon, when they were supplied with tea and plumcake. The poor people returned in the evening delighted and benefited by their trip. The affair was organised and superintended by the master and matron of the house.

The annual festival of the Ancient Order of Foresters took place on Tuesday at the Crystal Palace. More than 70,000 persons were present, a large number of the Foresters being in the conventional dress of their order. The more special business of the day began by the procession of all the members who appeared in their uniform, and after they had perambulated the ground they broke up to broader and less starched amusements, dancing, kiss-in-the-ring, and other national demonstrations of jollity being largely developed. The great fountains were displayed in honour of the occasion, and in the evening Mr. Coxwell went up in a balloon.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire added to the number of London fire-escapes by the establishment of its eighty-second station, near the Swiss Cottage, and the eighty-third station at the corner of Aberdeen-road, St. John's-wood. This arrangement, with the station formed by the society a few months back in front of the Eyre Arms, will render the suburb of St. John's-wood as well provided as any district in central London. The escapes are constructed especially for the houses of the locality, throwing a height of sixty feet, and the ladders detach from the carriage part of the escape to render them available to houses with gardens in front. Each station has an experienced conductor in charge throughout the night, whose duty it is to attend every fire in his district on the first alarm.

Last week the births of 1909 children—979 boys and 930 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1806.——The deaths in London, which rose to 1514 in the last week of July, fell to 1402 in the first week of the present month, and again to 1320 in the week that ended last Saturday. The average number of deaths in ten corresponding weeks—viz., the thirty-third in each of the years 1853-62, is, with the omission of 720 deaths from cholera in 1854, and a correction for increase of population, 1256. By comparing the results of the last two weeks, it is seen that there is an increase of the deaths caused by zymotic diseases, while there is a decrease in all the four other classes—namely, constitutional, local, developmental diseases, and violence. Forty-five fatal cases of smallpox were returned, which differs little from the weekly average number since the end of May. The mortality from the disease is nearly stationary, but on the whole shows a tendency to decline. Five out of the forty-five cases are stated to have occurred to persons who had been vaccinated. There were 118 deaths from scarlatina, and twenty-two from diphtheria. Diarrhœa and English cholera were fatal in 209 cases, of which 190 occurred to children.

LAW AND POLICE.—In the Bankruptcy Court, yesterday week, there was a meeting for examination and discharge in re Dion Boucicault, dramatic author. Creditors unsecured, £7457 18s. 11d.; secured, £24,658 8s. 4d. The total debts and liabilities, including those relating to the New Theatre Company, was £32,188 6s. 6d.; assets, including doubtful debts, &c., £54,704 11s. 6d.; leaving—as described in the balance-sheet—"surplus, if any," £22,218 4s. 9d. The Hereford House estate has produced £7000, the incumbrance thereon having been agreed at £5509. The bankrupt's expenditure in the two years preceding his bankruptcy was £3500 and £2300 respectively. Amongst the estimates of property given up were the following copyrights, estimated as follows:—"Colleen Bawn" (£2500), "Relief of Lucknow" (£2000), "Octoroon" (£750), "Dublin Boy" (£150), "Phantom" (£250), "Life of an Actress" (£250), "Dot" (£300), "Trial of Effie Deans" (£500). Mr. Boucicault said he opened the Westminster Theatre in December last. In March last he agreed to sell his interest in it to Mr. Stephens, of Cornhill, and Mr. Gray, of Furnival's Inn; and he included in the sale other property near the theatre and at the Haymarket which he had agreed to purchase. The purchase-money for the two estates was £40,670. That was for the theatre that was standing and the ground for building a new one at the Haymarket. The ground and interest in houses which were to be cleared for a theatre were valued at £17,000. He was to receive £18,000 down on the 5th of May, as part of the £40,670 purchase. He, however, got £2500 only. The parties to whom he sold were unable to pay. It was disbursed in various sums. He thought his account at the banker's was then overdrawn. He offered to take 1000 shares in the New Theatre Company, but he only took one share of £25. He was one of four promoters of that company, which was limited. The promoters agreed to pay the preliminary expenses of the company in certain proportions. The names of the promoters were Stephens, Kimberley, and Martin. An agreement was drawn up to that effect. He was liable for £3912 18s. 6d. if others failed. About 1500 shares were taken up. The total number of shares for allotment was 5000. He only signed for one. The promoters of the company thought it expedient to buy shares in the market, and therefore Mr. Peat, the stockbroker, was instructed to purchase about 400 shares in the company for £1894. It was a time bargain, and there were no shares in existence then. His instructions to Peat were to purchase them at as low a price as possible. He was buying a promise of shares at the request of Mr. Kimberley. He did not know what "rigging" the market meant. He acted under the advice of his broker and of the company's solicitor.—The examination was then adjourned till Wednesday, on which day Mr. D. Boucicault underwent a further examination before Mr. Commissioner Fane, with a view to his discharge; and, the creditors having withdrawn their opposition, the Commissioner made out the order for his discharge and congratulated the bankrupt on the unanimity with which it had been obtained.

An application was made on behalf of Colonel Waugh to Mr. Commissioner Holroyd yesterday week for leave to appoint an accountant, at the expense of the estate, in making up his accounts. The agents for the creditors admitted that this was a step which would probably be for the benefit of their clients, and therefore would not oppose the application. An accountant was appointed.

The examination of Mr. Alfred Styles, the ex-Garibaldian, charged with endeavouring to form an English brigade for the service of the Polish National Government, was concluded at the Bow-street Police Court on Tuesday. The defendant, who was prosecuted by the agents of the Russian Government, was committed for trial.

Henry Knowlden, John Dron, and Thomas Oxford, the secretary and managers of the Perseverance Life Assurance and Sick Fund Benefit Society, of No. 6, Mount-street, Westminster-road, have been committed for trial by Mr. Burcham, for conspiracy to defraud a number of poor, hard-working people, under the pretence of insuring their lives and those of their relatives.

A man named Rinaldi was indicted at the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, on the charge of attempting to forge Austrian notes. As this was done by means of photography his counsel set up the ingenious defence that forgery by means of photography was not contemplated, and therefore not prohibited by the statute. The Judge reserved the point, and, as the prisoner was found guilty on the facts, sentence was deferred.

On Tuesday a well-dressed man applied at the Police Court in the Mansion House for assistance to recover £1500, which had been abstracted from his pocket when alighting at Folkestone from a Boulogne steamer. The money was all that he possessed, and it was the produce of a ten or twelve years' business.

Among the exotics recently introduced into France is a new tuber, brought from Peru by M. Cochet, who has resided twenty years in South America. This new plant has been cultivated for two years in the Jardin d'Acclimation of the Bois de Boulogne, and has passed two winters without requiring more attention than the potato. Besides its nutritive and medicinal properties, it is very rich in sugar, of a quality superior to that of beet-root. The yield of this plant per hectare will average 150,000 kilogs. (sixty tons per English acre). In honour of its introducer, this valuable root is called the *Poire de terre Cochet*.

Digitized by Google

THE FARM.

THE English harvest is being generally got in well, and the arrival of the new samples at Mark-lane is beginning to drive down the wheat average, which is only 46s. 5d., as against 57s. 3d. this time last year. The North of Scotland suffered so much from drought and frost in July that the pastures are sadly bare, and the crops do not carry out their rich June promise. Except upon the clay soils, the turnips are quite above an average in Aberdeenshire, and, in fact, all over Scotland; and as yet there are no symptoms of disease among the potatoes.

Mr. Moir's prize ox at Aberdeen has been purchased for £69 by Messrs. J. and W. Martin, of Aberdeen, and unless he goes off very much in the next three months, "the great beef country" will probably rejoice in another Christmas gold medallist. He is by Lord Ducie, of Messrs. Cruikshank's breeding, from a half-bred poll. These well-known breeders have fixed their sale for Oct. 8. Their catalogue includes 30 bull and 10 heifer calves, and 25 more of the former are reserved for sale in the spring. The fall of calves at their Sittyton, Clyne, Udney, and Longsight farms since the middle of January has been (not counting those which have died) 103 from 116 cows, with the bull-calves in a majority of 7. Among them is "Windsor Alfred," their first calf by the celebrated prize-winner Windsor Augustus, and from a cow of Bates's Secret tribe. All the rest are by Lord Raglan and his sons, President Lincoln and The Czar, Champion of England, and Malachite, whose victories, in one sense of the word, have extended from Canterbury to Caithness. Mr. Walker, of Portlethen, sells from thirty to forty of his polls on Thursday. He won the challenge cup at Aberdeen and the aged-bull prize at Kelso with his "Fox Maule." The Duke of Athole purchased our West Highlanders of the Breadalbane breed at Kelso, as well as the first prize two-year-old Ayrshire bull, "Prince Charlie." There were not many more purchasers at Kelso; and we regret to hear that Mr. Findlay's second-prize large boar, which beat Mr. Wainman's Worcester Duke and Lord of the Wassail, died soon after reaching home, we believe, from sunstroke.

The Cheviot lambs did not muster very strongly either at Melrose or Lockerbie fairs, as a great many had been bought up previously, subject to the rates of those fairs, which ruled from 2s. to 4s. 6d. higher for this breed than last year, while the crossbreds rose from 2s. to 3s. The English ram lettings have been very spirited this season, and forty of Mr. Gillett's Oxford Downs have averaged £14 2s. 3d. Among the leading Cotswold lettings we find Mr. W. Garne's average £11 6s. 9d. for 48; Mr. G. Fletcher's £13 10s. 6d. for 52; Mr. C. Barton's £14 4s. 11d. for 44; and Mr. W. Hewer £17 5s. Mr. Rigden sells 110 Southdown ewes, and lets 40 rams, at Hove, on Friday next; and the first week in September brings with it "the Ayleshy Wednesday" for the Leicesters; and the Tathwell, Kirkham, and other great Lincoln ram sales. Mr. Sanday's remaining stock of shearling rams and ewes was sold by Mr. Strafford on Wednesday last, at Holme Pierrepont. The 88 shearling rams averaged £12 8s. 6d., the highest price, £65 2s., being given by Mr. Cresswell, of Ravenstone. The 88 shearling ewes averaged £5 5s., Mr. John Hall of Scorbro' giving the top price, 11 gs. each, for a pen of five. The whole sale made £1257 7s. 6d., and the produce of the three sales is £3578 12s. 6d.

NATIONAL SPORTS

NOTHING was wanting at York to inaugurate one of the best programmes ever issued at the August meeting but fine weather. The Fates were thus far unpropitious; for, although the opening day was tolerably favourable for outdoor sports, the "Ebor Day" seemed to take especial delight in revenging itself upon the recent splendid weather, as it rained in torrents almost all day. On Tuesday Fordham scored the first win for the Duke of Beaufort in the Zetland Stakes, cutting down the young Lady of Coverham on the post by a neck. The Black Duck Stakes ended in a walk over for one of Lord Glasgow's "Young Melbournes." There were, however, only three subscribers, and the two forfeits of 300 sovs. reduced the stake to a sorry figure when compared with the days when it was the great northern rival of the Leger in point of money value. The Convivial brought out the "dark" Claremont, in John Scott's stable, who has been backed at outside prices for the Derby. Appenine brought with him such a fine reputation that he was backed against the field; but Mr. Bowes's grand-looking colt, though only half fit, stalled him off by a neck. Immediately after the race 40 to 1 was taken freely about him for the Derby. The Yorkshire Oaks brought together several of the filly cracks of the year, including the winner of the One Thousand and the second in the Oaks. 7 to 4 was laid on Lady Augusta, though carrying the steadier of 9 st. Miss Armstrong, carrying 8 st. 10 lb., from Watson's stable, though notoriously amiss at Epsom, stripped well on this occasion. She made all the running, and won cleverly by a length. Bonny Bell, with only 8 st. 3 lb., the "physiological" winner of the coming St. Leger, was second, beaten by a length, while Lord Stamford's filly, upon whom the weight told sad tales in the last few strides, finished fourth, a neck behind Santerelle. The Ranger appeared for the first time since his victory in the Grand Prize of Paris, but his easy defeat of the lot he met in the Seventh North of England Biennial did not inspire his friends with any renewed confidence in him for the Leger. The old horse Dictator carried off the Chesterfield Handicap, and Borealis, a daughter of Blink Bonny, walked over for the Bramham Park Stakes. All interest in the racing of Wednesday was absorbed in the "Ebor." Scarcely ever in the annals of betting has speculation played such fantastic tricks as were "performed" on this handicap during the previous week and down to the start. Golden Pledge at one time seemed favourite, and was all but knocked out at Tattersall's on Monday last, 50 to 1 being offered without a response. There was, however, a considerable reaction in his favour, and he was supported at lessening prices until he went to the post at 9 to 1. The heavy "going" was just the thing to suit the son of Daniel O'Rourke, whose memorable Derby was won in a torrent of rain, and the ground fetlock deep. John Osborne outwitted the cleverest of the knowing ones, who would have it that the horse had "hit his leg," was "scarcely prepared," and, furthermore, that the stable had not got their money on. Caller Ou had a check upon her run of successes in her defeat for the Queen's Guineas by Dictator, who won by three lengths. One time-honoured feature of the York August Meeting was sadly missed on this occasion—the brave old form of Sir Tatton Sykes, who, in his familiar old English costume, was the centre of attraction in the ring formed for the sale of the Sledmere yearlings, and he stood listening with keen enthusiasm to the praise of his youngsters, and the fruitful fall of Mr. Tattersall's hammer. Ten yearlings belonging to Colonel Towneley were disposed of, the highest priced one, Elland, a bay colt by Rataplan from Ellermire, going into Joseph Dawson's stable at 300 guineas. The meetings for next week are Egham, Stockton, and Oxford. The former will afford another medium for the few pent-up Londoners left to indulge in the national propensity; and Stockton, which bids fair to rival its sister gathering at York, gives promise of three days' capital racing. Oxford, too, though only just revived, as it were, is likely soon to be worthy of the great Alma Mater.

Last week at Canterbury was a great treat for cricketers, all the best amateurs and professionals, and the pride and fashion of Kent and Sussex, displaying their skill and beauty on the occasion. The current week has been equally prolific of play, as, what with the M.C.C. v. County of Sussex: The Gentlemen of Sussex v. Fifteen Quidnuncs, both at Brighton; Surrey v. England, at the Oval, which ended in a "draw" yesterday, the cricket-loving population have had it to their heart's content. At the close the score stood thus:—Surrey, 184, 198; England, 218, 67. At the Oval on Monday next Surrey will play Middlesex for the benefit of the veteran player and umpire T. Sewell.

The salmon net-fishing closes on Wednesday next. The Scottish fisheries have had a good spring and a bad summer, but a fair season on the whole. Seventy-eight at one "shot" have been taken on the Tay, and two lessees of fisheries on it can each boast of a fish weighing upwards of 50 lb. The rod-fishers have effected very little as yet. The grouse have not been in such fine condition for at least four seasons, and very satisfactory bags have been made. The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and Major Young are, we believe, at the head of the roll, with bags varying from 125 to 135 brace. On the 13th Earl Mansfield shot 50 brace, and his son, Lord Stormont, 63 brace. Lord Stamford did not reach his moors till the day after the York meeting. The veteran Major Douglas has joined his old party, and gave an account of a few brace on the first day.

The great sailing-match of the Royal Victoria Yacht Squadron from Cowes to Cherbourg was won on Tuesday by the Galatea, which accomplished the distance in five hours twenty-one minutes. The Commodore's yacht, the Aline, took only four hours forty-eight minutes, but she was not entered in the race.

Beckwith, the London man, beat Mather, his Manchester opponent, in his swimming-match for the champion's cup and £200, which took place in the Thames last Monday. The course was from the Doves, just above Hammersmith Suspension Bridge, to the Aqueduct Bridge at Putney, a distance of two miles. Beckwith swam the two miles in thirty-one minutes and a half. His opponent gave in some time before, when he found himself thirty yards behind.

YORK MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Zetland Stakes.—Doncaster, 1. **Lady of Coverham, 2.** Entremet, 3.
Juvenile Stakes.—Miner walked over.
Black Duck Stakes.—Miss Whip f. walked over.
Convivial Stakes.—Claremont, 1. Appenine, 2. Phemy f., 3.
Burgundy Stakes.—Minnie, 1. Harlequin, 2.
Yorkshire Oaks.—Miss Armstrong, 1. Bonny Bell, 2. Santerelle, 3.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Bonny Breast Knot, 1. Bryn Gwyn, 2.
Second Year of the Seventh North of England Biennial Stakes.—The Ranger, 1. The Eagle, 2. Early Purl, 3.
Chesterfield Handicap.—Dictator, 1. Newchurch, 2. Bertha, 3.
Selling Stakes.—Sledmere, 1. Prairie Flower, 2. Changeable, 3.
Bramham Park Stakes.—Borealis walked over.
Old Three-year-old Produce Stakes.—Miss Armstrong walked over.

WEDNESDAY.

Londesborough Cup.—Bertha, 1. Collarius, 2. Balderstone, 3.
First Year of the Eighth North of England Biennial Stakes.—Linda, 1. Apennine, 2. Prince Arthur, 3.
Ebor St. Leger.—Physalis b. c., 1. Prince Lee Boo, 2.
Rawcliffe Stakes.—Saragossa, 1. Vanessa, 2. Aloyone, 3.
Great Ebor Handicap.—Golden Pledge, 1. Trust, 2. Captain Crow, 3.
Lottery Stakes.—Changeable, 1. Sledmere, 2. Prairie Flower, 3.
Prince of Wales's Stakes.—King George, 1. Physalis c., 2. Greenland, 3.
Filly Sapling Stakes.—Linda, 1. Maid of Masham f., 2. Clairvoyante, 3.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Dictator, 1. Caller Ou, 2. Maid of Masham f., 3.
Glasgow Stakes.—Mahomedan walked over.
Hopeful Stakes.—Newmarket walked over.

THURSDAY.

Knavesmire Stakes.—Cistercian, 1. Beauvale, 2.
Colt Sapling Stakes.—Prince Arthur, 1. Brindisi, 2. Rosencath, 3.
York Cup.—Macaroni, 1. Clarissimus, 2. Carbineer, 3.
Yorkshire Stakes.—Ranger, 1. Old Orange Girl, 2. Rapid Rhone, 3.
Gimcrack Stakes.—Coast Guard, 1. Syren, 2.
Tyro Stakes.—Ostentation, 1.—Moulsey, 2.
Coronation Stakes.—Paddy O'Rourke, 1. Entremet, 2. Calliope colt, 3.
Nursery Stakes.—Bangle, 1. Dawdle, 2. Harvest Mell, 3.
Members' Plate.—Sledmere, 1. General Bixio, 2.
Aske Produce Stakes.—Dr. Rooke, 1. Revival, 2.

The Corporation of Dublin, at their meeting on Monday, agreed to request the Lords of the Admiralty to permit the Channel Fleet, during its present cruise, to visit the Bay of Dublin.

An attempt was made to burn down the church of St. Peter, in the market town of Godalming, on Sunday night last. The attempt fortunately did not succeed; but it was found next morning that a quantity of partially-burnt paperhanging was lying about in the aisles, and that several of the doors of the pews were scorched. Suspicion fell on a man named Hackman, mainly on the ground that the paperhanging which covered his room in the town, and which was stripped off in several places, corresponded in pattern to the unburnt fragments which were lying about in the church. Hackman was in consequence apprehended.

In the course of last week the block of granite which is to form the sarcophagus to be placed in the mausoleum recently erected at Frogmore, in which are to be deposited the remains of the late Prince Consort, was brought to Peterhead, for the purpose of being taken by railway to Aberdeen. The block is of immense size, being 9 ft. 8 in. long, 7 ft. 4 in. broad, and 3 ft. 4 in. thick, and weighs eighteen tons. The difficulty of transporting this immense block was very great. Having been placed on a substantial low waggon, sixteen powerful horses were required to drag it from Cairngall to Peterhead, and, besides, between thirty and forty men were employed to assist. The passage was a very tedious and troublesome one. On several occasions the wheels sunk in the road, and at the Peterhead tollbar part of the cross wall had to be taken down. Once at the station, it was placed, by means of Mr. M'Donald's crane, on a twenty-ton waggon belonging to the Caledonian Railway, and conveyed to Aberdeen.

A curious action was tried on Wednesday at the Croydon Assizes. A Roman Catholic clergyman, Dr. Melia, was the plaintiff, and claimed damages from Messrs. Spielman and Neate, solicitors, and Mr. Fish, a builder, for false imprisonment. Mr. Fish had contracted with the plaintiff to build the new Italian church in Hatton-wall. When the work was completed he made a claim for £2800, and was told by the plaintiff's architect that he was already overpaid. Mr. Fish brought an action to recover the amount of his claim, which Dr. Melia said he should defend. In the course of the interviews which took place Dr. Melia said that he should go abroad, meaning, according to his evidence, that he should take a holiday. The defendants, however, assumed that he was going abroad to avoid payment of Mr. Fish's claim, and caused him to be arrested. He was subsequently released on bail, and brought this action. After a prolonged consideration the jury returned a verdict for the defendants, on the ground that they had not been actuated by malice.

The report of the Registrar-General for Scotland for the second quarter of 1863 records a very high birth rate—namely, in the annual proportion of 383 births in every 10,000 of the estimated population. But the death rate was high also, 231 per annum in the 10,000. Again a fatal epidemic of measles has followed an epidemic of smallpox, and it is noticed as an additional reason for securing the people from smallpox by vaccination, since it may happen that by extinguishing smallpox we may also be reducing the fatality from measles. Diphtheria has prevailed extensively in Scotland, and, in several instances, almost assumed the epidemic form. The weather during the quarter was distinguished by more humidity and less sunshine than usual, and the continuance of this weather almost without interruption for nearly two years seems to have produced debility or laxity of the constitution. It would seem that changes in weather are as beneficial to health as changes in diet. The excess of births over deaths in the quarter was 11,704, making the natural increase in the population of Great Britain 82,940; but emigration took away a third of this number of British-born subjects. It speaks well for the general prosperity of Scotland that the marriage rate has been above the average in both the first and second quarters of the present year.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, August 17.—Scarcely any old English wheat was on offer in to-day's market, but the supply of new was large and in excellent condition. All kinds moved off heavily, at a decline in the quotations of from 2s. to 4s per quarter. In foreign wheat—the show of which was extensive—very little was doing, at 1s. to 2s. per quarter less money. Floating cargoes of grain were offering on lower terms. Very little barley, either English or foreign, was brought forward; nevertheless, sales progressed slowly, at about previous rates. No change took place in the value of malt. The trade, however, was somewhat heavy. Oats met a dull inquiry, at 6d. per quarter less money. Beans and peas were very inactive, but not cheaper. Flour was very dull. Town-made qualities were reduced 4s. per 280 lb.; and the value of all other kinds had a drooping tendency.

August 19.—The demand for all kinds of produce to-day was very inactive; but, compared with Monday, no change took place in the quotations.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, new, 40s. to 46s.; ditto, white, 43s. to 45s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 45s.; rye, 34s. to 37s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 29s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 54s. to 55s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 21s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 18s. to 23s.; tick beans, 30s. to 32s.; grey peas, 33s. to 36s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 38s.; boilers, 38s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 43s.; town households, 30s. to 33s.; country marks, 28s. to 32s. per 280 lb. *French*, 31s. to 38s. per sack. *American*, 19s. to 23s. per barrel.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: wheat, 340; barley, 170; malt, 410; flour, 250. Irish: oats, 760. Foreign: wheat, 7710; barley, 3040; oats, 6859; flour, 70 sacks, 14,340 barrels.

Seeds.—The demand for all kinds of seeds is in a very inactive state. In prices, however, no quotable change has taken place.

Linseed, English, crushing, 63s. to 68s.; Calcutta, 66s. to 68s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 15s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 12s.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s.; tares, old, 4s. to 5s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 42s. to 43s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; rape cakes, £5 to £6 per ton; canary, 48s. to 52s. per quarter; red clover, 38s. to 48s.; white ditto, 54s. to 56s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 11d.; barley, 31s. 4d.; oats, 23s. 7d.; rye, 36s. 4d.; beans, 40s. 7d.; peas, 35s. 7d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 3d.; barley, 30s. 7d.; oats, 23s. 1d.; rye, 34s. 3d.; beans, 39s. 9d.; peas, 36s. 5d.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 65,189; barley, 1332; oats, 4060; rye, 46; beans, 1940; peas, 552 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales have gone off steadily, at full prices. Privately, the market is tolerably firm.

Sugar.—There is an improved feeling in the demand for most kinds of raw sugar, at full quotations; in some instances the rates have improved 3d. to 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are in fair request, at 45s. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock is now 110,393 tons, against 88,496 tons last year.

Coffee.—The demand is steady, but by no means active, at late currencies. Stock, 9371 tons, against 10,451 tons in 1862.

Rice.—The market is flat. Prices, however, are supported. Stock, 48,931 tons, against 60,757 tons last year.

Provisions.—The butter market is inactive, at about previous currencies. Bacon is quite as dear as last week, with a fair consumptive inquiry. Hams and lard are steady. In other provisions very little is doing.

Tallow.—Prices are rather drooping, and the market is somewhat heavy. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 42s. 6d. to 43s. 6d.; and for delivery during the last three months, 41s. 3d. per cwt. Stock, 41,902 casks, against 35,787 ditto last year. Rough fat, 2s. 1½d. per 8lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is dull, at 34s. 6d. to 35s. per cwt. on the spot. Rape moves off slowly, at £40 to £36; olive, £52 to £61; cocoanut, £40 to £43; and due palm, £37. French turpentine is very dull, at 64s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is in moderate request at full quotations. Proof Leewards, 1s. 6d.; proof East India, 1s. 5d. per gallon. Brandy is steady, at from 3s. to 11s. 6d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; ditto, cane, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d.; and Hollands gin, for export, proof, 3s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Old Meadow hay, £3 10s. to £4 10s.; new ditto, £3 to £4; old clover, £4 10s. to £6; new ditto, £4 to £5; and straw, £1 5s. to £1 16s. per load.

Coals.—Best horse coals, 17s. 3d. to 18s.; seconds, 16s. 3d. to 17s. 6d.; Hartley's, 16s. 3d. to 17s.; and inferior sorts, 15s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—New qualities have sold at from £4 8s. to £12 per cwt. Other kinds are steady, at previous rates.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool have been brought to a close. By private contract a fair business is doing, and prices are well supported.

Potatoes.—The supplies are good, and the demand is inactive, at from 90s. to 110s. per ton. The accounts respecting the crops are very favourable.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Aug. 20).—Our market to-day was but moderately supplied with beasts, both as to number and quality. All breeds were in steady request, at prices fully equal to Monday. Sheep—the show of which was about an average—moved off freely, at extreme quotations. Downs sold readily at quite 5s. per 8lb. There was a fair demand for lambs, at the late advance in prices. Very superior breeds were worth 7s. per 8lb. Calves changed hands freely, at full prices—viz., from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 8lb. Pigs and milch cows ruled about stationary. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; best small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 21s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 19s. to 25s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 4220; sheep and lambs, 13,130; calves, 230; pigs, 210. Foreign: Beasts, 310; sheep and lambs, 2800; calves, 220.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the trade rules firm, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 5s. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 8d.; and pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 8lb. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14.

BANKRUPTS.

J. F. WILLS, Haverstock hill, and High-street, Whitechapel, oil and spice merchant.—J. H. WILDING, Bexley, Kent, coal-dealer.—T. PRIER, Willcox-street, Regent's Park, commission agent.—F. YOUNG, Cold Harbour-lane, Camberwell, wriver and compiler.—G. NEWMAN, Sunny Vale, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, auctioneer.—ELIZABETH A. WADE, Augustus-square, Regent's Park.—J. JUSTICE, jun., Lanark-mews, Maida-hill, horse-dealer.—J. ELLIS, Weston-street, King's-cross, confectioner.—E. G. ALTMANN, High-street, Whitechapel, oilman and tallow chandler.—S. T. DICKINSON, Stanley-street, Pimlico, accountant.—F. BRAIN, Plough-place, Farringdon-street, Clerkenwell, ivory and hard wood cutter.—B. VICKERS, Wandsworth-road, wine and bottled beer merchant.—R. SMITH, Gloucester-street, Hoxton, plumber.—J. REYNOLDS, Lower Belgrave-street, Pimlico, license victualler.—J. PAGE, Hart-street, Camden-town, baker.—W. HORSEPOOL, Montague-street, Russell-square, grocer and cheesemonger.—W. COWELL, Thirsk, Yorkshire, horse-dealer.—T. BAKER, Selby, Yorkshire, postboy.—R. MARR, Kingston-on-Hull, licensed victualler.—W. WILSON and S. FORSTER, jun., Kingston-on-Hull, iron-founders.—S. BROWN, Rotherham, Yorkshire, railway waggon builder.—J. PICKERING and S. R. SANDERS, Walkley, Yorkshire, quarryman and stone-dresser.—J. PICKERING and S. R. SANDERS, W. NICHOLLS, Bromley, Essex, pattern maker.—H. F. PERRY, Tavistock, Surrey, farmer.—T. YOUNG, Eastbourne, Sussex, market gardener.—A. SAX, Birmingham, glass dealer.—A. BUTCHER, Birmingham, cutler.—J. CLICK, Hereford, baker.—C. TOWNSEND, Birmingham, surgeon.—T. M. HARDING, Scourbridge, surgeon.—W. REID, Birmingham, draper.—F. SMITH, Boston, Lincolnshire, grocer.—W. PRITCHARD, Derby, tobacconist.—J. CUSHION, Stamford, coal merchant and licensed victualler.—J. TANNER, Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, cabinet maker.—J. MOOR, Kingston-on-Hull, wine merchant and J. WILSON and W. SLATER, Liverpool, and Leadenhall-street, London, merchants and shipowners.—J. BURTON, Macclesfield, Cheshire pig dealer.—Y. SHORROCK, Over Darwen, Lancashire, licensed victualler.—J. BROWN, Asperia, Cumberland, brewer and farmer.—J. JONES, Mold, Flintshire, watch and clock maker.—G. T. HUMPHRIS, Birmingham, eating-house keeper.—W. NORTHAM, Exeter, whitesmith and bellhanger.—J. ALPE, Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer.—S. JOHNSON, Great Wigston, Leicestershire, baker.—J. KEATES, Willenhall, Staffordshire, furniture broker.—R. CONSETT Wolverhampton, market gardener.—H. HARPER, Broughton-le-Spring, Durham, stage-coach proprietor.—T. WIGGINS, Guildford, draper.—D. CARRUTHERS, Blackburn, Lancashire, reedmaker and heald-knitter.—R. MORGAN, Usk, Monmouthshire, innkeeper.—C. WILCOMBE, Doulting, Somersetshire, baker.—B. D. DAVIS, Aric, Cheltenham, cattle dealer.—E. WILSON, Leicester, carpenter and joiner.—J. HUSSEY, Bath, beerhouse-keeper.—W. CREASY, Tonbridge Wells, butcher.—J. ASHBY, Northampton, butcher.—SOPHIA JONES, Longton Staffordshire, leather dealer.—J. H. WHITTEM, Mendon, Warwickshire, farmer.—W. KNOWLES, Bollington, Cheshire, stonemason.—J. LOCKLEY, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, plumber, glazier, and painter.—J. CHILD, Felton Winford, Somersetshire, farmer.—W. R. GRIFFITHS, Bristol, engineer and beerhouse-keeper.—R. TAYLOR, Uxbridge Moor, Middlesex, licensed victualler.

TUESDAY, AUG. 18.

BANKRUPTS.

T. JOHNSON, Southampton-terrace, Lambeth, attorney.—G. D. JONES, Glasgow-terrace, Pimlico, commercial clerk.—W. EISENSTEIN, Hatton-garden, exporter of watches.—G. FURNESS, jun., Cannon-street, City, provision merchant.—G. HARRIS, Aldersgate-street, working watch-jobber.—T. COLLINS, Silver-terrace, Poplar, builder.—F. SHERRING TON, Charlotte-terrace, Lambeth pastrycook.—S. STARLING, High Holborn, hosier.—A. CHRISTY, Sun-court, Cornhill, commission agent.—T. MASTERS, Park-street, Camden-town, cook.—A. M'DOWALL, Southampton, saddler.—R. B. COLTMAN, Brewer-street, Golden-square, manufacturer of sewing-machines.—J. ATKINSON, Bishopwearmouth, passenger.—B. LAWRANCE, Great Marylebone, St. Mary's-buildings, St. Martin's-lane, assistant to a woollen-draper.—C. HOLDEN, Brunswick-grove, Cremorne, Chelsea, assistant to a woollen-draper.—J. N. GALLEUN, Liverpool-street, City, and Hatter's-place, Hoxton, merchants.—J. AIGH, Cold Harbour-street, Hackney-road, machine sawyer.—G. HODGES, Green-street, Bethnal-green, cheesemonger's assistant.—E. STERN, Threadneedle-street, shipbroker.—D. TAYLOR, York-road, Lambeth.—T. H. HARRIS, Old Ford-bridge, Victoria Park, beer-shop-keeper.—H. HEWITT, Kildare-terrace, Bayswater, lodging-house keeper.—J. SMITH, Brixton, late licensed victualler.—T. TRENDALL, Brunswick-street, Brunswick square, grocer.—T. ADAMS, Southampton, licensed victualler.—J. LINSDALE, Birmingham, coppersmith.—J. BEARD, Wolverhampton, licensed victualler.—J. W. SMITH, Birmingham, trimming manufacturer.—C. E. BUTLER, Birmingham, wirework-r.—J. TARRALL, Hanley, Staffordshire, cornfactor.—T. G. TAYLOR, Cheltenham, builder.—W. HUCKS, Cardiff, builder.—L. JENKINS, Mountain Ash, near Aberdare, Glamorganshire, joiner.—A. D. HOPKINS, Neath, Glamorganshire, limeburner.—ANNA SUSAN TEAGUE, Redruth, Cornwall, grocer.—J. ATKINSON, Misson, Lincolnshire, late innkeeper.—W. MEDDER, Liverpool.—H. HOLLAND, Rusholme, near Manchester, engine packing maker.—N. BROWN, Manchester, commission agent.—D. JONES, Manchester, boiler.—A. RIDDIT, Over Wallop, Hampshire, baker.—M. HOOD, Platford, Wiltshire, wheelwright.—W. COWARD, Grasmere, Westmoreland, lace licensed victualler.—T. POULTNEY, Coventry, licensed victualler.—G. MANCHEE, Southampton, merchant's clerk.—ANN AUTY, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, grocer.—W. JEFFERIES, Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, shopkeeper.—J. BURGOINE, Sheffield, painter.—A. M'MULLIN, Cockermouth, Cumberland, watchmaker.—M. CHARLESWORTH, Overton, Yorkshire, farmer.—F. LISTER, Great Grimsby, butcher.—W. ARNOLD, Cardiff, grocer.—G. CAVILL, Cardiff, miller's foreman.—W. JACKSON, Coningsby, Lincolnshire, farmer.—J. WILLIAMS, Llanfair, Montgomeryshire, saddler.—M. HAWKSWORTH, Leicester, license victualler.—J. HARRISON, Bradford, waste dealer.—ELLEN BUNNING, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, pastrycook.—C. OVERALL, Great Bardfield, Essex, bootmaker.—E. HILL, North Nibley, Gloucestershire, dealer in coals.—T. HIGLEY, Habberley, Salop, wheelwright.—J. DOVE, North Witham, Lincolnshire, licensed victualler.—E. SMITH, Blackburn, Lancashire, iron and tin plate worker.—C. ELLEY, Wicken, Northamptonshire, butcher.—J. WILLIAMS, Llanfair, Montgomeryshire, saddler.—J. ALLAN, Kendal, Westmoreland labourer.—S. PRIDGEON, Luton, Bedfordshire, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. YOUNG, Glasgow, tea merchant.—S. CORRIE, Dumfries, coal agent.

CORONATION OF CHARLES VII. AT RHEIMS.

THE Engraving on the following page represents a well-known incident. The kneeling figure in armour is La Pucelle, better known as Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, so called from her heroic defence of the city. She had fulfilled what appeared her fantastic promise to the King, that he should be crowned at Rheims within three months from the date of her prediction; the ceremony of the coronation in the stately cathedral is over; the King's head has been anointed from the Sainte Ampoule; and now she kneels before the Monarch to beg that she may return to her father and her mother, her flocks and her herds, and become once more the simple peasant-girl. To this request Stirling alludes in the words:—

> End with many tears implored!
> 'Tis the sound of home restored!
> And, as mounts the angel-show,
> Gliding with them she would go,
> But again to stoop below,
> And, returned to green Lorraine,
> Be a shepherd child again.

Two of the spectators are no doubt intended for Lavart and Jacques d'Arc—her uncle and her father—who came to Rheims to witness her triumph.

PETROPOLIS.

(From a Correspondent.)

SOME years ago the present Emperor and Empress of Brazil, with the intention of encouraging emigration from Europe to their vast but thinly-populated empire, determined to found two colonies amongst the hills overlooking the Bay of Rio de Janeiro. A number of German families were induced by favourable terms to cross the Atlantic and occupy the sites selected, and the two colonies were called Petropolis and Theresopolis—the city of Peter and the city of Theresa, after the names of the Emperor and Empress.

Petropolis has become the more important of the two, owing to its having been chosen as a residence, during the summer months, by the Emperor and his Court, a large portion of the foreign diplomatic body, and many of the wealthy inhabitants of the capital, who annually migrate at the beginning of the hot season to spend the most oppressive and unhealthy months of the year—viz., January, February, March, and April, at a cooler spot, beyond the reach of yellow fever. It is situated at an elevation of about 2500 ft. above the bay, and is rather under five hours' journey from Rio de Janeiro. The journey is performed as follows:—The traveller embarks on board a small steamer from one of the quays at Rio de Janeiro, and, after crossing part

Digitized by Google

"JOAN OF ARC AT THE CORONATION OF CHARLES VII. AT RHEIMS."—FROM A DRAWING BY JOHN GILBERT.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

Digitized by Google

of the magnificent bay (which is about 140 miles in circumference, dotted with islands covered with palms, and entirely surrounded by mountains, with the exception of an entrance from the ocean of about three quarters of a mile across), is deposited, in something under two hours, at the terminus of the Rio and Petropolis Railway, about twelve or fifteen miles long, which takes him across the marshes between the bay and the mountains. At the foot of the hill he again changes his means of locomotion, and is pulled up a steep incline in a heavy, antiquated carriage, drawn by four magnificent Brazilian mules. These mules are bred in the province of Minas Geræs, which produces, besides mules, both gold and diamonds. They are not so large as the Spanish mules, but are strong, handsome, and finely made, with legs that would bear comparison with those of an English thoroughbred.

Petropolis holds now the position of the fashionable watering-place of Rio and its neighbourhood. It is placed amidst a perfect labyrinth of curiously-shaped hills, and can boast of only one connected street; but the detached houses and cottages stretch away for miles from this centre along the adjoining valleys. It is intersected by several small clear mountain streams, in one of which, at a distance of about six miles inland, very good fly-fishing is to be had during the warm months: the fish resemble grayling in size and colour.

Nothing can be grander or more beautiful than the scenery in the neighbourhood. The vegetation is rankly luxuriant; besides maize and various kinds of grain, coffee, bananas, oranges, mangoes, and many other tropical fruits and plants may be found in the cultivated lots; and palms of various sorts, bamboos, tree-ferns, indigo, fuchsias, cacti, vanilla, and orchids, and creepers of every sort and colour grow wild in the woods. Quantities of beautiful little humming-birds may be seen flying about on a fine day; they frequently fly into the houses and add considerably to the charm of the scenery.

The View is taken in one of the small valleys of which Petropolis is composed. The house standing alone upon a slight elevation in a garden was for some time the residence of the British Legation in Brazil. Further on is the Hôtel de l'Europe, and one end of the Emperor's palace. The hills in the distance belong to the Organ chain, the highest peaks of which tower over the sister colony of Theresopolis.

THE WEST AFRICAN TANTALUS.

THE genus Tantalus of naturalists was formed by Linnæus to include several birds nearly resembling the well-known sacred Ibis in structure, but differing in their stouter and stronger bills, and thereby connecting the Ibis and its allies with the storks. But four species of this group of birds have up to the present time been distinguished by ornithologists. One of them inhabits Mexico and South America, one is found in Africa, and the remaining two in India and its islands. The bird here represented is the African species, two examples of which have been lately acquired by the Zoological Society of London, and placed in their large aviary in Regent's Park Gardens. These birds are at the present time both immature, and clad in a uniform brown dress. The fully adult bird of this species, with its snowy-white plumage contrasting with its yellow bill and red feet, and with a rosy bar crossing the wing-coverts, is a much more attractive object. This is believed to be the first occasion of this rare bird having been received alive in this country, though a single example has for some some years graced the fine collection of the Zoological Gardens of our Continental neighbours at Antwerp.

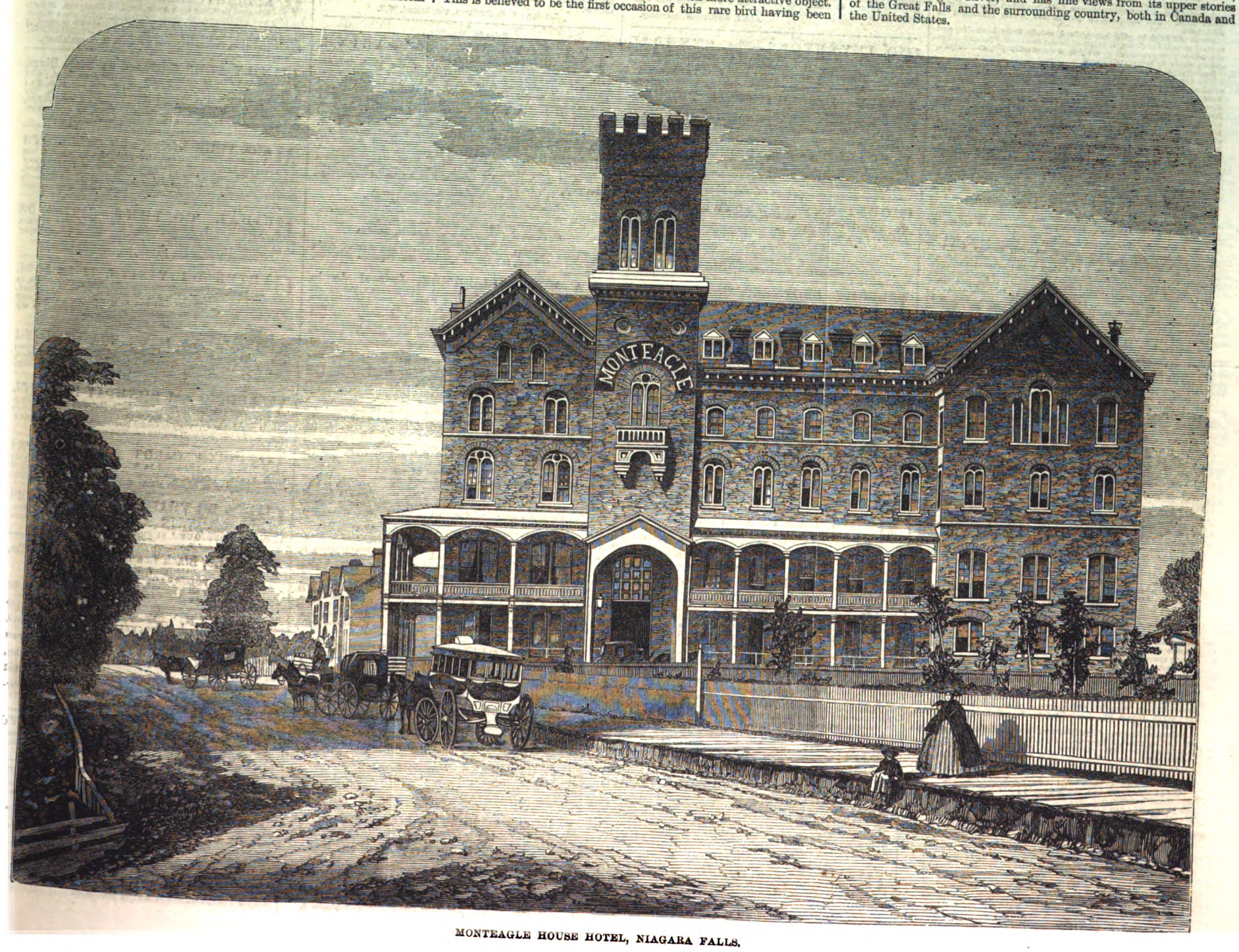
THE WEST AFRICAN TANTALUS, IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

AMERICAN HOTELS.

MOST travellers agree in pronouncing the American hotels to be the most perfect establishments of the kind ever constructed—in fact, the Americans could never get on without them. They partake of the characteristics of the large hotels on the Continent of Europe and those of ordinary boarding-houses. Their peculiarities are at first very distasteful to an Englishman who has been used to the quiet, homelike comforts of the good old-fashioned country inns; but in a short time the novelty wears of, and a hundred advantages are discovered that make them preferable to those of any other country in the world. But this superiority only exists when the hotel is a large and first-rate establishment, of which kind there are several in every important city throughout the States, and one at every point where great lines of traffic meet; but when the hotel is of a second or third rate character it is most wretched, and often dirty and disgusting, and to an Englishman positively intolerable. There is an attempt to imitate the splendour and showy appearance of a first-rate hotel without the completeness and fitness of other portions—as, for instance, the walls of the dining-room may be covered with a fine crimson and gold flock paper, while the tables are of deal, on tressels, and the floor without carpet or any other covering, and filthily dirty. Similar unpleasant peculiarities will be found throughout the house; for, unfortunately, cleanliness is not considered by the proprietors of the smaller American hotels the first element of comfort; but in such as the Fifth Avenue and the New York Hotels, in New York, the accommodation, and price at which it is obtained, are not to be equalled elsewhere.

The charge at a first-class house is nearly the same throughout the States. It is ten shillings per day, which includes breakfast, luncheon, dinner, tea or supper, and separate bedroom, as well as all charges for attendance of waiters, chambermaids, and porters, and also for cleaning boots. Wines, beer, and spirits are charged extra. The dinner in either of the hotels in New York we have mentioned is a positive banquet, as everything the season produces is found upon the tables in abundance, however expensive it may be to procure it. The other meals are supplied on an equally liberal scale.

Some of the finest hotels in the United States are to be met with at those places where visitors resort for the summer season, as at Saratoga and Niagara Falls. The subject of our Illustration is an hotel in the neighbourhood of the Falls, called Monteagle House. It is not one of the largest of the kind, which are only opened during the season at the Falls, but approaches more to the character of the railway hotels in England, it being situated close to the suspension-bridge which connects the New York Central Railway and the Great Western Railway of Canada together. It is beautifully situated, close to the Niagara River, and has fine views from its upper stories of the Great Falls and the surrounding country, both in Canada and the United States.



MONTEAGLE HOUSE HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.

Digitized by Google

**** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 18th inst., at 6, Tilney-street, Park-lane, the Countess Manvers, of a son.

On the 13th inst., at 4, Grange-crescent, Bishopwearmouth, the wife of Thomas Gray, Esq., of a son.

At Guildford, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Neville Shute, of a son.

At Meerut, the wife of Captain Hamilton Maxwell, A.D.Q.M.-General Meerut Division, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th inst., at St. James's, Spanish-place, by the Rev. J. Tourzel, Ernest, only son of Joseph Emile Benlem, Esq., of Bordeaux, to Alice, youngest daughter of Jules Benedict, Esq., Manchester-square. No cards.

On the 15th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Hon. and Rev. F. Byng, Henry Dalrymple des Voeux, Esq., to the Lady Alice Grey Egerton, youngest daughter of the Earl of Wilton.

On the 1st of July, at Christ Church, Mussourie, Captain George Campbell Ross, 8th Hussars, to Lydia Debonnaire, eldest daughter of Fleetwood Williams, Esq., C.S.

On the 14th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. F. Hopwood, cousin of the bride, H. Blundell, Esq., Captain in the P.C.O. Rifle Brigade, eldest son of the late R. B. B. H. Blundell, Esq., of Deysbrook West, Derby, to the Hon. Beatrice Byng, Maid of Honour to her Majesty the Queen, and youngest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral the Hon. H. D. Byng.

On Saturday, the 15th inst., at St. Mary's, Wareham, by the Rev. S. R. Capel, William Anderson, son of Murray Anderson, Esq., of Tollington Park, Hornsey, to Julia Ellen, only daughter of Mr. Charles Henry Card, of Wareham, Dorsetshire. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at 13, Ladbroke-square, Kensington Park, Lizzie, younger daughter of Philip V. Firmin, Esq., beloved and universally regretted by all who knew her.

On the 26th of April last, in New Zealand, in the 34th year of his age, Harry Valette Jones, eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Harry D. Jones, G.C.B.

At Dunstaffnage, Argyleshire, Sir Angus Campbell, Bart., aged 76.

At Sidmouth, Devon, David Gladstone, Esq., formerly of Liverpool, in his 80th year.

On board the African mail-steamer Ethiope, near Bathurst, Captain William Rice Mulliner, 3rd West India Regiment, late Acting Governor of Lagos, aged 29.

At Weston-super-Mare, Lieutenant-Colonel Godley, of Bath, in his 77th year.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH the Consol Market has been far from active, a fair average business has been transacted in it during the week, and, in some instances, prices have shown a declining tendency. In the value of Exchequer Bills very little alteration has taken place. Indian Stocks, &c., have changed hands slowly, but mostly at full quotations.

The demand for accommodation at the Bank of England, as well as in the open market, has ruled steady, and the rates have continued firm. The lowest quotations for the best commercial paper are now as follows:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Thirty days' bills	3¾ 4	Four months' bills	4½
Sixty days' ditto	4¼	Six months' ditto	4¾ 5
Three months' ditto	4½		

At the above rates the supply of capital is very abundant. In the Stock Exchange loans may be had at 2½ to 3 per cent.

Throughout the Continent money has ruled about stationary. We annex the rates in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.
Paris	4	4
Vienna	5	5
Berlin	4	3½
Frankfort	3	2¾
Amsterdam	3	3
Turin	5	5
Brussels	3	2½
Hamburg	—	2½
St. Petersburg	6	7 9

Another sale of £300,000 in bills on India has taken place, at previous rates. The applications within the limits amounted to £2,540,000.

About £300,000 in gold has arrived, chiefly from Australia, and several parcels have been disposed of to the Bank of England. The shipments have amounted to £70,000 to Constantinople, and £61,571, chiefly silver, to India and China.

Bar silver is in moderate request at 61d. per ounce.

The tone of the Consol Market on Monday was good, and prices ruled steady. Consols, for Money, were done at 93 to 93⅛; Ditto, for Account, 93⅛; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93⅛; India Five per Cents, 108⅛; Ditto Bonds, 16s. to 19s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis to 2s. prem.; Long Annuities, 15 1-13; India Stock sold at 224; the Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 107; and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 116. On the following day, Consols, for Transfer, closed at 93⅛; Ditto, for Time, 93⅛; Bank Stock, 239 to 240; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93⅛; India Stock, 224 to 226; India Five per Cents, 108⅛; Rupee Paper, 107¼, and 116⅛; India Bonds, 16s. to 19s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem. The transactions on Wednesday were limited; nevertheless, prices ruled firm:—Consols, for Money, were 93⅛; Ditto, for Account, 93⅛; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93⅛; India Five per Cents, 108⅛; Ditto, Bonds, 16s. to 19s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem.; Bank Stock was 238 to 240; India Stock, 224 to 226; Rupee Paper, 107⅛, and 116⅛. On Thursday Consols closed at 93⅛ to ⅜ for Money; and 93⅛ to ⅝ for Account; and the market ruled steady throughout the day. Exchequer Bills marked 1s. dis. to 2s. prem.

The market for Confederate Scrip has continued heavy, and the quotation has fallen to 27 dis. Nearly all other Foreign Securities have ruled inactive. Mexican Stock shows a fall of about one per cent from the highest price realised last week; otherwise, the quotations are without material change. Austrian Five per Cents, 1859, have realised 86; Equador, 16; Egyptian, 104; Ditto, 2nd issue, 104; Greek, 33; Mexican Three per Cents, 34; Moorish, 96 ex div.; New Grenada, 15; Ditto, Deferred, 9; Peruvian, 1852, 84; Portuguese Old Three per Cents, 48; Ditto, 1852, 48; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 99; Ditto, Three per Cents, 84; Ditto, Five per Cents, 1862, 93; Sardinian Five per Cents, 89; Spanish Three per Cents, 34; Ditto, Deferred, 18; Ditto, Passive, 3½; Ditto, Certificates, 12; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 92; Ditto, 1858, 72; Ditto, 1862, 68; Venezuela Three per Cents, 24; Ditto, Six per Cents, 57; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 99; Dutch Four per Cents, 103; and Italian Five per Cents, 71.

Only a moderate business has been transacted in Joint-Stock Bank Shares; nevertheless, prices have ruled firm. Agra and United Service have been done at 117 ex div.; Alliance, 35; Australasia, 77; Ditto New, 31; Bank of Egypt, 26 ex div.; Bank of Queensland, 13; Bank of New Zealand, 10; City, 101; Consolidated, 10; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 21; London Chartered of Australia, 28; London and County, 47 ex div.; London and Westminster, 78; Union of Australia, 53; Union of England and France 8; and Union of London, 33.

Colonial Government Securities have been in fair average request and the following are the leading quotations:—Canada Six per Cents 1877, 84, 103; Ditto Five per Cents, 95; Mauritius Six per Cents, 1878, 108; New South Wales Five per Cents, 102; South Australian Six per Cents, 112; and Victoria Six per Cents, 113.

The Miscellaneous Market has been somewhat active. Crystal Palace Shares have sold at 40; English and Australian Copper, 14; General Credit and Finance, of London, 3; General Steam, 2; Hudson's Bay, 23; International Financial Society, 9; Italian Irrigation, Six per Cent Bonds, 71; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 3; National Discount, 9; Oriental Inland Steam, 3; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 70; Quebrada Land, &c., 3; Rhymney Iron, 23 ex div.; Scottish Australian Investment, 13 ex div.; Regent's Canal, 20; Berlin Waterworks, 9; East London, 120; Imperial Gas, 48 ex div.; London, 86; Globe Insurance, 122; Guardian, 5; Indemnity Marine, 140 ex div.; and Ocean Marine, 18.

American Stocks have been in good request, and prices have further advanced. Erie Shares have touched 75; Illinois Central, 100 Dollar Shares, to paid, 12 dis.; Ditto, all paid, 80; New York Seven per Cent Bonds, 87; Ditto, 100 Dollar Shares, 87.

The transactions in the Railway Share Market have been limited, nevertheless, prices may be considered firm. The directors of the Metropolitan Railway have resolved to recommend a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 119; Great Eastern, 31 ex div.; Ditto, A Stock, 49 ex div.; Ditto, East Anglian Stock, 25; Great Northern, A Stock, 125; Great Western, 60; London and Brighton, 14; London and North-Western, 102; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 43; Metropolitan, 112; Midland, 92; North British, 44; North-Eastern—Berwick, 102; Ditto, York, 86; South Devon, 31; South-Eastern, 95; Staines, Wokingham, and Woking, 9.

Preference Shares.—Great Western Four per Cents, 91; Stockton and Darlington, 8, Six per Cent, 34 ex div.

British Possessions.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 62; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 107; Cape Town and Dock, 103; East Indian, 108; Grand Trunk of Canada, 1st Preference, 73; Ditto, 2nd, 65; Great Indian Peninsula, 100; Great Western of Canada, 10; Madras Five per Cent, 107; Indus Steam Flotilla, 15.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8; Bahia and S. Francisco, 20; Great Luxemburg, 14; Namur and Liege, Pref., 20; Sambre and Meuse, 10; San Paulo, 22; South Austrian, &c., 22; Turin and Savona, 7.

The return of the Bank of England, for the week ending Aug. 19, shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of	£38,078
An increase of public deposits of	375,809
A decrease of other deposits of	57,102
A decrease of Securities of	154,705
An increase of bullion of	40,611
An increase of rest of	26,909
A decrease of reserve of	19,882

The total circulation is £22,009,156. Public deposits amount to £6,126,048; and private deposits to £13,005,222. Securities are £25,958,127 and the stock of bullion is £15,685,152.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY and during the Week, a new Drama, entitled THE FEN AND CHICKENS—Mrs. Sterling, Miss H. Simms, Mr. Billington, and Mr. R. Phillips. Mr. Stephenson; THE HAUNTED MAN—Mr. J. L. Toole and Miss Simms; and ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE—Messrs. J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, R. Phillips, and the Sisters Nelson. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE. Lessee, Mr. GEORGE VINING.—TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, AUG. 24, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, and NOT A BAD JUDGE. Shylock and Lavater, Mr. Walter Montgomery. On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, OTHELLO, concluding with LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS. THURSDAY and FRIDAY, KING JOHN and THE ROUGH DIAMOND. Under the Management of Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending AUG. 29.—Open, Monday, at 9; other days at 10. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Half-price.

Wednesday, Aug. 26.—The GERMAN TURNER—Festival of the German Gymnastic Society; Olympic Games and Gymnastic Exercises; Great Torchlight Procession in the Evening, and Monster Bonfire.

Orchestral Band, Great Organ Performance, and Display of Fountains daily.

Immense Assortment of Useful and Fancy Goods on sale in the Exhibition Department. Great Picture-gallery, and Desanges' Victoria Cross Gallery.

The Park and Gardens now in perfection. Most extraordinary Display of Flowers.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—DEUTSCHES TURNFEST.—FESTIVAL of the GERMAN GYMNASTIC SOCIETY, WEDNESDAY NEXT, AUG. 26, when a Series of Olympic Games and Gymnastic Exercises will be undertaken by members of the society resident in England. There are more than 3000 Turner Societies in Germany, which include 175,000 members.

In the evening there will be a Grand Torchlight Procession, concluding with a Monster Bonfire.

Admission, One Shilling; Children, Half-price.

CRYSTAL PALACE FLOWER SHOW.—The AUTUMN SHOW of FLOWERS and FRUIT will be held on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1 and 2. Admission, One Shilling; Children, Half-price.

For Schedules of Prizes apply to Mr. W. Houghton, Secretary to the Show, Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

ALFRED MELLON'S PROMENADE CONCERTS EVERY EVENING at Eight.—ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN. Mdlle. Carlotta Patti. Band of 100 performers.

M. LOTTO, the Polish Violinist, will appear on Monday next. On Tuesday next a Grand Selection from Gounod's Opera, FAUST. On Thursday next a Beethoven Night.

Admission, One Shilling.

THE CELEBRATED MECHANICAL HORSE, invented by Colonel DE HAMEL, of the Wurtemberg Cavalry. Exhibited DAILY, at MASON'S COMMISSION STABLES, 129, Piccadilly. Admission, 1s., from 10 to 1, and from 2 to 8 p.m. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to visit it, and expressed his approbation of its general usefulness.

NEW ZEALAND, ILLUSTRATED with numerous recent PHOTOGRAPHS. Entertainments and Lectures. Societies and Institutes treated with. Address, Mr. HERBERT, 15, Fish-street-hill, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

BRIGHTON and BACK DAILY for SIX SHILLINGS and THREEPENCE.—Third-class Return Tickets between London and Brighton are now issued at the above price by three trains each way daily, available to return either on the same or on the following day.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—An AUCTIONEER, Valuer, and Land Agent, of extensive practice in an agricultural district, has a VACANCY for an ARTICLED PUPIL. Unexceptional references given and required. Apply (in the first instance), by letter to R. A. S., Post Office Barnsbury-road, Islington, London.

BENEVOLENCE.—The MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, W., Aug. 18, 1863.

The Weekly Board of Governors, with deep respect, offer their grateful thanks to the Lady who has anonymously contributed Five Hundred Pounds in timely aid to the funds of this old and most useful Hospital. By order,

ALEX. SHEDDEN, Secretary.

TO INVENTORS.—The GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (Limited), 71, Fleet-street, obtains PATENTS for INVENTIONS, and affords unusual facilities to Inventors. Printed information gratis. E. M. LATHAM, Sec.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of PICTURE-FRAMES kept on Stock at the lowest prices. The Trade and Country Dealers supplied with Maple and Gilt Mouldings at GEO. REES', 34, St. Martin's-lane, and 57, Drury-lane. Established 1803.

DECALCOMANIA PERFECTIONNÉE. Designs equal to Painting. Also, an Assortment of the White China for Ornamenting, at R. HELBRONNER'S, 265, Regent-street (near Oxford-circus).

TOURISTS, PEDESTRIANS, and RIFLEMEN should not fail to purchase the PATENT YOKE KNAPSACK, light, watertight, perfect, cheap. Patentees and Manufacturers, S. W. SILVER and CO.; and sold by Portmanteau Makers, &c.

ELLIOTT BROTHERS, Opticians to the Royal Family and Government, beg to give notice that they have REMOVED from their temporary premises in Charing-cross to No. 449, STRAND (opposite the railway).

UNIVERSAL MICROSCOPE, Price £5 5s. SMITH, BECK, and BECK, 31, Cornhill, E.C. (late 6, Coleman-street), Catalogues sent on receipt of six postage-stamps.

FIELD GLASSES.—W. and J. BURROW, Malvern. London: ARNOLD, 72, Baker-st.; WALES and CO., 36, Cheapside.

KEYZOR and BENDON'S TWO-GUINEA BINOCULAR FIELD, RIFLE, or OPERA GLASS.—The extraordinary power of this instrument renders it adapted to define objects distinctly at ten miles' distance—suitable for the theatre, racecourse, target practice, sportsmen, tourists, and general outdoor observation. Illustrated Price Lists of Optical Instruments for 2 stamps.—50, High Holborn, London.

MAGIC LANTERNS of the highest character are now manufactured by SOLOMONS' improved Steam Machinery, which can be supplied at nearly half the catalogue prices of other houses, and may be had on hire, with the option to purchase. Slides by first-rate artists.—39, Albemarle-st., Piccadilly.

OPERA, Race, Field, and General Out-door Day and Night GLASSES, with an improvement which renders them much more portable and powerful, they being suited to the waistcoat pocket. It has always been a great drawback to the general use of field-glasses on account of their weight and large size; but as Messrs. S. have overcome this difficulty a more rapid sale is expected, which induces them to reduce the prices, which range from 20s.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-st., Piccadilly.

THE PLANETS and DOUBLE STARS seen distinctly by a New Telescope for £5, which will also distinguish the face of a sheep and features of a man four miles, the sign of a public-house five miles, shot marks upon a target two miles, and time by a church clock ten miles. This instrument is guaranteed in writing to perform the whole of the above, and to be equal in the most important respects to telescopes costing £70. It has a 3in. superior achromatic object-glass, two eyepieces, &c., with portable metal tripod stand with jointed draw feet.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. Persons are invited to apply for a diagram with full particulars, sent free. Powerful small pocket telescopes, opera, field, and general outdoor glasses.

SPECTACLES.—The PATENT TINTED SPECTACLES are patronised by the majority of the nobility, including Viscount Palmerston. They give extraordinary relief by day and night to weak, dim, and defective vision. The adaptation of spectacles to imperfect vision by experienced persons is, indeed, of vital importance. One of the Firm who has had great experience and practice attends to this branch only.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. Opposite the York Hotel.

DEAFNESS.—The SOUND MAGNIFIER and INVISIBLE VOICE CONDUCTOR, a newly-invented instrument for cases of severe Deafness. It fits into the ear not perceptible; removes singing noises in the head, and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—S. and B. SOLOMONS 39, Albemarle-st. Piccadilly (opposite the York Hotel).

NEW BOOKS.

Lately published, in fcap 8vo, 5s.,

A STUDY OF HAMLET. By JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.

"An admirable commentary on this the most psychological of Shakespeare's plays, and may be studied with equal profit by readers, spectators, and actors."—Saturday Review.

EDWARD MOXON and CO., 44, Dover-street, W.

Now ready, at all the Libraries, crown 8vo, price 6d.,

TROPICAL POEMS: With NOTES. By the Author of "The Nuptials of Barcelona."

"A volume of word-pictures."—Observer.

"Glowing with the rich colouring of the tropics."—Daily News.

London: ROBERT HARDWICKE, 192, Piccadilly.

Second Edition, post-free, 6 stamps,

DECALCOMANIE (The Art of). Complete Book of Materials, 10s. 6d.

STAINED WINDOWS, by New Process—DIAPHANIE: Post-free, 8d.

WM. BARNARD, Artists' Repository, 59, Connaught-terrace, London, W.

Now ready, fcap 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.,

MENTONE IN ITS MEDICAL ASPECT. By J. L. SIORDET, M.D. Lond.

JOHN CHURCHILL and SONS, New Burlington-street.

NOTICE.

NEW NOVEL, by the Author of "Lady Audley's Secret," entitled THE OUTCASTS, written expressly for the LONDON JOURNAL, will appear shortly. Price One Penny; Monthly Parts, 6d. Office, 332, Strand. To be had of all Booksellers.

ANOTHER NEW TALE, by the Author of "The Woman in Black," called THE MAN IN GRAY, also appears in the LONDON JOURNAL. Price One Penny; Monthly Parts, 6d. Office 332, Strand. To be had of all Booksellers.

Price 6d., Monthly,

THE ENGLISHWOMAN'S DOMESTIC MAGAZINE. Contents of No. XLI. (SEPTEMBER):—

1. Beechwood Manor.
2. A Word for Old Maids. By One of Them.
3. The Crooked Shadow. A Danish Story.
4. The Englishwoman's Conveyance Company. Illustrated by Adelaide Clayton.
5. The Two Balls. A Tale of Society.
6. Concerning Precious Stones.
7. The Book of the Month. "Victor Hugo: A Life Related by One who has witnessed it, including a Drama in Three Acts, entitled 'Inez de Castro,' and other Unpublished Works.
8. New Names to Old Stories.
9. The Fashions.
10. The Englishwoman's Conversazione.

A Coloured Fashion Plate and a Coloured Pattern for Velvet Toilet Cushion worked in Beads.

A Sheet of Patterns, containing Designs for Useful and Ornamental Needlework, &c. Full-sized Diagrams for Cutting Out and Making Crinoline Casing and Gored Petticoat.

A Supplement of 16 large pages is also published, price 6d., containing:—

1. Operas, Oratorios, and Musical Entertainments.
2. The Foot of Clay. By Charles de Barnard.
3. Hinc Illæ Lachrymæ. (Poetry.)
4. Captain Masters's Children. By Thomas Hood.
5. The Willow's Song. (Poetry.)
6. Tinted Vignettes.
7. Woman's Way in the World.
8. About Carriages, and Horses, and Driving.
9. Damascena Plorata! (Poetry.)
10. Review. "Dragon's Teeth."
11. Music of the Month.
12. Answers to Correspondents.

Illustrations of the Position Ointure; Alphabet for Embroidering Pocket-handkerchiefs; Crochet Quilt or Berceaunette Cover; Knitted Shawl in Shetland Wool with 4 Illustrations showing the different stages of the work; Table Napkin Border; Embroidered Cravat; Swiss Bodice; square Toilette; Hair Net with Ribbon Coronet; Veil; 2 fashionable Toilets; 5 Illustrations of pretty Aprons; Dressing-gown; Lady's Chemise; Night-dress, and Petticoat Bodice. Also, a large Fashion Plate, and, printed in colours, a Bouquet on Dorcas Canvas.

London: S. O. BEETON, 248, Strand, W.C.

Price 6d., Monthly,

THE BOY'S OWN MAGAZINE. Contents of No. IX. (SEPTEMBER):—

1. Cressy and Poictiers; or, the Story of the Black Prince's Page. By J. G. Edgar.—2. The Zoological Gardens: Elephants and their Kin. By the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A., F.L.S., &c.—3. The Adventures of Reuben Davidger, Seventeen Years and Four Months a Captive among the Dyaks of Borneo. By the Author of "Wild Sports of the World."—4. "Every Hit upon the Ball." By the Rev. Jas. Pycroft.—5. The Young Norseman. By W. H. Rands.—6. The Woolwich Cadets.—7. In the African Bush. By Captain A. W. Drayson.—8. Up in the Alps. By Sir Lascelles Wraxall, Bart.—9. The Story of the British Navy. By Edwin F. Roberts.—10. Boxing the Compass.—11. How to Make a Small Organ.—12. Old Meming. A Scandinavian Legend. (Poetry.) By T. Hood.—13. Midshipmen Ashore.—14. Chemistry. By W. G. Howgrave.—15. Puzzle Pages. By T. Hood, &c. Every article Illustrated with splendid Engravings, from Designs by eminent artists.

A Number sent post-free for seven stamps.

London: S. O. BEETON, 248, Strand, W.C.

FIRMIN DIDOT, FRERES ET FILS, 84, Cambridge-street, South Belgravia, London. Agent.—H. Grevel.

In Weekly Numbers, large folio. Half-yearly subscription, direct by post from Paris, payable in advance, 18s. Separate Numbers, 1s. each.

LA MODE ILLUSTRÉE, Journal de la Famille. Edité par Madame E. RAYMOND. Publié par MM. Firmin Didot, Frères et Fils, à Paris. A new and attractive Family and Ladies' Magazine of Fashion, Fancy Work, Polite Literature, Fine Arts, Music, &c. Published every Saturday, and containing the most elegant and recent designs and patterns for dresses, needlework, embroidery, tapestry, and crochet; together with beautifully coloured Plates of the latest fashions, engraved by the best Artists.

"LA MODE ILLUSTREE est le journal indispensable aux familles; la variété, la nouveauté et l'utilité des matériaux qu'il contient satisferont sans nul doute toutes les lectrices; presque tous les âges y trouveront quelques objets qui leur sont spécialement dévolus; par ses gravures innombrables représentant tous les travaux féminins, par ses explications précises et détaillées, enseignant à faire ces divers travaux par ses planches de grand format, contenant des patrons d'une exactitude rigoureuse, donnés en grandeur naturelle, ce journal met l'économie à la portée de toutes les femmes. LA MODE ILLUSTREE ne se borne pas à publier des dessins; les explications qu'elle contient et les patrons qui accompagnent les numéros permettent d'exécuter les objets représentés par les gravures. The No. 30, remarkable for its beauty and practical utility, contains the following patterns in natural size:—Jaquinot-postillon, Ceinture-écharpe, Costume pour enfant, Costume pour petite fille, Corsage en mousseline avec bretelles pour petite fille, Fichu tyrolien, Corsage italien pour petite fille, Fichu à basque, Bonnet-coiffure, Bonnet d'intérieur, Bonnet à ruches de tulle, Jupons, Col avec manches assorties. The price of this Number, taken separately, is 1s. post-free.

Post Office orders payable at Charing-cross.

TO BRITISH and CONTINENTAL TOURISTS.—EDWD. STANFORD has just issued a New Edition of his "Tourist's Catalogue," containing Title, Price, &c., of the best Guide-Books, Maps, Conversation-Books, Dictionaries, &c., published in the United Kingdom, the Continent, and America. It can be had gratis upon application, or per post for one stamp. London: Edwd. Stanford, Mapseller by appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and Agent for the sale of Ordnance Maps, Geological Survey Maps, and Admiralty Charts. 6, Charing-cross, S.W.

Sixth Edition, considerably enlarged, with new plates, price 6s.,

DEAFNESS PRACTICALLY ILLUSTRATED. By JAS. YEARSLEY, M.D. "Replete with valuable information."—Lancet.

CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

CORPULENCY AND ITS NEW SELF-DIETARY CURE. By A. W. MOORE, M.R.C.S. Price 5s. Fourth Edition, 400.—"A useful and scientific discovery."—Morning Post.—A. and M. EVANS, 42, Tachbrook-street, Pimlico, S.W.

50,000 BIBLES, Prayer-books, and Church Services, Altars, Juvenile Books, and Standard Authors on Sale, in every variety of binding, at JOHN FIELD'S Great Bible Warehouse, 65, Regent's-quadrant.

A GUINEA PRAYER-BOOK for 6s. 6d. The PICTORIAL BOOK of COMMON PRAYER, large type, with 600 beautiful engravings, and bound in antique style, only 6s. 6d.; or post-free for 7s. This splendid volume only to be had at JOHN FIELD'S, 65, Regent's-quadrant.

THREE HUNDRED BIBLE STORIES, with nearly 300 Bible Pictures, a Pictorial Sunday Book for the Young, handsomely bound, price 4s. 6d., published at 12s., post-free from FIELD'S Great Bible Warehouse, 65, Regent's-quadrant.

NEW BOOKS.

BATTLES OF ENGLAND. Showing the Cause, Conduct, and Issue of every Battle since the Conquest. Compiled expressly for the Use of Schools. By C. SANDERSON, LC.P. Neatly bound in embossed cloth, gilt, price 1s. 6d. BRADBURY and EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street.

Seventh Edition, with 22 Lithographic Plates; post-free, 6d.,

STAINED WINDOWS: the Improved Transfer Process of DIAPHANIE, easily performed, at small cost.—London: J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street, W.

Price 1s., with 12 Lithographic Plates; post-free, 1s. 2d.,

DESIGNS for WINDOWS of different styles to be executed in DIAPHANIE, with full instructions. London: J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street.

Price 1s. 6d., each Part containing four Plates beautifully printed in Colours by Leightons' process, and four Outline Plates,

COPIES FOR COLOURING, for the Improvement of the Taste of Youthful Artists. Nos. 1 and 2, after Birket Foster; Nos. 3 and 4, after John Absolon. Also, Large Series, price 2s. 6d. each. Nos. 1 and 2, after Harrison Weir. London: J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street, W.

Fifth Edition, enlarged, price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 2d.,

HINTS ON ILLUMINATING AND ORNAMENTING IN GOLD AND METALS, with Lithographic Illustrations by Henry M. Lucien. London: J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street, W.

Price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 2d., with 14 Lithographic Plates,

ALPHABETS and DESIGNS, of different Periods, for the use of Illuminators and Decorators, by F. G. WOOD.—London: J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street, W.

DECALCOMANIE.—Boxes, containing Designs, Materials, and Instructions for this beautiful Art, price 10s. 6d., sent on receipt Post Office order.—J. BARNARD and SON, Sole Agents for the Patentee, 339, Oxford-street, London, W.

THE FORESTERS AT THE PALACE. Sir Roundell Palmer, Q.C. and M.P.—La Vie de César, par L. Napoleon.—Fashionable Intelligence, &c.—In FUN this Week. One Penny.—Every Family should read Fun.

FOR FAMILY ARMS—the LINCOLN'S INN HERALDIC OFFICE—and Name and County. Arms Painted, Impaled, and Quartered. Sketch, 3s. 6d., or stamps. The Pedigrees of Families, 21s.—H. SALT, Gt. Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE. The established office of authority in England for furnishing Arms, Crests, &c., authentically. "The Lincoln's-inn Manual of Heraldry," 3s. or stamps.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

SIGNET CREST RINGS, 18-carat, Hall-marked, Solid fine Gold, 30s.; Ditto, handsome, for Arms and Crest, 50s. Ditto, large for Arms, Crest, and Motto, £3 15s.—H. SALT (observe), Heraldic Office, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE. Engraving by the Laws of Garter King-at-Arms. Crest on Seals or Rings, 8s. 6d.; Arms on ditto, 14s.; Solid Gold Signet Rings for Crest, 21s.; a Book-Plate, Arms, and Crest, with Name, 21s.

FAMILY ARMS.—All Persons desirous of having a correct copy of their armorial bearings should send name and county to CULLETON'S HERALDIC LIBRARY. No fee for search. Plain sketch, 3s. 6d.; in heraldic colours, 6s.; large size Arms, Crest, and Motto, with heraldic description, beautifully painted in rich colours, 12s. Family Pedigrees traced and Arms quartered and impaled by T. Culleton, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), London, W.C.

YOUR ARMS, CREST, MONOGRAM, or Address Stamped on Paper Free of Charge, and no charge for engraving die if an order is given for a ream of best paper and 500 envelopes to match at 21s., carriage paid, by T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

WEDDING-CARDS and ENVELOPES Stamped in Silver with Arms, Crest, or Monogram. 50 Cards for lady and gentleman, 50 choice envelopes, maiden name printed on flap, all complete, 14s. 6d., carriage paid. A Cardplate engraved in any style, and 50 best Ivory Cards, 2s., post-free.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

FAMILY ARMS Engraved on Seals, Rings, and steel Dies in artistic style. Crest on Seals, 7s. 6d.; solid Gold Ring, 18-carat, Hall-marked, engraved with any crest, 32s.; ditto, very massive, 42s.; ditto for Arms, Crest, and Motto, 60s. The Hall mark is the only guarantee for pure gold.—T. CULLETON, Engraver to her Majesty and the Board of Trade, by appointment, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

MARK YOUR LINEN with CULLETON'S PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES.—By means of this invention the difficulty of writing on linen with the pen is entirely superseded. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name, 2s. 6d.; Set of Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest, 5s. Post-free for stamps. Any one can use them.—T. Culleton, Patentee, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

BRIDAL COSTUME.—CARTES DE VISITE of the PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES, taken at Windsor by Royal command, by Mayall. Single selected copies 2s. 6d.; Double ditto, 3s. 6d. Post-free on receipt of stamps. Messrs. MECHI and BAZIN, 112, Regent-street, W.

CARTES DE VISITE, 12 for 2s. 6d. Forward your carte de visite and 32 stamps, with address, to the London Photographic Copying Institution, 63, Tollington-road, Holloway-road, N., and you will receive 12 exact the size and copy of original, which will be returned. Specimens forwarded to any address on receipt of 4 stamps.—Address WM. CHARLESON.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR STAMPING PAPER and ENVELOPES with Arms, Crest, or Monograms plain. Rodrigues' Cream-laid Envelopes, 4d. per 100: Cream-laid Note, full size, five quires for 6d. At HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS. Dressing-cases, Travelling-bags, Despatch-boxes, Writing-cases, Jewel-Cases, Mounted and Ormoulu Suites for the Writing-table; and a choice variety of useful Elegancies suitable for presents at H. RODRIGUES' well-known establishment, 42, Piccadilly.

WEDDING CARDS and ENVELOPES Print'ed and Stamped in Silver, with Arms or Crest, in the latest fashion. Card Plate elegantly engraved and 100 Superfine Cards printed for 4s. 6d.—At HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly.

CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAIT ALBUMS from 5s. to 10 guineas. Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and Distinguished Persons of all nations. Single Portraits 1s. 6d.—At RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly. Catalogues post-free.

PENCILS, Black Lead, and Coloured Chalks. A. W. FABER'S POLYGRADE LEAD PENCILS, Sold by all Stationers and Artists' Colourmen. Agents—Heintzmann and Rochussen, 9, Friday-street, London, E.C.

MAPPIN, WEBB, and CO.'S 30s. Ladies' Leather TRAVELLING and DRESSING BAG, elegantly fitted with fourteen useful articles.

2-GUINEA Gentleman's Ditto, large size, and containing fourteen useful articles.

2 GUINEA Leather DISPATCH-BOX, fitted complete with Cutlery, Stationery, Ink, &c.

SHILLING IVORY-HANDLE TABLE-KNIVES, Best Steel Blades; Cheese-Knives, 9d.; Carver and Fork, 3s. 6d.

Mappin, Webb, and Co.'s City House, 71 and 72, Cornhill; West-end House, 77 and 78, Oxford-street; Manufactory, Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

TO LADIES. — GREEN TISSUE IVY LEAVES, for ornamenting Chimney-glasses and preserving them from flies. Elegant and useful. 18 stamps per set of 72 slips, with instructions, post-free.—R. PETERS, Tovil, Maidstone.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION. OSTEO-EIDON (by her Majesty's Letters patent). Artificial Teeth, from one tooth to a complete set, without pain or extracting stumps, at half the usual charges, by Messrs. Gabriel, Dentists.

London: 27, Harley-street, W., and 34, Ludgate-hill, City (over Rennet's); 134, Duke-street, Liverpool; 63, New-street, Birmingham. References to patients. Gabriel's "Treatise on the Teeth" gratis, or free by post. Diploma, 1815. Consultation free.

YOUNG'S 1s. Box ARNICATED WHITE FELT CORN and BUNION PLASTERS. By H. Young, 21, Shaftesbury-place, Aldersgate-street, E.C. The best relief to sufferers. Ask for Young's 6d. and 1s. box; by post, 1s. 2d.

Digitized by

NEW MUSIC.

ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S LIST OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.
SCOTLAND—GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES. Mr. Kennedy will sing the new National Song in his admirable Vocal Entertainment, during his tour through Scotland, accompanied on the Pianoforte by Mr. Land.
THE HARP OF WALES. Ballad. By the Composer of the new National Song. "God bless the Prince of Wales," sung with great applause by Mr. Sims Reeves. 2s. 6d. To be sung with Chorus at the approaching Musical Festivals by Mr. L. Lewis.
BRINLEY RICHARDS'S THREE NATIONAL SONGS, sung by Mdlle. Parepa and Mr. Sims Reeves:—"God Bless the Prince of Wales," "Daughter of Denmark," and "The White Cross of Denmark," Each 3s. "The success of these songs was so eminent that 'God Bless the Prince of Wales' will have to look to its laurels."—Musical World.
THE PILGRIM'S PATH. Sacred Song. By BRINLEY RICHARDS. Sung with complete success by Miss Edith Wynne. With Violoncello, ad lib., 3s.
CATALOGUE OF SCHOOL MUSIC gratis and post-free. The most useful Catalogue in Europe. Ask for the Green Catalogue.
HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS FOR PIANO, 38th Edition, 4s. Hamilton's Modern Instructions for Singing, 24th Edition, 3s. Hamilton's Dictionary of 3500 Musical Terms, 74th Edition, 1s. Clarke's Catechism of the Rudiments of Music, 75th Edition, 1s.
ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S CATALOGUE of 400 Volumes of STANDARD and CLASSICAL WORKS, for the use of Students of Music, and suitable for presents. Gratis and post-free.
THEMATIC CATALOGUE of NEW VOCAL MUSIC, gratis and post-free.
ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S PIANOFORTES, in Walnut and Rosewood, 6½ octaves, £25, £35, and £42.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street, W., Publishers to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and the Emperor Napoleon III. Agents for India—Messrs. BURKINYOUNG and Co., Calcutta.

HALF PRICE.—All Music sent post-free at half the published price.
FOSTER and KING, 16, Hanover-street, Regent-street, W.

CRAMER and CO.'S GREAT SALE of SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES, at their Gallery, 207 and 209, Regent-street. The instruments are all by the very best makers, have been returned from the season's hire, and will be sold at the most moderate prices. The Sale will continue until the 3rd of October. The number of instruments to select from is quite unprecedented.

CHISSHOLME and SONS, PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS (from Messrs. Broadwoods'), 61, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. Studio Pianos, in solid walnut, mahogany, or ash cases, from 20 gs. Pianofortes on hire from 1½s. per month.

MUSICAL BOX DÉPOT for the Sale of NICOLE'S celebrated Musical Instruments is removed from No. 14 to 11 and 12, Cornhill, London. List of tunes and prices gratis and postage-free.

MUSICAL BOX DÉPOTS, 56, Cheapside, and 33, Ludgate-street. Nicole's large Musical Boxes, £1 per air; Snuffboxes, 18s to 40s. Catalogues of Tunes and Prices gratis and post-free on application to WALES and CO. as above.

TO BE SOLD for £17 10s., a Gentleman's costly GOLD LEVER WATCH, by Parkinson and Frodsham, with chronometer balance and all recent improvements. Warranted. May be seen at WALES and CO. 8, 56, Cheapside.

THE PRETTIEST GIFT FOR A LADY is one of JONES'S LEVER WATCHES, at £11 11s.; for a Gentleman, at £10 10s. Rewarded at the Exhibition for cheapness of production. Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House.

GOLD CHAINS and FINE GOLD JEWELLERY.—A very elegant STOCK of GOLD CHAINS, 18s to 20 gs.; Gentlemen's Albert Chains, 21s. to 18 gs.; Gold Brooches, 20s. to 15 gs.; Gold Bracelets, 45s. to £30; Wedding and Keeper Rings, 10s., 15s., and 20s.; Gem rings, 12s. 6d. to 20 gs.; Gold Earrings, 12s. 6d. to 5 gs. per pair. Gold Lockets, 10s. to 16 guineas. Gold Scarf Pins, 5s. to 10 gs.—FREDC. HAWLEY, Goldsmith, 148, Regent-street, W. Jewellery repaired and Diamonds reset.

WATCHES, TIMEPIECES, and CLOCKS. Elegant GOLD WATCHES, jewelled in four holes, £3 15s. to £35; Silver Watches, £1 5s. to 12 guineas; eight-day Timepieces, 12s. 6d. each; Clocks going 14 days, three guineas and upwards.—FREDERIC HAWLEY, Watchmaker, 148, Regent-street, W. (from 75, Strand, and Coventry-street). Established nearly a Century. List of prices free. Old Watches, Gold, Silver, Diamonds, &c., purchased or taken in exchange. Merchants and Captains supplied on liberal terms. Watches and Clocks repaired.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.—M. F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker by special appointment to her Majesty the Queen, 33 and 34, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross (corner of Spring-gardens).

DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker by special appointment to her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand (adjoining Coutts's Bank), and 34, Royal Exchange.

PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank. The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, Fiddle pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce; Queen's pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce. Many other patterns recently finished, plain or highly ornamented.

Fiddle Pattern.	£	s.	d.	Queen's Pattern.	£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	20	11	0	12 Table Spoons	40	15	0
12 Dessert Ditto	20	7	6	12 Dessert ditto	35	9	7
12 Table Forks	20	11	0	12 Table Forks	40	15	0
12 Dessert Ditto	20	7	6	12 Dessert ditto	35	9	7
2 Gravy Spoons	10	3	8	2 Gravy Spoons	12	4	0
1 Soup Ladle	10	3	8	1 Soup Ladle	11	4	2
4 Sauce ditto	10	3	8	4 Sauce ditto	12	4	16
4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	1	0	0	4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	2	2	8
1 Fish Slice (pierced)	2	10	0	1 Fish Slice (pierced)	3	5	0
12 Tea Spoons	10	3	8	12 Tea Spoons	14	5	12
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	0	15	0	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	1	5	0

A pamphlet is published, with 300 Engravings, as a guide to the stock in the Showrooms. It contains the weights and prices of silver spoons, forks, tea and coffee services and table plate, with particulars of ornamental plate for private use or presentation; also, of the best silver-plated manufactures, gold and silver watches, clocks, and jewellery. Gratis on application, and post-free to any part of the British dominions.
For the use of committees, a work is printed with large lithographic drawings of plate kept ready for presentation.

THE LORD DUNDREARY EQUILIBRIUM CHAIR. Extremely comfortable, good, and very cheap. "There's the Miss!"—A. SEDLEY and CO., 210, Regent-street, London, W., Patentees of Equilibrium Chairs.

SEDLEY'S Patent EQUILIBRIUM CHAIRS are the most comfortable and cheapest yet offered to the public. Capital for India, packing up in less space than any other chair. Also, first-class Furniture, Carpets, &c., at very moderate prices. 210, Regent-street, London, W.

DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, of the most superior design and workmanship, arranged in complete suites, and covered in brocaded silks, rich moquette, and Neuilly tapestry, in all colourings, always ready for inspection and delivery at prices varying from 35 guineas per suite for cash.—A. SEDLEY and CO., Upholsterers, 210, Regent-street, W.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE with the best articles at DEANE'S Ironmongery and Furnishing Warehouses. Established A.D. 1700. New Illustrated Catalogue and Priced Furnishing List gratis and post-free.
Deane and Co., the Monument, London-bridge.

BATHS for all DOMESTIC PURPOSES. An extensive and complete stock. The best manufactures and lowest prices. DEANE and CO.'S PAMPHLET on BATHS and BATHING, gratis on application and post-free. It contains engravings, with prices, of Shower, Hip, Plunging, Sponging, Nursery, and every description of Bath for family use. Shower Baths of improved construction. Patent Gas Baths, simple, efficient, and economical. Estimates given for fitting up Bathrooms. DEANE and CO. (the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

BATHS and TOILET WARE.—WILLIAM S. BURTON has One large Showroom devoted exclusively to the display of BATHS and TOILET WARE. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked as prices proportionate with those that have tended to make this establishment the most distinguished in this country. Portable Showers, 7s. 6d.; Pillar Showers, £3 to £5; Nursery, 15s. to 32s.; Sponging, 14s. to 22s.; Hip, 14s. to 31s. 6d. A large assortment of Gas Furniture, Hot and Cold Plunge, Vapour, and Camp Shower Baths. Toilet Ware in great variety, from 15s. 6d. to 45s. the set of three.—Illustrated Catalogue (per post) free.
39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-yard.

ICE FOR TOWN OR COUNTRY. REFRIGERATORS, Ice-Cream Machines, Freezing Powders, and everything connected with freezing, of the best, most modern, and reliable character. Subscribers. Illustrated Price-list, with full particulars, free.—WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, 140, Strand.

GOOD SOUND CLARET, 14s. per Dozen; ditto, 1858 vintage, 18s.; bottles and railway carriage included.—HENRY BRETT and CO., Importers, Holborn-bars, and 30, Regent-street. Established 1829. Prices current on application.

DÉPOT of genuine HUNGARIAN WINES, 7, Mincing-lane, London, E.C. Open for tasting free of expenses. Assorted sample dozen cases to 24s. 30s. and 36s. Price-lists will be sent on application.—MAX GREGER (from Hungary).

WINES—PURE and CHEAP.—The IMPERIAL WINE COMPANY (consisting of leading growers of Clarets, Ports, Sherries, &c.) imports the choicest Wines and sells to the public at reasonable prices. Cellars: Marylebone Court House, W. Stores and Offices: 314, Oxford-street, W. Export and Bottling Vaults: 15, John-street, Crutchedfriars, E.C., London.

HEDGES and BUTLER, 155, Regent-street, London, W., and 30, King's-road, Brighton, invite attention to their varied Stock of choice OLD PORT, consisting of

Port of the celebrated vintage 1820	..	..	.. £5	0 0 per dozen.
Port of the vintage 1834	..	..	.. 5	8 0 "
Port of the vintage 1840	..	..	.. 4	4 0 "
Port of the vintage 1847	..	..	.. 3	12 0 "
Port for ordinary use, 30s., 36s., 42s., 48s., and 60s. per dozen.				

TURTLE.—McCALL'S WEST INDIA. Superior quality, prepared by new process. Flavour unsurpassed. Real Turtle Soup, quarts, 10s. 6d.; pints, 5s. 6d.; half-pints, 3s. Callipash and Callipee, 2s. 6d. per lb. Sold by leading Oil and Italian Warehousemen, Wholesale Chemists, and others.
J. McCall and Co., Provision Stores, 137, Hounslditch, N.E.
Prize Medal for Patent Process of Preserving Provisions without overcooking, whereby freshness and flavour are retained.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA CHEAPER. Full benefit of reduced duty obtained by purchasing Horniman's Tea in packets; very choice at 3s. 4d. and 4s. "High Standard" at 4s. 4d. (formerly 4s. 8d.) is the best imported.

Prize Medal awarded to Fry and Sons, 1862.
FRYS' COCOA.
FRYS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.
Frys' Pearl Cocoa.
Frys' Iceland Moss Cocoa.
J. S. FRY and SONS, Bristol and London.

BROWN AND POLSON'S
PATENT CORN FLOUR,
Packets, 8d.
Its quality maintains for it the general preference.

LETTERS PATENT 1833. PRIZE MEDAL 1862.
ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS is the most valuable preparation for making pure and delicate Gruel. Modern chemistry has shown that this food is easy of digestion and rich in nutriment.
ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY makes a delicious custard pudding, directions for which have been given by Mons. G. F. Francatelli. It is appreciated as a non-inflammatory drink, is excellent for mothers nursing, and has been used with great success for rearing children by hand.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO.
Garlick-hill, London.

KEEN'S GENUINE MUSTARD, There are many qualities of Mustard sold.
Obtain Keen's Genuine Mustard and full approval is guaranteed.
FIRST MANUFACTURED, 1742.
Sold by the Trade from the Cask, and in 1lb. and ½lb. canisters.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO.,
Garlick-hill, Cannon-street, London.

OSWEGO
PREPARED CORN,
for
Puddings, Custards, Blanc-Mange, &c.
Manufactured and Perfected by
T. KINGSFORD and SON,
of Oswego, State of New York.
It is the original preparation from the farina of maize, established 1848, commands the highest price from the trade, and offers the best value to the consumer.
It is a quarter stronger than any of the imitations, has a finer grain, and is more delicate.
The Oswego has the natural golden tinge, and not the chalk white produced by artificial process.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO.,
Garlick Hill, London.

YEAST SUPERSEDED and INDIGESTION AVOIDED by using BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER, for Bread, Puddings, and Pastry. Sold everywhere.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used in the Royal Laundry, and awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.

COALS.—COCKERELL'S COALS, price 24s., cash. Central Office, No. 13, Cornhill, E.C.

INDIGESTION.—MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, containing the digestive principle prepared from fresh calves' stomachs, combined with a rich stomachic wine, is a perfectly palatable form for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion.
Manufactured by T. Morson and Son, 19 and 46, Southampton-row, Russell-square, W.C., in bottles at 3s., 5s., and 10s. each.

DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium) LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL, prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men throughout the world as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, is incomparably superior to every other variety.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D.,
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.
"I consider Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.,
Author of the "Spas of Germany."
"Dr. Granville has found that Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-brown Cod-liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil."

EDWIN CANTON, Esq., F.R.C.S.,
President of the Medical Society of London, &c., &c.
"For several years past I have been in the habit of prescribing Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-brown Cod-Liver Oil, and find it to be much more efficacious than other varieties of the same medicine which I have also employed with a view to test their relative superiority."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold only in Imperial half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 9d.; quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR HARFORD and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

READ the following, dated Aug. 17, 1863, from Mr. R. Richardson, Surgeon and Chemist, 6, Capel-street, Dublin:—"One person states that for seventeen years DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS have kept her alive, and she would not feel safe to go to bed without taking them." DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS give instant relief and a rapid cure of Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all Medicine Venders.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is an excellent remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions. 172, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

GLYCERINE, which very simple tests show to be impure, is being sold on the statement that it is in every respect "equal to Price's." Most medical men prescribe "PRICE'S Glycerine" where purity is of importance. Patients can ensure it by desiring to have their glycerine in one pound, 8, 4, or 2oz. bottles, with capsules over the stoppers, marked "Price's Patent."
Belmont, Vauxhall.

LADIES NURSING.—Mr. ELAM respectfully invites the attention of all Mothers to the following unrivalled specialities:—His FEEDING-BOTTLES, Nursing-shields, Milk Receivers, or Dress Preservers, Breast Pumps, improved Enemas, Abdominal Supporters, Umbilical Bands for Infants, Medicine Spoons, Invalid Cups, Nursery Night Lamps, indiarubber Tops for Feeding-bottles, waterproof Sheeting and Lawn, Bed Protectors, Nursery Aprons, Bath Thermometers, prepared Fuller's Earth, Sugar of Milk, &c.—196, Oxford-street.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
NEW FANCY SILKS, from 30 shillings to 30 guineas.
Rich Dark Coloured Pompadours, £2 7s. 6d.
Cashmere Glacés, £2 15s. 6d.
Self-coloured French Glacés, in 38 New Shades, £2 15s. 6d.
Extra Full Dress of 14 yards.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

A New Fabric, Suitable for
EARLY AUTUMN DRESSES.
The "Genappe Cloth," either Plain or Figured, in every shade of colour, from 12s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. the Extra Full Dress.
Patterns free.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

THE BEST GLOVES.
Bajon's Rose Paris Kid, 2s. 1½d. per pair (free for 27 stamps), in all sizes and colours, every pair warranted.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

FAMILY MOURNING
SENT FREE OF EXPENSE.
Families are respectfully informed that an assortment of mourning goods (including dresses, bonnets, millinery, mantles, shawls, &c., and every requisite for a complete outfit) would be dispatched for selection to any part of the country, free of expense, immediately on receipt of an order per post or telegram, accompanied by an experienced Assistant, or superior fitting Dressmaker (if necessary). Patterns and Estimates free. Also complete lists of Mourning requisite for every grade or degree of relationship.
Agent for the new imperial unspotting Crape.
Address PETER ROBINSON, Family and General Mourning Warehouse, 103 and 104, Oxford-street, London.

TO LADIES.
JAMES SPENCE and CO. are now offering the remaining portion of their Stock of Fancy Dresses, Grenadines, and Muslins, at greatly reduced prices:—
A lot of Mohairs at 9½d. per yard; former price 10d.
A lot of Grenadines at 10½d. per yard; former price 1s. 6½d.
A lot of Muslins at 5½d. and 6½d.; were 8½d. and 10d.
Also, a well-assorted Stock of made-up Mohair and Grenadine Skirts, with and without Jackets, from 12s. 9d. Complete.
All the goods are this season's patterns.
James Spence and Co., 77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard.

SILKS at REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES SPENCE and CO. are, previous to the delivery of their Autumn Stock, offering the remaining portion of their Silk Goods at very low prices.
Useful Checks and Stripes, from 2½d. upwards, Wide Width.
Chênés, Brochés, Glacés, &c.
Several very cheap lots of Black Glacés and Ducapes.
Patterns post-free.
James Spence and Co., Wholesale and Retail Silk Mercers, Drapers, &c., 77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard.
Close on Saturdays at Five o'Clock.

FAMILY MOURNING.
Messrs. JAY
would respectfully announce that great economy is effected by purchasing Mourning at their Establishment,
247 and 249, Regent-street,
Their Stock of
FAMILY MOURNING
being the largest in Europe.
Though Messrs. Jay professedly keep the best articles for Mourning and Half-Mourning—at all times the cheapest—they supply a Complete Suit of Domestic Mourning for 2½ guineas.
MOURNING COSTUME of every description is kept Ready Made, and can be forwarded in Town or Country at a moment's notice.
The most reasonable prices are charged, and the wear of every article is guaranteed.
The London General Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street (next the Circus).
JAYS'.

MIGNIONETTE BLACK SILKS, at MESSRS. JAYS', for 2s. 6d. per yard!
The London General Mourning Warehouse, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

JAMES LOCKE and CO. beg to solicit the attention of their customers to their NEW STOCK of SCOTCH MANUFACTURED GOODS for the present and coming seasons, among which will be found the Newest Styles in Cloaks and Jackets for town or country wear. Shawls and Wraps for travelling, and Linsey Woolseys and other materials for Dresses, Skirts, &c. Patterns forwarded free.
James Locke and Co.,
The Scotch Warehouse, 117, 119, and 127, Regent-street.

MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX and INDIA OUTFITS.—CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE respectfully solicit and inspection of their extensive and recherché STOCK, combining Parisian taste with the excellence and durability of material for which their house has been noted for upwards of seventy years.
Christian and Rathbone, 11, Wigmore-street, W.

ANNUAL SALE OF SUMMER STOCK.
ORCHARD and COMPANY, Argyll House, 256, Regent-street, respectfully announce their intention of offering their General Stock of SUMMER DRESSES, SHAWLS, SPANISH LACE SHAWLS, Alexandra Rotondes, printed Muslins, Ball and Evening Dresses, Bridal Dresses, Bridal Squares, Bridal Wreaths, all in perfect condition,
THE FAMILY LINENS, CARPETS, and DAMASKS included. This stock is offered at less than the manufacturers' present prices. The Upper Rooms are appropriated for the
MADE-UP SKIRTS and FRENCH MILLINERY.
ARGYLL HOUSE, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street.

MOIRES ANTIQUES. SEWELL and CO. have the largest selection of Moires Antiques, in White, Black, and all the new Colours, at 4½ guineas the Dress.
Compton House, Frith-street, Soho, W.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
SALE of the RICH SILK STOCK of the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
In consequence of the costly and valuable property of this eminent house having been purchased by another firm,
Messrs. GRANT and GASK
have the honour to announce that the entire of the extra rich SILK STOCK, embracing some of the most costly and superb specimens of Silk Manufacture ever produced, will be submitted for Unreserved Sale on and after
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER the 1st.
As these goods have been bought at an extraordinary reduction from the original price, the fullest advantage of the purchase will be given to the Nobility and Gentry patronising Messrs. Grant and Gask's establishment; and they beg to state that some of the past season's Robes, which were sold at from £30 to £35, will be sold at 6½ guineas.
Five Hundred and Eighteen Robes in the 6½ Guinea Lot consist of HAND EMBROIDERY and beautiful designs woven in Velvet.
No. 2 Lot, in SUPERB BROCHÉ and in WOVEN VELVET, at 7½s. 6d. to 4½ guineas, originally sold at 10 to 12 guineas.
The Firm would recommend their customers now in the country to have Patterns sent, this being one of the most important collections of rich and rare goods ever offered for unreserved sale.
Also a large purchase of NEW AUTUMN RICH FRENCH WIDE SILKS which will be sold at 2½ guineas for the extra length of 14 yards.
A quantity of SUMMER STOCK in the various departments will be sold at nominal prices during the next few weeks.
Patterns of any goods free.
58, 59, 60, 61, and 62, Oxford-street; and 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street, W.

MESSRS. SWAN and EDGAR respectfully solicit the attention of the public to their recent extensive and advantageous purchases in Paris and Lyons of Rich Fancy Silks. While they are now selling the whole of this choice collection, comprising the Newest Styles for the present season, unusually cheap, a large proportion are being offered at half the usual value for such goods.—9 to 11 Piccadilly; and 39 to 51 Regent-street.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778.
LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS sent free of carriage.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

Sent post-free. Descriptive Lists of
COMPLETE SETS OF BABY-LINEN, which are sent home throughout the kingdom free of carriage.
UNDERCLOTHING, for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES, for Ladies and Children of all ages.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778.
BABIES' BASSINETS Trimmed and Furnished ready for use, and sent home free of carriage.
BABIES' BASKETS Trimmed and Furnished to correspond.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.

100 PATTERNS SILKS.—Post-free.—All the New Coloured Silks for early Autumn, plain and figured, from 1 guinea the Dress.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

10,000 YARDS BLACK SILKS, comprising every description and width of Black Glacés, Gros Grains, Moire Antiques, Gros de Suez, &c., the colour and duraility of which are guaranteed. Patterns free.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

2500 YARDS FRENCH FOULARD SILKS, the very best quality, 30 inches wide, 10 yards for 18s. 9d. Any length cut. Patterns free.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

REDMAYNE and CO. respectfully announce that, until their Premises, Nos. 19 and 20, New Bond-street, are rebuilt, they will CONTINUE to carry on their BUSINESS at No. 35, CONDUIT-STREET.

SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE. New Checked Glacés, 27s. 6d. for 12 yards.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

MANTLE CLOTHS.—Waterproof Tweeds, Blue and various colours in Diagonal Cloths, Meltons, and other Materials, for Yachting Jackets, Mantles, &c., from 1s. 11½d. per yard.
Also, a beautiful Stock of Woollen Goods for Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, from 1s. 11½d. per yard to the finest qualities. Patterns free.—CHARLES MERRING and CO., Woollen Warehouse, 111, Holborn-hill (corner of Hatton-garden), London.

LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS and RIDING-JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Inverness Capes. Patterns of materials and prices sent post-free.
J. E. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.

CRINOLINE.—The Patent ONDINA, or Waved JUPON, does away with the unsightly results of the ordinary hoops; and so perfect are the wavelike bands that a lady may ascend a steep stair, lean against a table, throw herself into an armchair, pass to her stall at the opera, or occupy a fourth seat in a carriage, without inconvenience to herself or others, or provoking the rude remarks of the observers, thus modifying in an important degree all those peculiarities tending to the modesty of English women; and, lastly, it allows the dress to fall into graceful folds. Price 15s. 6d., 21s., and 25s. 6d. Illustrations free.—E. PHILPOTT, 37, Piccadilly, W.

SHIRTS.—BOWRING and ARUNDEL, professed Shirtmakers, beg to call attention to their large variety of new Patterns in Dress and Morning Shirts, suitable for the present season.
11 and 50, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; and 11, Old Bond-street, W.

BOWRING and ARUNDEL, Outfitters and Manufacturers of Clothing suitable for all climates.
11 and 50, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; 11, Old Bond-street, W.

SHIRTS.—Morning and Evening Shirts of every description, fitting with precision and ease, at moderate prices. Directions for self-measurement and patterns sent on application.—CAPPER and WATERS, 26, Regent-street, London.

LADIES' FIRST-CLASS KID ELASTIC BOOTS, Fancy Tops, 15s. 6d.;
Treble-soled Kid Elastic Boots, for the Country, 18s. 6d.
Second-class Kid Elastic Boots, 8s. 6d. Elastic House Boots, 5s. 6d.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, Oxford-street, W.

H. WALKER'S PATENT PENELOPE CROCHET NEEDLES have "Penelope" on each handle. A set of Bone Handles for 10d.; Japanned, 8d.; Tartan, 1s.; the new Patent Uncotopic Handle, which keep the hooks in position for work, for 1s. post-free of any dealer.
H. Walker, Alcester, and 47, Gresham-street, London.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—G. HOOPER, ARTIST IN HAIR. Solid Gold Revolving Brooches, for hair and portrait, from 35 shillings each. Hair Rings from 6s. 6d. each, &c. Illustrated Catalogues sent free.—213, Regent-street London, W.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—ARTIST in HAIR. DEWDNEY begs to inform Ladies or Gentlemen that he beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in Gold, Hair Bracelets, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, &c., and forwards the same at about one half the usual charge. A beautiful collection of specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An Illustrated book sent post-free.—Dewdney, 172, Fenchurch-street, London.

THE ALEXANDRA HAIR-WAVER patronised by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, is the invention of UNWIN and ALBERT, Court Hairdressers, 24, Piccadilly, of whom only they can be obtained at 1s. the pair; by post, 14 stamps.

THE 1s. HAIR-WAVER — TRUEFITT'S (the Original)—gives a graceful wave to the hair without hot water or anything injurious. Post-free, with instructions, 14 stamps.—J. Truefitt, Inventor, 1, Acton-street, Gray's-inn-road, W.C.

DRESSING-BAGS for TRAVELLING. Writing-cases for Tourists. Dressing-cases for Tourists. The public supplied at wholesale prices, from the largest Stock in London.
PARKINS and GOTTO, Manufacturers, 24 and 25, Oxford-street.

HAIR-CURLING FLUID.—248, High Holborn, London.—ALEX. ROSS'S CURLING FLUID Curls Ladies' or Gentlemen's Hair immediately it is used. Sold at 3s. 6d.; sent per post for 54 stamps. Liquid Rouge, 1s.

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn. London.—ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes superfluous hair from the face, neck, and arms, without affect to the skin, 3s. 6d., sent the same day as ordered for fifty-four stamps.

SPANISH FLY is the active ingredient in ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL, which produces Whiskers, stops the hair from falling, and covers bald places. Price 3s. 6d.; by post for 54 stamps.—248, High Holborn, London.

PISTACHIO-NUT TOILET-POWDER imparts to the skin a natural whiteness, youthful delicacy, and softness attainable by no other means. 2s. 6d. per Box. Sold everywhere.—PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street, London.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S HUNGARY WATER. Orators, Clergymen, Lecturers, Authors, and Poets give it the preference, for it refreshes the memory through the olfactory nerve. Six-Bottle Case, 10s. 6d.—New Bond-street (No. 2), London.

EAU and POMMADE RÉPARATRICE DE FRUCHET, à PARIS.—Infallible to restore the Hair to its natural colour; keeps it clean, smooth, and brilliant.—Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dépôt, TH. LUSCHER and CO., 27, Cannon-street West, London.

NAPOLEON PRICE'S GOLDEN OIL for RESTORING the HAIR. The fact of its being in constant use in the Royal Nursery and in the families of the nobility stamps its superior excellence. 3s. 6d., 6s. 7s., and 10s. per bottle.—Manufactory, 158, New Bond-street, first floor.

JAMES LEWIS'S MARROW OIL, prepared from finest clarified marrow, 1s. to 5s. James Lewis's Cape Jasmin, 2s. 6d. Iodine Soap, 6d. Prize Medal, 1862.
Manufactory, 6, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

TOURISTS, TRAVELLERS, VISITORS to the SEASIDE, and others exposed to the Sun and Dust will find the application of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR both cooling and refreshing to the Face and Skin; allaying all heat and irritability; removing eruptions, freckles, and discolorations; and rendering the skin soft, clear, and pleasant. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.
Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and beware of spurious and pernicious articles sold under the name of "Kalydor."

ALPINE TRAVELLING.—The fatigue which is occasioned by the ascents undertaken by so many Tourists is easily overcome by the use of Dr. MATTHIAS LANG'S ESSENTIAL SPIRIT OF MELISSUS. Nothing can equal this Medicine as a means of imparting vigour to the impoverished system, and its restorative effects are unsurpassed. Sold in 1s. 6d. and 3s. bottles, wholesale and retail, by Butler and Crispe, Chemists to the Royal Family, 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's, London; and respectable Chemists throughout the country. Wholesale Dépôt, Telfer and Co., 11, St. John-court, Snow-hill.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Jewellery, Miscellaneous Property, &c., of every description. Purchased to any amount by Mr. and Mrs. DAVIS, 2, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W. Ladies and gentlemen waited on, or parcels sent P.O. orders remitted. Established 60 years.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1830.

Digitized by Google

NEW MUSIC.

TO CHORAL SOCIETIES AND SINGING CLASSES.

THE SOLDIER'S CHORUS from "FAUST," with English Words, price 4d.—"Glory and love to the men of old;" the celebrated Chorus arranged as a Four-part Song.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

THE HARUM SCARUM GALOP. By JAMES CASSIDY (Composer of the Burlesque Galop). Just published. "The 'Harum Scarum' will be as popular as the 'Burlesque.'" Price 3s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

FAUST.—GOUNOD'S Celebrated OPERA. The success of this Opera has been unprecedented. Pianoforte and Vocal Arrangements of all the principal Airs, Quadrilles, Waltzes, &c., now ready. The Opera complete, with Italian or French words, price 16s.; or for Pianoforte Solo, 7s. 6d.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

OSBORNE'S FAUST. A Fantasia on Favourite Melodies from Gounod's celebrated Opera, by the above popular Composer. Price 4s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

OSBORNE'S "SALVE! DIMORA." Cavatina from Gounod's "Faust." Arranged for the Pianoforte by this favourite Composer. Price 3s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

GOUNOD'S FAUST VALSE, the celebrated Valse from "Faust," arranged for the Pianoforte by the Composer. Price 3s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BRINLEY RICHARDS' SOLDIERS' CHORUS, from Gounod's celebrated Opera of "Faust." Arranged for the Pianoforte. Price 3s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

KUHE'S FAUST. Fantaisie de Salon pour le Piano, on favourite Airs from Gounod's Opera. Price 4s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

LEYBACH'S FAUST.—Fantaisie Élégante, Sur "Faust," de Gounod. Pour Piano. Price 4s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

LISZT'S FAUST VALSE.—The celebrated Valse, transcribed for the Pianoforte. Price 4s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street

OURY'S FAUST.—Grand Fantasia on Airs from Gounod's Opera. Price 4s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE FAUST WALTZ, on Airs from Gounod's Opera. By C. Coote. Beautifully Illustrated. Price, Solo or Duet, 4s.; Septet, 3s.; Full Orchestra, 3s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE FAUST QUADRILLE, on Favourite Airs from Gounod's Opera. By C. Coote. Beautifully Illustrated. Price, Solo or Duet, 4s.; Septet, 3s.; Full Orchestra, 3s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE FAUST GALOP, from Gounod's Opera. By C. Coote. Beautifully Illustrated. Price, Solo or Duet, 3s.; Septet, 3s.; Full Orchestra, 3s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

LE PARLATE D'AMOR. Romance from "Faust." Sung by Mdlle. Didiée and Mdlle. Trebelli in Gounod's celebrated opera, with French, Italian, or English words. In C or E flat, or A. 3s. 6d.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

SALVE! DIMORA CASTA PURA, as sung by Signor Giuglini in Gounod's grand opera of "Faust," in A flat or F. Price 3s. 6d.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

QUANDO A TE LIETA. Romance, Sung by Mdlle. Didiée in Gounod's opera of "Faust." Price 3s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

COME LA BREZZA, the celebrated Vocal Valse from Gounod's celebrated Opera of "Faust," sung, with immense success, by Mdlle. Titiens, &c., in A or G. Price 3s. 6d.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

GLORIA IMMORTALE, the celebrated Soldiers' Chorus, in Gounod's Opera of "Faust," for one or four voices. Price 2s. 6d.—CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES. CHAPPELL and CO. have a large Stock of SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES for Sale, by BROADWOOD, COLLARD, ERARD, &c., &c., at very reduced prices. Also, new Instruments of every description.—Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

PIANOFORTES at CHAPPELL'S.—The largest Stock in London, by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, &c., for Sale or Hire.—50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN PIANINO (the only Pianino to which the Prize Medal was awarded).—A very elegant Pianoforte, of small size, the full compass, check action, and most perfect touch, admirably adapted to small rooms, yachts, boudoirs, &c. Warranted to keep in tune, and to be the best and cheapest Pianoforte, with check action and all the latest improvements.
Price, in mahogany, rosewood, or walnut, 25 and 26 guineas. A great variety may be seen at
Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ENGLISH MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE.—To amateurs preferring the pure English tone of the Broadwood or Collard quality, the English Model will be found the most perfectly satisfactory instrument, at moderate price. The action is of the same simple description as the above makers', and therefore especially adapted to the country, where the more complicated actions are objectionable to many of the tuners. In elegant rosewood case, with full fret, similar in every respect to other instruments at 50 guineas, price 35 guineas; in walnut, 40 guineas.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 50 guineas in rosewood; or in walnut, 60 guineas. This Instrument has Three Strings and the fullest grand compass, viz. Seven Octaves. It is strengthened by every possible means to obtain the greatest amount of wear, and to stand perfectly in any climate. The workmanship is of the best description; the tone is round, full, and rich; and the power equal to that of a Bichord Grand. The touch is elastic, and the repetition very rapid. No pianoforte, in all respects comparable, has hitherto been made in England at the same price. Every instrument will be warranted, and (if desired) exchanged within six months of the purchase.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BROADWOOD, COLLARD, and ERARD. The best Pianofortes of every description, including all the newest kinds by these celebrated makers, may be tried side by side (and hired with option of purchase) at the new Showrooms of
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S DRAWING-ROOM MODEL HARMONIUM, the best that can be made, price 60 guineas; other varieties at 25 and 35 guineas. Illustrated Catalogues of Pianofortes and Harmoniums upon application to
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUM by ALEXANDRE, with five octaves, two footboards, and in oak case. These instruments are lower in price and superior to all other cheap harmoniums. Descriptive lists on application to
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND HARMONIUMS by ALEXANDRE, nearly (if not quite) as good as new, at greatly-reduced prices, at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S PRIZE EXHIBITION MODEL HARMONIUM, for the CHURCH, 13 stops, 4 rows of vibrators, and Venetian swell, worked by the heel of the right foot, in oak case, 32 guineas. A large assortment may be always seen at CHAPPELL and CO.'S, 50, New Bond-street.

HALF-PRICE and POST-FREE. The full-priced Music of every Publisher supplied upon the above terms from EVANS and Co., 77, Baker-street, Portman-square, W., for stamps or P.O. order.

NEW MUSIC.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD'S MUSIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY for Town and Country. Terms—Two, Three, and Four Guineas per annum.

HALF-PRICE.—ALL FULL-PRICED MUSIC sent post-free at half the marked price by CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEWEST PIANOFORTE DUETS.

Favarger (Rêné),	"Chœur Danse," Robert le Diable ..	4s. 0d.
Gounod (Ch.),	"Marche Cortège," Reine de Saba ..	4s. 0d.
Nicolai (Otto),	Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor" ..	6s. 0d.
Schira, Aira,	"Niccolo de' Lapi," W. H. Callcott ..	6s. 0d.
"	Overture, " E. F. Rimbault ..	6s. 0d.
Sullivan (A. S.)	Procession March	6s. 0d.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEWEST PIANOFORTE PIECES.

Arditi (Luigi),	"L'Ardita," Valse brillante ..	3s. 0d.
"	"La Farfalletta," Polka-Mazurka ..	3s. 0d.
Berger (Francesco),	A Slumber Song	3s. 6d.
"	"Unspoken Thoughts"	4s. 0d.
Blumenthal (Jacques),	"Le Fol," Mélodie	3s. 0d.
"	"Les Ailes" (played by Mdme. Goddard)	4s. 0d.
De Vos (Polydore),	"Schwibisches Volkslied"	3s. 0d.
Favarger (Rêné),	"Au Feu," Galop	4s. 0d.
"	"Berceuse," Romance	3s. 6d.
"	"Marche Homisque"	3s. 6d.
"	"Niccolò de' Lapi"	3s. 0d.
"	"Orfanella"	3s. 0d.
"	"Valse de la Cour"	3s. 0d.
"	"Yvonne," Polka Mazurka	3s. 0d.
Giorza (Paul),	Grande Valse, "Farfalletta"	3s. 6d.
Heller (Stephen),	4me Scherzo (Op. 108)	4s. 0d.
Kuhe (Wilhelm),	"Love's Request" (Reichardt)	3s. 0d.
"	"Niccolò de' Lapi"	4s. 0d.
Neumann (T. W.),	"Dagmar" (on Danish Airs)	3s. 0d.
"	"Dania"	3s. 0d.
"	Marche Cortège de Gounod	3s. 6d.
Oury (Mdme.),	"La bella mia"	3s. 0d.
Pinsuti (Ciro),	"Rosina," Mazurka	3s. 0d.
Richards (Brinley),	"Chough and Crow"	3s. 0d.
"	"Mynheer Van Dunck"	3s. 0d.
"	"Tell me, my heart"	3s. 0d.
"	"O Speranza" (Niccolò de' Lapi) ..	3s. 0d.
Thomas (Harold),	"Rataplan" (La Forza del Destino) ..	3s. 0d.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEWEST and MOST POPULAR DANCE MUSIC.

The Parepa Galop	C. J. Hargitt	3s. 0d.
The "Postman" or "Night Mail" ..	J. P. Clarke.	3s. 0d.
Landomia Mazurka	A. Manns.	3s. 0d.
Forza del Destino Quadrilles	Louis D'Egville.	3s. 0d.
Young Man from the Country ..	Carlo Zotti.	4s. 0d.
Il Bacio Valses	Carlo Zotti.	4s. 0d.
Cabaletta Valses	L. Jullien.	4s. 0d.
Niccolo de' Lapi Valses	Louis D'Egville.	4s. 0d.
Orange Blossoms Valses	L. Jullien.	4s. 0d.
Selvaggia Valses	A. Manns.	4s. 0d.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEWEST ENGLISH SONGS.

A Day Dream	J. Blumenthal	3s. 0d.
Fallen Leaves	Francesco Berger	3s. 0d.
I come from the beautiful Rhine ..	F. Mori	3s. 0d.
I prithee give me back my heart ..	J. Blumenthal	3s. 0d.
Johnnie Gray	Frank Mori.	3s. 0d.
Johnny Bell's Wooing	Charles J. Hargitt.	3s. 6d.
Minnesinger's Dream	Henry Smart	3s. 6d.
Shades of evening close around ..	Frederic Clay.	3s. 0d.
She is a maiden of artless grace ..	G. A. Macfarren.	3s. 6d.
Spinning-wheel	Henry Smart.	3s. 6d.
Thoughts of thee	J. Blumenthal	3s. 0d.
Wayward wind	Francesco Berger.	3s. 0d.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

NEW SONG—BIRD OF THE WILDERNESS. Composed by EDWARD LAND; Sung by Mr. KENNEDY. Price 3s. 6d. (Sent at half-price.) This successful Song is the conspicuous favourite in the Entertainment on the Songs of Scotland.—DUFF and HODGSON, 20, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG—THE WELCOME AT THE DOOR. Composed by STEPHEN GLOVER. Price 3s. 6d. (Sent at Half-price.) Sequel to the celebrated Song, "The Good-by at the Door." Popular as the latter has been, "The Welcome" will be equally successful.—DUFF and HODGSON, 20, Oxford-street.

NEW and POPULAR PIANOFORTE MUSIC and SONGS, published by
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

NEW ITALIAN SONGS by GIRONCI.

L'Amante disperato. 3s.	La Fede tradita. 3s.
Il Giardiniere. 3s.	La querela d'Amore. 3s.
On che l'amico luna. 3s.	L'Invito alla Danza. 3s.
Son bella giovine. 3s.	Il Lamerone. 3s.
L'Amante schernito. 3s.	Fanciulle care belle. 3s.
L'Ovajola. 3s.	Nasce di vago Aprile. 3s.

Or bound together in a Volume, 21s.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

THE SCOTCH MAIDEN'S DREAM. New Song. By FRANK ROMER. Price 3s. 6d. Companion to THE ENGLISH GIRL'S SONG, 3s. 6d.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63 and 63, New Bond-street.

"THE BROKEN FLOWER." Song for Mezzo-Soprano Voice. Composed by the Hon. ALFRED STOURTON. Price 3s. 6d.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63, New Bond-street.

THE HON. ALFRED STOURTON'S Popular Song, THE SPELL OF THY BEAUTY, now being sung with immense success by Miss Poole and Miss Lascelles. Price 3s. 6d. Can be had either in F or A flat.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

FOR A FEW DAYS. GALOP. By J. H. TULLY. Dedicated, by special permission, to his ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES. Price 4s.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

THE SPARKLING MOSELLE GALOP. Composed by C. GODFREY, jun., Bandmaster to the Scots Fusilier Guards. Comic Title, Illustrated in Colours. Price 4s.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

CHAMBER TRIOS for FEMALE VOICES This Series contains nearly 100 Trios selected, arranged, and composed expressly for this Work by the most celebrated Composers, and can be had either in separate Numbers or in 3 Vols., 21s. each. N.B. Many of these Trios are published in separate Parts, and all are especially adapted for class teaching. Lists will be sent on application to the publishers.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

NEW SONG BY IGNACE GIBSONE,
A FISHER MAIDEN I.—Price 3s.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63 and 63, New Bond-street.

NEW SONG BY BOYTON SMITH,
O'ER THE MEADOW TRIPPED SWEET KITTY.—Price 3s.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63 and 63, New Bond-street.

LIFE. A New Sacred Song. By J. P. KNIGHT, composer of "She Wore a Wreath of Roses." Price 2s. 6d.

"A mother kneels with earnest tears,
And for her children prays.
Oh! let me watch their early years,
Oh! grant me length of days."

COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63 and 63, New Bond-street.

A SELECTION of PSALMS, HYMNS, and ANTHEMS, with the music arranged in familiar keys, and adapted to the Service of the Church. Edited by FRANK ROMER. Bound in cloth. Price 10s. 6d.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

BEATRICE, MAZURKA DE SALON. By FREDERIC BOWEN JEWSON. Price 3s.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., 63 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

KIRKMAN'S 7-octave trichord SEMI-GRAND and DRAWING-ROOM GRAND PIANOFORTES, with double repeating action and all their very latest improvements. Price from 100 guineas and upwards. For beauty of tone, perfection of touch, and durability, these instruments are unrivalled.—COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., Music and Pianoforte Warehouse, 63 and 63, New Bond-street, London, W.

PIANOFORTES, New and Secondhand, by Broadwood, Collard, Kirkman, and other Makers, for SALE or HIRE, at Messrs. COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO.'S (late Leader and Cook), 63 and 63, New Bond-street (corner of Brook-street).

KIRKMAN'S Celebrated TRICHORD PIANOFORTES of every description for SALE or HIRE, at COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO.'S Pianoforte Warehouse, 63 and 63, New Bond-street, London

NEW MUSIC.

MDME. SAINTON-DOLBY'S NEW SONG,
MAGGIE'S SECRET. By CLARIBEL. The most successful song introduced by Mdme. Sainton-Dolby for many years.—BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

MR. SIMS REEVES'S NEW SONG,
YOU AND I. By CLARIBEL. A most effective song for amateurs. Invariably encored when sung by Mr. Reeves.—BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

MDLLE. TITIENS'S GREAT SONG,
THEY OFFER RANK TO ME. By HOWARD GLOVER. This popular Song (which has passed through three editions) will be sung by Mdlle. Titiens at the approaching Worcester Festival.
BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

HERR SCHACHNER'S ORATORIO,
ISRAEL'S RETURN FROM BABYLON, about to be performed at the Worcester Festival, will be ready in a few days, price One Guinea, handsomely bound. The Orchestral and Choral Parts are in the press.
BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

THE MUSIC OF THE SEASON.
THE SEASIDE MUSIC-BOOK, price 3s. 6d., illustrated in Colours, contains a good selection of dances, songs, and pieces capable of affording amusement for many weeks in the country or at the seaside. Post-free, 3s. 10d.
BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

NOTICE.—HALF-PRICE.—All Music, and the best Editions, at half the published price, sent post-free for postage-stamps or Post Office order.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street, W.

The prettiest drawing-room piece is
GANZ'S SOUVIENS TOI, Mélodie chantante. Price 3s. 6d.
"A most pleasing morceau, equally simple and elegant."—Illustrated News.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

AN EXQUISITE MORCEAU.
KUHE'S SILVER MOONBEAMS. Price 3s. 6d. The most favourite piece by this celebrated Composer.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
COOTE'S KATE KEARNEY VALSE. Price 4s. Performed Nightly at Mellon's Concerts, and vociferously re-demanded.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

THE LATEST EXCITEMENT.
COOTE'S FAIRY VISIONS VALSE. Price 4s., Solo or Duet. One of this Composer's happiest ideas, sparkling and dansante.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-st.

THE BEST SET OF LANCERS ARE
COOTE'S CURE LANCERS. Price 4s. Introducing "The Pilgrim of Love," "My Pretty Page," "So merry sat. No dance programme complete without these. Always encored.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS.
COOTE'S ROULETTE GALOP. Price 3s. The best Galop of the day.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

COOTE'S VILLAGE-BELLS POLKA. Price 3s. One of the very best published, and will excel in popularity the celebrated "Great Western," by the same Composer.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

CONTINUED SUCCESS.
COOTE'S MAY BLOSSOMS VALSE. Price 4s., Solo. Performed by all the Bands in the United Kingdom.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

NEW BALLAD.
SIGHING FOR THEE, by F. BUCKLEY, price 3s. 6d., is exceedingly pretty.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

SUNG BY WAMBOLD, ALWAYS REDEMANDED.
I WAIT TO HEAR THY SWEET GOOD-NIGHT. Serenade. (Jenny Lind's Song.) Price 3s. 6d.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

BUCKLEY'S BEAUTIFUL SONG,
COME WHERE THE MOONBEAMS LINGER. Price 3s. 6d. The melody is simple and beautiful.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

C. M. E. OLIVER'S NEW BALLAD,
OH! BLOW ME A KISS ON THE WIND. Price 3s. 6d. One of the best of this Composer's pretty songs.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

WORDS BY LONGFELLOW.
THE RIVER. By C. M. E. OLIVER. Price 3s. 6d. A very pleasing ballad, beautifully illustrated.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS, by LACHENAL. Full Compass, with all the latest Improvements, warranted for Hot Climates, and to keep well in Tune, from Two guineas, with Case, Lock and Key, &c.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

EWER and CO.'S MUSICAL LIBRARY Subscribers may enter daily. Terms, Two Guineas a year. London subscribers have the constant use of two guineas' worth, and country subscribers four guineas' worth of music. One guinea's worth of music is presented to each subscriber.—Ewer and Co., Musicsellers to the Queen and the Princess of Wales, 67, Regent-street, London.

CRAMER'S PIANOFORTE GALLERY offers peculiar advantages for the choice of a first-rate Pianoforte. There is a profusion of every description, from the smallest Pianette to the largest and finest Grand, and by all the eminent makers of England and the Continent. Nothing but the very best instruments are selected from the factories, all that are deficient in tone being carefully avoided. Purchasers from CRAMER and CO. may therefore rely on having placed in their hands whatever may be reasonably expected from a selection made with competent practical skill.
Cash purchasers will receive the usual discount.
Every Instrument fully guaranteed.
Cramer and Co. deliver their Pianofortes at any railway station in the kingdom without risk to the purchaser, and at a very trifling cost.
Cramer and Co.'s Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S ENGLISH PIANETTE, 22 guineas. Cramer and Co. manufacture this capital small instrument. It has all the requisites of the best Pianoforte—check action, solid touch, agreeable tone. The case is of polished ash or pine. In practising on this Pianoforte the fingers of the player will be strengthened much more rapidly than on an old instrument, loose in the key and worn in the hammer. In rosewood, 25 guineas; in walnut, 26 guineas.
Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that this instrument has not the common or single action, but the double or check action; and that Cramer and Co. are the only manufacturers of it in England.—207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S INDIAN PIANETTE, in solid Mahogany, for warm climates. The most portable Pianoforte yet made. Price 25 guineas.
207 and 209, Regent-street.

THALBERG'S GRAND PIANOFORTES. These magnificent instruments, manufactured by Messrs. J. and P. Erard, and selected by M. Thalberg for his London concerts, have been purchased by CRAMER and CO., and are universally admitted to be the most exquisite Pianofortes ever finished by these distinguished manufacturers, combining in an extraordinary degree all their peculiar excellences; the tone has great volume, together with a charmingly vocal quality. The cases are in walnut and rosewood. Prices, 230 and 240 guineas.—207 and 209, Regent-street.

PIANOFORTE RENOVATION.—CRAMER and CO. have organised a separate staff of the most skilful workmen for the repairing and renewing of the mechanism of pianofortes worn out by years of constant practice. Cramer and Co. do not pretend (as is very commonly done) to make the instrument "equal to new," but they guarantee that, if originally good, it will be restored to great freshness of tone, and in other respects made to be perfectly satisfactory. Cramer and Co. give estimates of cost, and say whether the instrument be worth the outlay.—Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S CONCERTINAS—PRIZE MEDAL. Prices, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 18 guineas.
201, Regent-street.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY, Share Department, 5 per cent per annum. Deposit Department, 4 per cent per annum. The Interest Warrants issued half-yearly, and Withdrawals at fixed periods. No partnership liability, and the taking of land is entirely optional. Prospectuses sent free of charge
CHARLES LEWIS GRUNDISEN, Secretary.
Offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. TOURIST TICKETS, at Cheap Fares, available for one calendar month, are issued from King's-cross and other principal stations to EDINBURGH, Glasgow, Stirling, Dunkeld, Perth, Dundee, Forfar, Brechin, Montrose, Arbroath, Aberdeen, Keith, and Elgin; and also
To SCARBOROUGH, Whitby, Redcar, Filey, Bridlington, Withernsea, Harrogate, and the Isle of Man.
For further particulars see programmes, to be obtained at King's-cross Station, at all the receiving offices in London, and at the stations in the country. SEYMOUR CLARKE, General Manager.
London, King's-cross Station, August, 1863.

MIDLAND RAILWAY. TOURIST TICKETS at Cheap Fares, available for One Calendar Month, are ISSUED at the Midland Booking Office, King's-cross, and other principal stations, to
SCOTLAND—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, &c.
IRELAND—Belfast, Portrush, for Giant's Causeway.
LAKE DISTRICT—Windermere, Furness Abbey, Ulverstone, Coniston, Penrith, Morecambe, Ingleton, &c.
SEASIDE and BATHING-PLACES—Scarborough, Whitby, Filey, Bridlington, Harrogate, Matlock, Buxton, &c.
Programmes and full particulars may be obtained at all the Company's Stations and Receiving Offices.
Inquire at King's-cross for Tickets viâ Midland Railway.
Derby, 1863. JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

NEW ZEALAND.—REMITTANCES.—The Bank of New Zealand (incorporated by Act of General Assembly). Capital £500,000, grants Letters of Credit and undertakes every description of Banking Business throughout the several Provinces.
Terms and particulars on application at the London Office.
F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director.
50, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

ISLE OF MAN.—HILL'S ROYAL HOTEL, DOUGLAS. Board, Lodging, and Attendance, 5s. 6d. per day. Inclose a stamp for an interesting Guide and Map of the Island.

MONEY ADVANCED by Mr. LUXMOORE, Silversmith, &c., of 22, St. Martin's-lane, W.C. (opposite New-street, Covent-garden), on plate and jewellery, at much less interest than is usually charged.—N.B. Jewels and plate bought.

"RECONNOITRER" GLASS, 9s. 6d.! Weighs 6 oz., is achromatic, and so strong that ships, houses, trees, &c., ten miles off; Jupiter's Moons, &c., are distinctly seen by it; and when used as a landscape glass is valuable on a twenty-five mile radius. "I think the Reconnoiterer very good."—The Marquis of Carmarthen. "I never before met an article that so completely answered its maker's recommendation."—F. H. Fawkes, Esq., Farnley, Otley. "Regarding the glasses supplied by Messrs. Salom, I am well pleased with them."—From a report by the Head Gamekeeper of the Marquis of Breadalbane. "The economy of price is not secured at the cost of efficiency. We have carefully tried it at an 800-yard rifle-range against all the glasses possessed by the members of the corps, and found it fully equal to any, although they had cost more than four times its price."—The Field. Post-free, 10s. 6d. The Hythe Glass, showing bullet marks at 1200 yards, 15s. 6d. These Glasses are only to be had direct from SALOM and CO., 98, Princes-street, Edinburgh, who have no agents.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, THE LONDON-BRIDGE FIRM.
MILITARY CANTEENS for Officers, £8 each. No charge for Oak Case, containing

PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.	£	s.	d.	IVORY TABLE KNIVES.	£	s.	d.
				Brought forward ..	£5	5	0
4 Table spoons	0	12	0	1 Gravy spoon	0	7	0
6 Table forks	0	18	0	1 pair sugar tongs ..	0	3	6
6 Dessert spoons	0	12	6	2 Salt spoons	0	3	6
6 Dessert forks	0	13	6	1 Butter knife	0	3	6
6 Tea spoons	0	3	0	6 Table knives	0	11	0
2 Egg spoons	0	5	0	6 Cheese knives	0	5	0
1 Soup ladle	0	12	0	Pair of meat carvers ..	0	7	6
1 Pair fish carvers ..	0	14	0	Pair of chicken carvers	0	7	6
2 Sauce ladles	0	6	0	Ivory-handle steel ..	0	5	0
1 Mustard spoon	0	1	6	Oak chest, no charge.			
Carried forward,	£5	5	0	Complete	£8	0	0

Every other size and pattern in stock.
MAPPIN BROTHERS, Silversmiths and Cutlers, Wait-and Hours, 222, Regent-street; and 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge. Same prices charged at both houses as at their Manufactory, Queen's Plate and Cutlery Works, Sheffield.
Observe the address.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS, WALL LIGHTS, and Lustres, for Gas and Candles. Table Glass, &c. Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7 15s. Glass Dessert Services for 12 persons, from £3. All articles marked in plain figures. Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for presents. Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed. London—Showrooms, 45, Oxford-street, W. Birmingham—Manufactory and Showrooms, Broad-street. Established 1807.

CHANDELIERS in BRONZE and ORMOLU for DINING-ROOM and LIBRARY, Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormoulu, China, and Glass. Statuettes in Parian, Vases, and other ornaments.—OSLER, 45, Oxford-street, W.

GARDNERS' LAMPS are the Best.—The largest, most recherché, and cheapest assortment in London. Moderator Lamps from 3s 6d. each. Engravings free by post. Finest Colza Oil, 3s. per gallon.—H. and J. Gardner (by appointment to her Majesty), Strand, Charing-cross (four doors from Trafalgar-sq.); 4 and 5, Duncannon-st. (adjoining), London. Established 1752.

EASY-CHAIRS, SOFAS, and COUCHES, best quality only, made to any shape, on approval, at T. H. FILMER and SON'S Manufactory, 31, 32, and 34, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. An Illustrated Priced Catalogue sent post-free.

FURNITURE CARRIAGE-FREE to any part of the Kingdom.

Drawing-room Suites, complete	..	..	£25 0 0
Dining-room Suites, complete	..	..	20 0 0
Bedroom Suites, complete	..	..	26 0 0

Warranted First Class.
P. and S. BEYFUS, 144, OXFORD-STREET.
Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post-free on application.

LE SOMMIER ÉLASTIQUE PORTATIF. The foundation for all mattress bedding should be elastic, and the usual spring mattress is too heavy and cumbersome for general use. HEAL and SON'S new Patent LE SOMMIER ÉLASTIQUE PORTATIF is made in three separate parts, and is therefore light and portable; it is also cheap and durable, and as it has no stuffing on the top it cannot harbour moth.

EVANS'S PRIZE KITCHENER.—This metallen Kitchener obtained a Prize at the Exhibition of 1862. It is adapted for the Cottage or Mansion, from £5 5s. to £30. Also, larger sizes for Hotels, Taverns, Private and Public Schools, Clubhouses, Hospitals, Unions, &c., with Steam Apparatus, from £25 to £100 and upwards.
Showrooms, 39 and 34, King William-street, London-bridge.
Manufactory, 10, Arthur-street West, adjoining.

CHUBBS' LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES with all the newest improvements. Street-door Latches. Cash and Deed Boxes. Full Illustrated Price-lists sent free.
Chubb and Son, 57 St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

SPECIAL PRIZE MEDAL for the BEST SEWING-MACHINE awarded to W. F. THOMAS.—These celebrated Machines are adapted for both manufacturing and family use, and will stitch, hem, bind, gather, &c. Catalogues and samples of the work may be had on application to W. F. Thomas and Co., 68, Newgate-street, and Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES for LADIES. Of Chemists everywhere, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d. per bottle. Ten beautiful colours for dyeing any article of clothing in a few minutes; also for dyeing seaweed, fibres, ivory, &c.; for staining wood, paper, &c.; for illuminating and painting; also for colouring photographs. The attention of exporters is solicited.—Wholesale of Proprietors DANIEL JUDSON and SON, 10, Scott's-yard, Bush-lane, London.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used in the Royal Laundry, and awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.

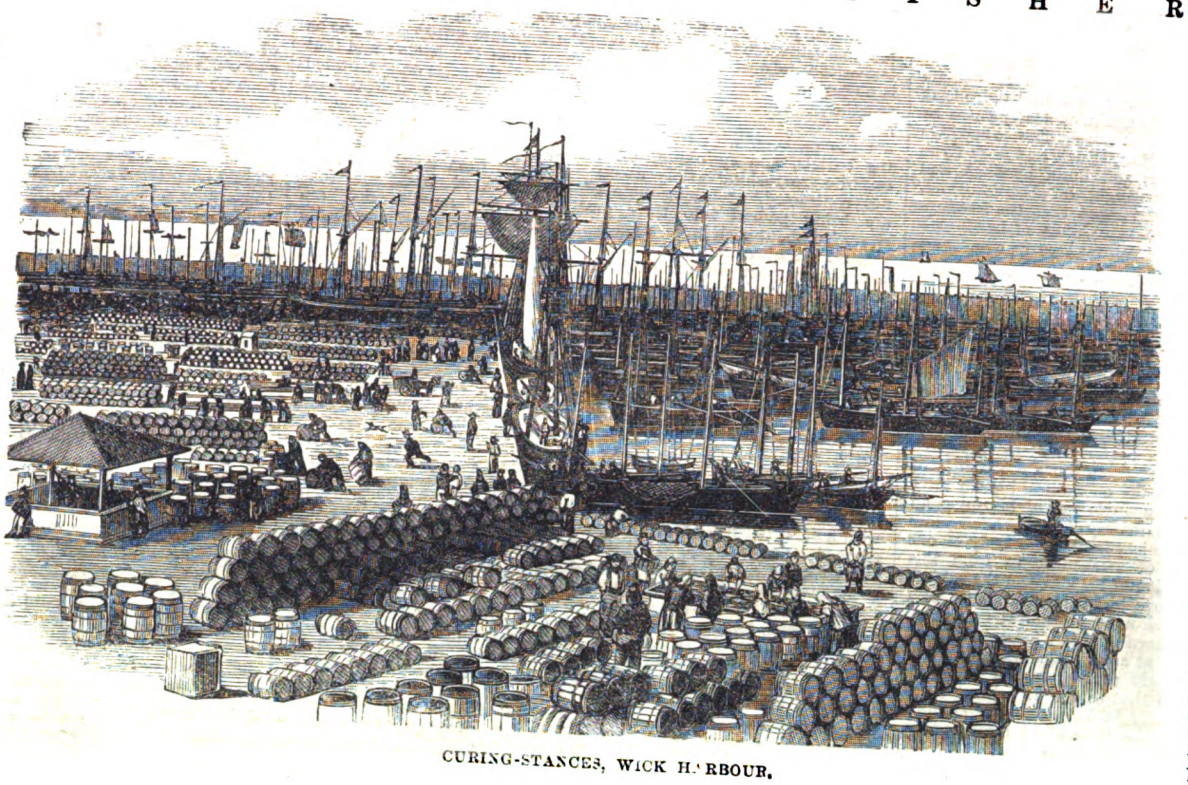
CARSONS' ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, for outdoor work, as iron, wood, stones, brick, compo, greenhouses, &c. Can be applied by any person. Five cwt. free to most parts of the realm. White and stone colours, 30s. per cwt.; oaks, reds, chocolate, lead colour, and black, 28s.; greens and blue, 44s. Patterns and testimonials upon application to Walter Carson and Sons, 9, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

ALL afflicted with WEAK EYES may obtain instant relief by using Dr. WARNER'S EYE WATER; it removes all inflammation arising from cold, dust, or constitutional causes.—Sold in bottles, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., by Sanger, Oxford-st.; Frost Strand; Barclay, Farringdon-street; Hooper, London-bridge.

Digitized by Google

THE HERRING FISHERY.

THE natural and economic history of the fishes belonging to the Clupea family forms an interesting study, the more especially as it is thought that for some years back we have been "overfishing" the common herring (Clupea harengus) to such an extent as gravely to affect the capital stock. When it is taken into account that the annual herring fishery is looked forward to by the fishing population as a source of wealth upon which they are entitled to draw to any extent that their imagination can conjure up or their industry and ingenuity can realise, it will be apparent that, in the great rush on the herring which takes place every autumn, there is no mercy shown to the fish: all are captured that come upon the nets, no matter whether there be any left for breeding stock or not. Nearly every person resident on the British seaboard, man, woman, and child, looks forward to the herring fishery as an El Dorado from which they expect such an amount of gold as will enable them to carry into execution all the pet projects which they may have formed during other portions of the year. If a handsome young fisherman intends to marry, he defers the happy day till after the herring season; if a new boat be required or a drift of nets, the herring fishery will supply the money; as it will also furnish he cash to pay overdue accounts



CURING-STANCES, WICK HARBOUR.

HERRING-BOATS OFF DUNBAR.

upon by fishermen to capture a few millions for food. In those inaccessible seas the herring was supposed to find a quiet and safe retreat undisturbed by man or other destructive enemy. At the proper season (which must have been about the middle of winter) the vast colony was found on the move towards the coasts of Britain and other countries, where, according to the older naturalists, they arrived throughout the summer, striking first upon the Shetland Isles and spreading themselves in all directions in divisions and subdivisions, each proceeding, with wonderful instinct, to a particular river or bay, some to Yarmouth, others to the Murray Firth; some to the Clyde, and a few to the Firth of Forth. This old story, as told by naturalists at the end of the last century, was, no doubt, very poetical, and was easily believed at a time when our knowledge of fish life was very imperfect. We know now, of course, that the tale was a myth; the herring being, without doubt, one of our most local fishes, and, moreover, were it not so, the fact that the herring is not at all abundant in the Arctic seas can be vouched for; there is no fishery for them of any consequence either in Greenland or Iceland; indeed, on the southern coast of Greenland the herring is a rare fish, and, according to some inquirers, only a small variety of it is found on the

CURING-YARD AT ST. MONANCE, FIFE.

northern shore. In fact, the herring is one of our most local animals. Every locality has a different kind. As is the feeding-ground, so is the flavour of the fish; consequently, the herrings captured off Wick can be easily distinguished by practical men from those taken in Loch Fyne or off Dunbar.

Deprived of the migration theory, fishermen have been at the pains to invent numerous other little fictions connected with the habits of the herring which are equally imaginative. This particular fish is set down as being very capricious: almost anything, according to the fishermen, will drive it away from a particular locality. Thus, in Long Island, one of the Hebrides, it was asserted that the fish had been driven away by the burning of the seaweed. The firing of guns is also said to be obnoxious to this sensitive fish, and the battle of Copenhagen is assigned as a reason for their quitting the Baltic. Before the era of gunpowder and the invention of guns the Highland inhabitants of portions of the Scottish coasts averred that no herrings would visit a sea or bay where blood had been shed. We are not surprised at these and similar stories which have been invented about the herring, because the fisher-people are given to superstition and are exceedingly credulous, believing in second sight, in apparitions, wraths

or furnish stores of provision for winter use. But, notwithstanding all the dependence which is placed by the fisher-folk upon this source of wealth, it often enough turns out a failure. The capture of herring, or any other fish, from the whale downwards, is, indeed, a mere matter of chance. One man will fill his boat with herrings whilst another will scarcely take a score of fish. Some boats will capture the allotted number of crans before the season is half expired, whilst others, manned by equally skilful crews, will not obtain more fish than will pay expenses. In fact, the herring fishery, especially in Scotland, is a lottery, where thousands of pounds sterling are annually drawn for, and where, as usual in such chance work, there are but few prizes to balance the immense number of blanks. We have seen at the Wick herring fishery—the greatest in the world—one boat take eighty crans (forty-five gallons to the cran) at a shot, whilst its next neighbour would go home clean!

The cause of this irregularity in the capture of the herring results no doubt, from the lack of knowledge of its natural history. It is not long since this fish was supposed to have its head-quarters in the icy regions of the north—at the Pole, in fact—and that it came here to spawn, the opportunity of its doing so being greedily seized

Digitized by Google

and other ghostlike fancies. No wonder, therefore, that the fishermen of a village on the coast of Fife had the church bell removed (the bell of St. Monance) every fishing season in case its being rung on the Sundays should scare away the herring shoals!

Mr. John Mitchell, of Leith, who is at present preparing a work on the natural history of the herring, has done much to set our naturalists right on various interesting points connected with the growth of this fish. As to the migration theory, Mr. Mitchell reasons, in substance, as follows, viz.:—That, as the size of the herrings caught off the projecting coast of Statland, in Norway, is almost twice that of those caught off Shetland, which kind, again, is nearly twice as large as those taken off Thurso, and, as the first caught Thurso herrings are considerably smaller than the Isle of Man, Minch, and Loch Fyne herrings, much smaller than the Caithness and Banff herrings, and not above half the size of the herrings caught off Aberdeenshire, Fifeshire, or Berwickshire, the theorists who argue that the herrings come from the north must furnish two rare kinds of herrings—namely, one kind which in its progress southward grows smaller on its journey, and another which grows larger!

But it was left to Mr. John Cleghorn, of Wick, a local naturalist of celebrity, and well versed in the laws of nature, to promulgate, through the British Association, a thoroughly new view of the herring question—more especially of the cause of those fluctuations in the "take" which afforded the elder naturalists such scope for building up romantic stories. It has always been supposed that, as the fecundity of herrings is so enormous, there could be no possibility of exterminating them; and, as a single herring has been estimated to contain upwards of thirty-six thousand eggs, it had never previously to the time when Mr. Cleghorn began his agitation on the subject, occurred to any one to doubt that there was a probability of diminishing the supply; and popular books on natural history have told us, from the time of Buffon, that if a single pair of herrings and their progeny were allowed to breed without any check for a few years the fish produced would be twenty times larger than the body of our globe! Mr. Cleghorn has the merit of awakening us from this delusion; and, if the further promulgation of his views on the subject should lead to such inquiry as will prove him in error, it will be a happy conclusion to the difficulties which now surround the question. Mr. Cleghorn's leading idea is that the herring family exist in distinct races, each of which arrive at maturity at a particular date; and he argues from this basis that in some parts of the country we have exhausted the shoals of early fish, and that we are at present overfishing the shoals which come to maturity in August and September. It is remarkable that, as compared with the "takes" of former years, the July fishing at Wick has fallen away till it is scarcely worth counting upon, whilst the August shoals are being rapidly diminished in consequence of that passion for speculation which has now become an accompaniment of this particular fishery.

The following is a summary of the instincts and habits of the herring as recently observed by a practical naturalist in connection with the fishery at Peterhead:—1. Young herrings are supposed to grow very rapidly, and they are found on the coast at all periods of the year, in different stages of advancement. The fishermen at certain times have opportunities of seeing the infant fish in myriads. 2. The herring spawns on rocky ground, in order to have an adhering point for the spawn, and very young fish are never seen but in the vicinity of rocks or on a stony bottom. 3. The shoals, moved by the warmer temperature of the shallower water, come into the shore from the deeper and more distant waters, and, after spawning, take to their feeding-grounds with racehorse rapidity. 4. Till it has spawned, the herring seldom moves from the position it has taken up. A shoal of full (unspawned) fish will swim deep in the water, whilst a shoal of spawned herrings can be known at once from their light and rapid motion. 5. Therefore a shoal of full herrings appearing off one locality will remain at that one place, and boats in want of fish must go there in search of them. 6. An experienced fisherman at the commencement of the season will go a long way to sea in search of the shoal, perhaps as far as twenty miles, where he will meet the herrings on their way to a spawning-place. Wherever he fall in with them, knowing they are making in shore to spawn, he will shorten his distance the following night and continue to cast his nets nearer and nearer the shore, till the shoal has spawned and fled away.

We now come to the herring as an article of commerce. Some idea of the industrial phases of the herring fishery may be obtained by glancing at the Illustrations which are given in another part of to-day's Issue. There are two great seats of the fishery in Scotland, one at Dunbar and the other at Wick, which has a fleet of about 1200 boats. At Anstruther, in Fife, there is likewise a large congregation of boats; and at Stornoway, in the Island of Lewis, there is an early fishing of considerable magnitude. At various places on Loch Fyne there are herring *ports*, where the fine fish of that loch are taken to be cured. The Loch Fyne herring is a household word in Scotland, and is known and appreciated for its excellent flavour in all parts of the globe. Down the Clyde, on the west coast, there is annually a large capture of herrings, a great part of which are carried direct to Glasgow and sold fresh, whilst another portion of the catch is sent on to England by way of Liverpool. We have already illustrated the herring fishery as pursued at Yarmouth.

The herring fishery in Scotland is regulated by Act of Parliament. The capture of the fish is ordained to take place after sunset, and only by means of the drift-net. To capture a few dozen crans of fish, which is all that each boat can expect to take in one night, requires a range of netting of immense length to obtain a proper stretch, or a series of nets must be united together, each being joined by means of a backrope, the place where the join is made being marked by a large bladder. The net is kept fast to the boat by a swing rope of considerable length, and we are certain that we do not exaggerate when we state that some of the drifts of nets at present used in the herring fishery are about a mile long. They form a great perforated wall in the deep sea, which, if the shoal, or a portion of it even, strike upon, is sure to enmesh some crans of fish. The boats usually leave the harbour an hour or two before sunset, the time being regulated by the distance which has to be accomplished. From Dunbar they may proceed as far as the Island of May, which is a good long sail. Upon arriving at the fishing-ground, after selecting what is conceived to be a favourable spot, the crew at once proceed to business. The sail is slackened, the sinker is flung into the water, and the "dog" pitched overboard (the "dog" is a large bladder of canine shape, used as a buoy to mark the end of the train of nets). Then away go the nets over the side, and as the shades of evening are closing the last breadth of the fabric is paid over the side and sinks away down into the bosom of the gentle waters. Tired with their labours, the men fold themselves snugly in a sail, and in a few minutes all are asleep save the watchful skipper, who is afraid of his nets becoming entangled in those of the thousand other trains which float around him.

The old, experienced skippers are very slow to shoot their nets; they will sail about for a considerable time and watch the lucky men, so that they may contrive to be as near them as possible. Some fishers will not even be at the trouble to pay out a single net till they have ascertained the actual presence of the fish by "preeing"—i.e., examining—the nets of their neighbours, and, if they have a few herrings, then the cautious men will go to work. But the hitting upon the shoal is, as nearly as possible, a mere matter of chance. Some boats will luckily guess the exact locality of the fish, and take, perhaps, a shot of fifty or sixty crans, whilst others will, perhaps, shoot their nets twice in a night, and, after all, have only a few hundred fish. But in the event of fish being in the nets, the "hauling in and shaking out" will begin at break of day; and it is hard work to haul in a mile of nets, heavy with fish and saturated with salt water. However, if the "take" has been a good one, the labour is lightened by the prospect of a handsome addition to the family purse. By four or five o'clock in the morning the herring "drave" may be seen in all its glory making for the harbour, the brown sails gilded by the rising sun, and the fish glittering in the boats like masses of burnished silver.

Wick (with which is conjoined Pultenеytown) is the Amsterdam of Scotland; it is founded on herring-bones. What cotton is to Manchester, or cutlery to Sheffield, herrings are to Wick. We have already stated that upwards of 1000 boats fish annually at this one port; it may easily be conceived, therefore, that the bustle and animation of the place on those mornings when there is an aggregate take of 40,000 or 50,000 crans of herrings is somewhat extraordinary. We extract from our notebook a brief account of our impression of the scene when, three years ago, we made a herring tour round the north of Scotland. On passing into the town from the little jagged rock on which we are landed from the steam-boat we obtain ocular demonstration of the one grand feature of the locality, the herring commerce. On all sides we find ourselves surrounded by herrings, the steam-boat having arrived concurrently with the fleet of fishing-boats. On our left hand countless basketfuls are being poured into the immense gutting-troughs as fast as the stalwart men can bring them from the boats; and that is no easy task, as the harbour is small and the little craft crowded together, so that the cargoes of the outer boats have to be carried across those which are nearer the quay. Behind the gutting-troughs are the packers, with their nimble fingers placing the herrings in the barrels, and sprinkling them with handfuls of salt. Men of business are rushing wildly about "buying" from boats that have not contracted, or taking note of the scores of basketfuls that are being poured into their gutting-tubs, where the fish are shovelled about with large wooden spades. As more and more boats reach the harbour, more and more fish are brought upon the quays; brawny men pour them from the baskets on their shoulders into the troughs, while other brawny men dash them about and fiercely sprinkle them with salt. Carts dash along with speed, laden with nets, which have to be dried in the fields before night, otherwise they would rot and become unfit for use; and everywhere, flying about, blood-bespattered and hideously picturesque, we observe the gutters eviscerating the fish. The scene continues for an hour or two, and then again all becomes quiet. The gutters take off their uniform, wash their hands and faces, and, to our surprise, we see that many of them are blooming lasses of comely feature and engaging mien.

The finding of the fish being greatly dependent on chance, the system of commerce applicable to the herring fishery seems to have been built up on that fact, as the fishing from beginning to end partakes greatly of the character of a lottery. Each boat contracts with a curer to supply him with green fish to the extent of two hundred crans if he can capture so many; but, of course, the skipper has no knowledge of the quantity he may take; he may exceed that number, or he may not take a tenth part of it. Curers advance money to fishermen on the strength of the fishery. If a young man wants to fit out a boat, some enterprising curer will lend him fifty or a hundred pounds, to be repaid in fish. Of course these *liberal* curers secure various unseen advantages besides the interest of the sum lent. Again, the foreign buyers will advance money to the local curers to enable them to carry out this system of lending to the fishermen. Engagements are made at the end of each fishing for the one next to follow. The price of the fish is fixed at so much per cran, a measure which contains forty-five gallons of ungutted herrings; but, in addition to the price per cran, there is generally given a bonus of from five to twenty pounds in ready money, also ground for drying the nets; sometimes a keg of whisky is bargained for as well, and bark for colouring the drift so as to prevent the nets from rotting. For these sums and allowances the skipper provides his boat and a crew of about five people, their sole duty being to capture and hand over to the curer the stipulated quantity of herrings. The curer, again, keeps up a large staff of gutters, packers, coopers, &c. He has to make the tens of thousands of barrels which he requires, has to provide a few shiploads of salt for his cure, and has to run all risks of bad debts, and those losses that may accrue from other causes, such as imperfectly-cured fish.

At Dunbar and some other stations large quantities of the herring are sent away in a fresh state to Edinburgh and Glasgow, and even so far as London. At all stations on lines of railway communicating with populous districts of country immense truckloads of this fine fish are daily sent away by enterprising buyers; and in many of our little fishing villages, where there are no curing-stations, a boat or two will trade on their own account, turning their fish to money by selling them to the "cadgers" (i.e., costermongers), who with donkey-carts perambulate the country carrying the finny treasures of the deep into the far inland villages and farmhouses. And the industrious wives of the fishermen also help to dispose of the produce. They will carry great loads of herring or other fish in creels to the nearest market-place, or away to the country districts, and barter or otherwise dispose of what their husbands have captured by their previous night's exertions. The wife is the great "man" in all fishermen's families; and it is a saying in some of these communities that "the woman that canna work for a man is not worth one." All round the coastline of Great Britain, therefore, there is a never-ceasing industry, and every fishing hamlet contributes its quota of boats, some fishing on their own hook, as we have described, others joining those which proceed to the great centres of the fishery, the whole coast population being interested in the result. As has been already stated, herrings may be taken at certain places all the year round; but the fishery culminates in autumn, and resolves itself into what may be called a harvest. Then our fishing population may be seen in all their glory, striving to make the most of the few weeks' visitation of the great shoals.

In Scotland the herring fishery, being regulated by Act of Parliament, is under the control of commissioners, who dictate by-laws and rules for the carrying on of the fishery. Each barrel of herrings is branded or marked by a Government official, in order to certify that it has been cured in the proper mode laid down by the board. A small fee is now charged for this mark; but, in the opinion of all impartial and disinterested persons, it would be better for the fisheries if there were no brand. Curers might then trade on their own character, and it is thought, if the Government regulation were abolished, a higher perfection in the art would be arrived at than now obtains. In conclusion, we may state that it now takes about four times the quantity of netting to capture the same number of herrings as were caught twenty or thirty years since—a sure sign of decreasing shoals, because, if the fish were as numerous now as they were a quarter of a century ago, an increase of netting ought to insure an increased supply of herrings.

A memorial to her Majesty is in circulation for signature upon the subject of transportation to the Australian colonies, which the memorialists declare to be the only ground of disagreement likely to disturb the friendship existing between the mother country and the colonists. They point out the many evils of the system in temperate but firm language, and pray the Queen to withhold her sanction from a policy calculated beyond expression to injure important and rapidly-growing communities, to disturb the present happy homes of more than a million of attached subjects, to lead to the adoption of a hostile tone where hitherto only a loyal spirit has prevailed, and to embitter the relations with Australians in future.

THE NEW EMPRESS OF MEXICO.—The Archduchess Maria Charlotte Amelia Augusta Victoria Clementine Leopoldina, consort of the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, Emperor Elect of Mexico and brother of the Emperor of Austria, is the first cousin of Queen Victoria and of the late lamented Prince Albert, being the only daughter of Leopold, King of the Belgians, by his second marriage with the Princess Louisa of Orleans, daughter of King Louis Philippe. The Archduchess was formerly known as the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, the name of Charlotte having, no doubt, been gracefully given at her baptism in honour of the memory of her father's first consort, the Princess Charlotte of Wales. That the Archduchess Charlotte is of the family of Saxe-Coburg is of good augury for the future of Mexico, since Portugal, Belgium, and England can so well attest how invariably the members of that illustrious house secure the affection, loyalty, and happiness of the peoples among whom they may take an elevated position. The Archduchess Charlotte is just three-and-twenty years of age.

Gold has been found in the Hudson's Bay territories. The *Toronto Globe* of July 28 says:—"We have to communicate intelligence which, if fully established by further examination and inquiry, will add new life to the zeal of north-western adventurers, and hasten the opening-up of the territory at a rate which will outrun the anticipations of the most sanguine. For some time it has been known that gold was to be found on the Saskatchewan River, near the Rocky Mountains, and it was presumed that it had been washed by the river from the gold-bearing rocks of these mountains, and would consequently be found only in the beds of the rivers, and not elsewhere in the territory. Recent discoveries indicate that this view of the matter is not correct, and that in order to find the gold of the north-west it will not be necessary to traverse the whole breadth of the great plains to the head waters of the Saskatchewan. Gold has been discovered at Fort Ellice, on the Assiniboine, and also on branches of the Qu'Appelle River, streams which unite and run into Red River, and have no connection with the Rocky Mountain range. Of this fact there can be no doubt. It is not only communicated by letter from Red River, but Governor Dallas, of the Hudson's Bay Company, who has recently arrived from the territory, is personally cognisant of the discovery. We see no reason to doubt that the whole of these vast plains will very soon be covered by a busy population. The means of communication alone are wanting, and we are happy to learn that the new Hudson's Bay Company contemplates a very speedy opening-up of the territory."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A Disputed Inheritance. By Thomas Hood. (1 vol. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.) Comparisons being notoriously "odorous," it is, in one respect, a disadvantage to be a great man's son; for people will make comparisons; they will expect in a Hood that wonderful combination of humour, pathos, satire, geniality, and poetry, which move us to love as much as admire, and yet admire as much as love, the author of the "Song of a Shirt." Now, the blessedness of the man who expecteth nothing is proverbial; and if such an one shall take up this book he will probably be contented with what he shall find; but any other will most likely be disappointed, for the son displays but a very feeble reflex of the father's prominent characteristics. But then he is evidently young—at least his style is very young, in language, plot, and construction—and will, no doubt, improve, as he promises to do, should his present effort be kindly welcomed by the public. He appears to consider it incumbent upon a Hood to joke, and therefore he does, but in a painful, elaborate, ponderous fashion for the most part—as, when speaking of the bluntness for which George II. was distinguished he says, he "spent no time in digging in the Trenches of the period for the synonym of spade;" and as, when describing his youthful habits, he observes, "I remember, at the University, when I was crossed in love, or crossed at the kitchen and buttery, and had to send out for my dinner to the incomparable Bickerstaff, that I had a way of smoking a gloomy pipe and quoting, from some quarter or other, the line—

Hei mihi preteritos referret (sic) si Jupiter annos.

Now, if I am sick and sorry, I don't always take the pipe, and I *never* take the quotation. Why should Jupiter refer our preterite years to us?" Here, omitting the pleasantry of misquoting the line so that it will not scan (which it may be presumed was unintentional), the wit is reduced to the moderate compass of an overliteral translation in the case of two words. It is quaint, no doubt, but the sides are not sore with laughter at it. And there is much more fun of this sober character scattered through the book. It is quite in accordance with the modern fashion of squeezing out a merry jest, and is occasionally practised even by Mr. Thackeray (when he nods), but it is hardly worthy of a Hood. To imitate the family failing, it looks like child-Hood. Still, the author plies a nimble, easy—not to say flippant—pen; and there is no reason why, if he will be careful, he should not write up to the name he has inherited. Let him, however, eschew "jingle," and not interlard his discourse with so suspiciously frequent allusions to card-playing and drinking; for the impression left upon the reader is that of having been in "fast" company. A little more attention, too, another time, to the conversational peculiarities of the age in which the characters are supposed to live would add truthfulness to the pictures. But to the story. In the reign of George II. the representative of the old Cornish family of Tresellan was "Sir Abel of that ilk," whose family, at the commencement of the story, consists of himself, two sons—Aubyn, the elder, born of an Italian lady; Denzil, the younger, born of an English mother—and a nephew and niece, Frank and Emma Rewth. Aubyn is supposed by the townsfolk of Polvadnick (the Tresellans' parish), for no reason whatever, to be illegitimate, and so Denzil, on Sir Abel's death, claims to succeed; whence the title. Nature, behaving with unusual fickleness, has invested Aubyn with the English (frank and noble, of course), and Denzil with the Italian (cunning and cruel, of course), appearance and manner. Emma Rewth, at an early age, exhibits the qualities of a Lady Macbeth, so that, as she is in love with Denzil but engaged to Aubyn, whilst Denzil is secretly married to a woman of not irreproachable moral character, there is opportunity for the introduction into the story of great villanies. The other characters may be briefly described, after the manner of a playbill, as—a rascally lawyer, his beautiful and virtuous daughter, his honest clerk, his illegitimate son, a drunken Lord, soldiers, smugglers, robbers, &c. In the end, Aubyn's claim to legitimacy is established, and he is reinstated in his inheritance; nor can we understand why he should have been ousted from it by Denzil.

Ralph; or, St. Sepulchre's and St. Stephen's. By Arthur Arnold. (2 vols. Tinsley Brothers.) Ralph witnesses a hanging-scene from St. Sepulchre's at the commencement of the tale and sits in the House of Commons at the end, which explains the alternative title. He is under the impression at the time he "assists" at the execution that he is the son of Bill Dixon, a poacher; but, after the ceremony is over, he is informed by Mr. Dixon that he is really the son of the hanged criminal, one Cooper, a murderer. Mrs. Dixon, however, clings to him maternally, cares for him with affecting solicitude, both before and after her husband is transported for life, and is constantly haunted by the idea that Ralph is destined to take in the world a position much higher than her own. And no wonder, for she is in possession of a brooch by which, together with some other proofs, it is eventually established that Ralph is the early-lost son of an influential, wealthy, gentleman, who changes his name of Evelyn to Ireton on coming into property, and whose name of Ireton Ralph, without having the least idea that he is entitled to it, is induced by certain circumstances to assume. The author lets his cat out of the bag too soon for the maintenance of interest. We know, before we arrive at the end of the first volume, who Ralph will turn out to be; and we are at a loss to understand why Mrs. Dixon does not tell all she knows about finding Ralph upon the bridge. We have no sympathy, we have no patience even, with affection which thwarts justice. If she really loved the boy, she would have endeavoured to right him, whatever came of it, though she feared he would upbraid her and shun her. For the rest, if Mr. Arnold has evinced no great originality of conception—if we fancy that in some of his descriptions he shows he has studied his Dickens; if we find Prendergast and politics, Temple Chambers and the London Press rather tedious than amusing; and if we think the method of Major Evelyn's projected murder and accidental suicide clumsy and improbable—he shows keenness of observation, largeness of heart, thoughtfulness of mood, humour-some fancy, and a graphic touch.

The Cream of a Life. By a Man of the World. (3 vols. Richard Bentley.) The Man of the World professes to be Gerald Osmanby, second son of Sir Philip Fitzherbert Osmanby, of Osmanby Manor, in the county of ——, Bart. He describes himself as a "soldier, guardsman, dandy," and his autobiography is written in a dashing, offhand style. His English is interspersed with copious showers of Latin and French, especially the latter, which he occasionally translates (rather unnecessarily, it seems to us) for the reader's benefit. There is plenty of incident, essentially of a worldly character; and the reader will find himself in all kinds of fashionable places, amongst Dukes and Duchesses, and Lords and Ladies; and those who care for such society (on paper), who look only for tolerably exciting positions and changes, and who do not desire picturesque descriptions, minute delineation of lovable or hateful characters, or philosophical analysis of the human heart, will read these volumes with much content. Any one, too, who wishes to know what is meant by a "peerage in abeyance" will here find a long explanation. And there are episodes of love, and gambling, and duelling, and whatever else of the kind is wont to entertain the desultory reader. The Man of the World is a Roman Catholic; and if his novel have any object beyond mere entertainment, it is probably to speak a word in favour of what are termed "mixed marriages," and to ridicule *Record*-ite notions of Jesuits and Roman Catholics in general.

Iceland: its Scenes and Sagas. By S. Baring-Gould. (Smith and Elder.) This exceedingly handsome volume, the result of a tour in Iceland, has its letterpress enriched by numerous illustrations, of the fidelity of which to the natural scenery Mr. Gould satisfied himself by submitting them to his guide, who at once recognised them. The extracts from the Sagas he gives "to the world with great diffidence," as he is "by no means a proficient in the Icelandic tongue." It would ill become one who is in a far worse predicament—knowing, in fact, nothing at all of the Icelandic tongue—to venture an opinion upon the subject. Mr. Gould, venturesome as he may have been in translating the Sagas, was more venturesome still, to our thinking, in requesting a Dane whom he met to give him "the rights of the Holstein squabbles." He says the discussion "occupied the Dane some hours. I will spare the reader. I never did understand them, and fear that I do not comprehend them a bit better now." The same Dane, it is interesting to know, passed a high eulogium upon Princess Alexandra, whose marriage with the Prince of Wales had been just mooted. The ornithological and other appendices will be found very useful, and not the least useful that which gives a calculation of Mr. Gould's expenses during his tour.

Digitized by Google

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

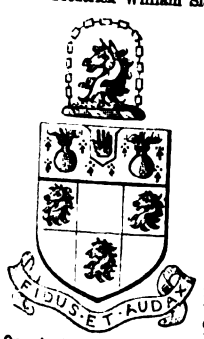
LORD CLYDE.

The Right Hon. Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., K.S.I., D.C.L., Baron Clyde, of Clydesdale, in Scotland, a Field Marshal in the Army, and Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, one of the greatest soldiers of his time, was the son of John M'Liver, cabinet-maker, of Glasgow, and was born there on the 20th of October, 1792. His mother was a Campbell, of the Campbells of Islay. He adopted her name, and through her and her family obtained his first commission in the British Army. He entered the service, as an Ensign in the 9th Foot, on the 26th of May, 1808, and became a Lieutenant on the 28th of June in the following year. He was in the midst of war at the very commencement of his long and brilliant course. He began with the victory of Vimiera. He was in the Walcheren expedition, and shared in the toil and glory of Corunna under Sir John Moore. He was at Osma, Vittoria, and the relief of the posts in the valley of Malaga. He was severely wounded at the Passage of the Bidassoa, a musket shot passing through his thigh. At the assault on St. Sebastian, where he led the forlorn hope and where his bravery was grand, he was twice wounded. In 1813 he was honourably mentioned, and, as Captain Campbell, he, in 1814 and 1815, acted with the Rifles in America, and, as Brigade-Major of the troops, he was engaged in quelling the insurrection in Demerara. He became a Major in 1825, a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1832, and a Colonel and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen in 1842. He that year commanded the 98th Regiment in China, and was engaged in the capture of Chin-Hiang-Foo and in the operations near Nankin. His first Indian career commenced about 1844, when he led the 39th at Maharajpore. His command through the Punjaub war (1848-9) of the third division established his fame. He was at Ramnugger, at the passage of the Chenab, and at the affair of Sadoolapore. He mainly contributed to the British being masters of the field in the terrible battle of Chillianwallah, and he again did good work at the victory of Goojerat. For these deeds he received the thanks of Parliament and of the East India Company, and was created a K.C.B. He, in 1851 and 1852, commanded at Peshawur and against the hill tribes. He forced the Kohat Pass, and repeatedly defeated Momund, who finally made terms. Campbell, when acting against the Ootmankail and Ramazin tribes, with 3000 men, slew 8000 of the enemy. The Crimean War opened another scene for his renown. He there served with the Highland brigade, which, with a brigade of Guards, formed the Duke of Cambridge's division. Campbell and his Highlanders were true to their fame, for to them chiefly belongs the credit of the victory of the Alma. Campbell, for what he did in the Crimea, was again thanked by Parliament. He was made Major-General in 1854, a G.C.B. in 1855, and a Lieutenant-General in 1856. He was appointed Colonel of the 67th Regiment; and Oxford, amid uproarious applause, conferred on him the degree of D.C.L. He received also the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, the Sardinian order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, and the Turkish order of the Medjidie, first class, with a medal; also the Crimean medal, with clasps for Alma, Balaklava, and Sebastopol, and the war medal, with five clasps, and was nominated military Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. His fellow-citizens of Glasgow voted Sir Colin Campbell a splendid sword, of the value of 280 guineas, and Sir Archibald Alison presented it to him; the City of London also admitted him to their freedom. A sudden and terrible event, the outbreak in India, was now to consummate the historic repute of Campbell, and to make his name and those of Havelock and Outram, like the names of those who fought at Agincourt, familiar in the memory of their country as household words. Named Commander-in-Chief on the 3rd of July, 1857, Campbell requested only twenty-four hours for preparation, and arrived in Calcutta on the 29th of August. He was at Alumbagh in November; he occupied Delkooshah and Martiniere, and then hastened to the assistance of the heroic Havelock and Outram and the relief of Lucknow. Campbell stormed the place on Nov. 17, 1857, and the frightful struggle ended with its final capture in March, 1858. He was wounded at Lucknow. His other victorious battles at this time were Cawnpore, Nov. 3; the defeat of the Gwalior Contingent, Nov. 6; Futtehghur, Jan. 2, 1858; a defeat of the rebels again, Feb. 11; and, this done, he made his magnificent advance to Lucknow to secure, as above stated, its absolute possession. The sepoy rebellion was thus crushed and the British empire saved in India. Baronetcies were given to Outram and to Havelock, dead before the honour could reach him, and a peerage was apportioned to Sir Colin, who was saluted as the preserver of India. Some unaccountable delay on account of the choice of title deferred the passing of the patent of Lord Clyde until the 16th of August, 1858. His Lordship received also the thanks of both Houses of Parliament in 1859, with a pension of £2000, and was nominated a Knight of the Star of India in 1861. In May, 1858, he had been appointed Colonel of the 93rd Highlanders; and in June, 1860, Colonel of the Coldstream Guards. He was also Honorary Colonel of the 15th Middlesex Rifle Corps. Lord Clyde had naturally an iron constitution, and until nearly the last he was apparently as vigorous as ever; but the many wounds he had received in his glorious career were secretly undermining him. Atrophy succeeded to an illness in the spring, and on the 14th inst., at General Eyre's house at Chatham, this soldier of the lion heart and the pure and gentle soul tranquilly breathed his last, to be mourned in private life as an amiable, affectionate, and unassuming man, and to be publicly remembered for ever as the second Clive of India's greatness, and as a Commander who, whether in India or elsewhere, never failed to do the work he had in hand well and effectively, and to be useful to his country. By his Lordship's death, unmarried, the barony of Clyde becomes extinct. Lord Clyde's father, Mr. M'Liver, lived a witness of his son's fame until 1858.

In accordance with the express direction of the late Lord Clyde, his funeral, which takes place to-day, will be strictly private. There was a strong desire, among his admirers and the authorities, to celebrate the ceremony, with military honours, in Westminster Abbey; but, in deference to his own wishes, he will be buried, without pomp, in Kensal-green Cemetery.

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM SLADE, BART., Q.C.

Sir Frederick William Slade, second Baronet, of Maunsell House, in the county of Somerset, Deputy Lieutenant for Somersetshire, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the West Somerset Yeomanry, one of her Majesty's Counsel, and a Bencher of the Middle Temple, who died suddenly on the 8th inst., at his seat, Maunsell Grange, Somersetshire, was the eldest surviving son of the distinguished General Sir John Slade, Bart., G.C.H., by his first wife, Anna Eliza, daughter of James Dawson, Esq., Assistant Barrister of the county of Armagh. He was born in 1802, and was educated at Winchester and Brasenose College, Oxford. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple in Trinity Term, 1830. He went the Western Circuit, and there and at Westminster, and particularly in Parliamentary Committees, obtained considerable practice and a deservedly high reputation. He was an eloquent, skilful, and thoroughly honourable advocate, and was greatly esteemed and respected by his brethren of the Bar, and by all who knew him. He became a Queen's Counsel in 1850. He succeeded his father as second Baronet in 1859. He has unsuccessfully contested Salisbury, Cambridge, and Bristol. Sir Frederick married, in 1829, the Hon. Barbara Maria, sister of George Charles, present Lord Vaux of Harrowden, by whom he has had four sons and four daughters: the latter are Mrs. Charles William Tinling, Mrs. Staniforth, Mrs. J. D. King, and Mrs. Alexander Gordon Breton. Sir Frederick is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Alfred Frederic Adolphus Slade, the third Baronet, a Captain in the 100th Foot, and a distinguished Crimean and Indian officer; he was twice wounded in the Crimea: he married, Sept. 6, 1860, Mary Constance, second daughter of William Cuthbert, Esq., of Beaufront Castle, Northumberland, and has a son, Cuthbert, born 1862. The late Sir Frederick Slade's next and twin brother is Major-General Marcus Slade, Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey; and another of his brothers is the celebrated Sir Adolphus Slade, K.C.B., a Captain in the Royal Navy, and a Vice Admiral of the Turkish fleet, as Ferik and Muchaver Pacha.



LADY TUCKER.

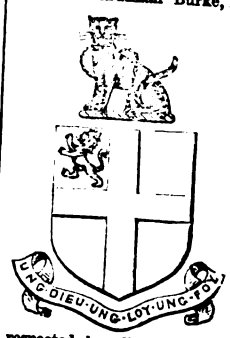
This lady, whose death, at an advanced age, took place at Beattie's Hotel, Dover-street, on the 27th ult., was Urania, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Leeke, Esq., of St. John's, Isle of Wight, Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace, Hampshire, and sister of Admiral Sir Henry John Leeke, K.C.B., K.H., and M.P. for Dover. She was married, in February, 1817, to Admiral (then Captain) Sir Edward Tucker, G.C.B., who survives her, and is one of the oldest Knights and naval officers living. Sir Edward Tucker and the Earl of Lauderdale were, on the Prince of Wales attaining his majority, the two naval officers who received the honourable distinction of the Grand Cordon of the Bath. Although Lady Tucker's death was occasioned by paralysis, she may be said to have never recovered from the shock received, in November, 1858, when she was thrown down in Regent-street by the carriage of Dr. Arnott, of New Burlington-street, and sustained severe injuries. She was then taken to Beattie's Hotel, which she never quitted again. Lady Tucker has left no issue.

MRS. WARNER.

This lady, Katherine Jane, widow of Colonel Edward Warner, was the eldest daughter and, with her sisters (Mrs. James Alexander Manning, and Elizabeth Cole, late Countess of Buchan), coheir of Major General Sir Charles Shipley, R.E., Governor of Grenada, by his wife, Mary, daughter of James Teale, Esq., and great-granddaughter of Sir Anthony Aucher, first Baronet, of Bishopsbourne (a title now extinct). Sir Charles Shipley himself represented the families of Rudyerd, and Maddox, of Wormley, Bart.; and thus the representation of three of the oldest families in England—Aucher, Rudyerd, and Maddox—passed to Mrs. Warner and her sisters. Mrs. Warner died on the 4th inst., at 13, Stanhope-street, Gloucester-gate.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BURKE.

John Hardiman Burke, Esq., of St. Cleran's, in the county of Galway, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3rd Regiment of Buffs, whose lamented death has just occurred, was the eldest and the last survivor of three gallant brothers, of whom one was famous at Silistria, and another won world-wide celebrity in the Australian expedition. James Hardiman Burke was the head and representative of the ancient Galway family of Burke, of Iserscleran, or St. Clerans, a branch of the line of Clanricarde. He was the eldest son of James Hardiman Burke, Esq., of St. Clerans, by his wife, Anne, daughter of Robert O'Hara, Esq., of Raheen, in the county of Galway. He was born in October, 1820, and, like his gallant brothers, adopted the profession of arms. He entered the British service early in life, and was first in the 88th Regiment, the famous Connaught Rangers, where his father had long held a commission. He changed to the 3rd Buffs, and became a Lieutenant-Colonel of that regiment in 1862. He served with distinction in the Crimea, and was much loved and respected by all who knew him. He has died unmarried. His youngest brother, James Thomas Burke, of the Royal Engineers, gloriously fell at Silistria, in 1854; and his second brother, Robert O'Hara Burke, an officer formerly of the Austrian service, perished in 1861 in Australia, in that expedition which has given lasting memory to his name. These two also died unmarried. Four sisters survive.



THOMAS ARTHUR GRATTAN BELLEW, ESQ.

Thomas Arthur Grattan Bellew, Esq., of Mount Bellew, in the county of Galway, Ireland, second son of the late Sir Michael Bellew, Bart., by his wife, Helena, eldest daughter of Thomas Dillon, Esq., of Mount Dillon, in the county of Dublin, was born in 1824. He was educated at Stonyhurst College, where he distinguished himself, and entered the Army in 1842. He served in the 5th Fusiliers and 34th Regiment. He left the army in 1852, to enter Parliament on independent principles, and represented the county of Galway until 1857. He married, in 1858, Pauline, second daughter of the late Henry Grattan, Esq., and granddaughter of the celebrated patriot and orator the Right Hon. Henry Grattan. By this marriage Mr. Grattan Bellew inherited the estates presented by the nation to the lady's grandfather. He leaves by her two children, a son, born in 1860, and a daughter. Mr. Bellew's brothers, the Rev. Sir Christopher Bellew, Bart., and the Rev. Michael Bellew, are clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Bellew died on the 24th ult., at the family seat, Mount Bellew. His funeral was followed by his family, friends, a numerous tenantry, and the members of the grand jury, who had adjourned their fiscal business, that they might have the consolation of paying this last mark of respect to one whom they so highly esteemed and honoured.

JAMES WILLIAM GILBART, ESQ., F.R.S.

This gentleman, so deservedly celebrated in connection with joint-stock banking, whose death has occurred on the 8th inst., was the scion of a Cornish family, and was born in London on March 21, 1794. He became clerk in a London bank in 1813. He early in life took an active part in the Athenian Debating Society, and was connected with the Union Society, of which Mr. J. S. Mill and Lord Macaulay were members, and he did much to found the City of London Literary and Scientific Institute. He also wrote articles for various periodicals, and acquired much fame from his "Practical Treatise on Banking." He was for some time manager of the Kilkenny branch of the Provincial Bank of Ireland; and from 1829 to 1833 he held a similar office of higher importance at Waterford. Mr. Gilbart entered on Oct. 10, 1833, into an engagement with the directors of the London and Westminster Bank, which was opened, under his management, on the 10th of the following March, and owed much of its great and lasting success to him. In 1844, when Sir Robert Peel renewed the Bank charter, Mr. Gilbart procured the insertion of a clause allowing joint-stock banks the power of suing by their public officer, and also the right of accepting bills at less than six months' date. In 1846 Mr. Gilbart was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and he the same year received a handsome service of plate from the directors and shareholders of joint-stock banks. The year following he wrote the history of the Westminster Bank, and by his advice his board opened branches in Holborn, Southwark, Oxford-street, and Whitechapel. Mr. Gilbart, among his other works, wrote "Logic for the Million" and "Logic for the Young," two very popular and valuable productions. His writings on the subject of banking are very able and very numerous.

The Rev. Dr. Raffles died at Liverpool, on Tuesday, at an advanced age. He for many years held a leading position in the religious, literary, and scientific circles of that town, and for half a century he occupied the pulpit of one of its places of worship.

The death of Admiral O. V. Harcourt took place at Swinton Park yesterday week. The gallant Admiral was born on the 26th of December, 1793, and was, consequently, in his seventieth year.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir Culling Eardley Eardley, Bart., of Bedwell Park, near Hatfield, Herts, was proved in the London Court by Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, Esq., M.P., and Godfrey Lushington, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, the joint acting executors. The personalty was sworn under £45,000. Sir Culling executed his will in 1860, and died at the age of fifty-eight. His only son and successor to the title being amply provided for, the testator leaves the unsettled estates of Bedwell Park and Nettleton for the benefit of his two daughters, with an ultimate limitation in favour of his son in the event of his daughters dying without issue. The property settled upon the son appears to consist of the large and valuable estate at Borough Fen, in the counties of Lincoln and Northampton. There are many specific bequests and directions contained in the will. He directs the building operations upon his estate of Belvidere, at Erith, to be continued. This estate (as the testator himself mentions in his will) will ultimately become a district parish, and to that end Sir Culling had erected a church and parsonage-house. The testator has directed his executors to offer to the Commissioners of the National Gallery his "Madonna," by Murillo, for a sum of £10,000, which amount, if received, is to be given to the possessor of the Bedwell estate; and further directs that his painting, by the same master, of "The Flight into Egypt," is, in the event of the "Madonna" being so purchased, to be presented as a gift to the National Gallery. The testator's well-known and valuable collection of pictures at the mansion at Belvidere has, we believe, been removed to Bedwell Park. The late Baronet and the present Lord Cranworth married sisters. The present Baronet, who is of the age of twenty-five, married, in 1859, a lady belonging to a distinguished family settled in Virginia, South America.

The will of the late Thomas Corbyn Janson, Esq., of Stamford-hill, and of Abchurch-lane, London, banker, was proved on the 5th inst. by his widow, his brother, Frederick Halsey Janson, Esq., and his brother-in-law, Edward Janson, Esq., the executors. The assets were sworn under £60,000. The will, which is dated May 1, 1860, is very simple, and occupies only one sheet of paper. The whole of the property is given to his widow, subject to a legacy of £1000 to his mother, of £10,000 to his brother, F. H. Janson, and some minor legacies to godchildren and scientific societies, payable at his widow's decease; the societies referred to being the Linnean Society, £200, and to the fund in connection with the Astronomical Society (known as the Lee Fund) a like legacy of £200; all legacies to be paid free of legacy duty.

The will of Elijah Eyre, Esq., of King's Lynn, Norfolk, has been proved by the executors, Francis Joseph Cresswell, Esq., banker; John James Coulton, Esq., solicitor; and Mr. Charles Miller, the testator's managing clerk. The deceased was an eminent brewer and merchant, and acquired considerable property, both real and personal, the latter being sworn under £70,000. The whole of his estates he leaves in trust for the benefit of his daughters.

The *Cape Argus* announces that "the Kaffrarians are getting up a Derby."

Mr. James Goodson has been elected the chairman, and Captain Jervis, M.P., the deputy-chairman, of the board of directors of the Great Eastern Railway Company.

A letter from New York states that a cheap umbrella has just been patented at Washington. It is made of brown paper, stretched upon willow twigs, and is sold for ten cents. It is to be used exclusively to lend to a friend, and will be called the "lending umbrella."

Friday's *Gazette* contains the nomination of Sir James Hudson, her Majesty's late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Italy, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; and of James Douglas, Esq., C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Vancouver Island and the colony of British Columbia, to be a Knight Commander of the said order.

A fire broke out a few days ago at Bordeaux, on the Quai des Chartrons, in a wine and spirit store belonging to MM. Debruc and Godefroy. The flames soon seized on the adjoining stores, and the property of MM. Gaden and Klipsch, containing an immense quantity of superior wines, was greatly injured, the loss to that establishment alone being 800,000f. The premises of MM. Meric Frères, emigration agents, were entirely burnt down. The stores of MM. Chauvin Frères were in danger, but escaped with slight damage. The total loss is estimated at £80,000.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Executive Committee was held at the Townhall, Manchester, on Monday. The Earl of Derby presided.

Mr. J. W. Maclure, honorary secretary, reported the balance in the bank of £314,596, and that £513 had been received during the week. Two small parcels of clothing had been received, but none sent out.

Mr. Commissioner Farnall presented his weekly report, which stated that on the 8th inst. there was an increase in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in twenty-seven unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of ninety-one. There were, on the 8th inst., 145,849 persons receiving parochial relief in the twenty-seven unions adverted to; in the corresponding week of 1861, 46,874 persons were so relieved; there is therefore an increase of 98,976 persons in receipt of parochial relief, or 211·2 per cent. In the corresponding week of 1862, 118,824 persons received parochial relief. The total weekly cost of out-door relief on the 8th inst. was £8930; in the corresponding week of 1861 it was £2240; in the corresponding week of 1862 it was £6609.

Mr. Maclure, referring to the increase last week and in the previous week in recipients of relief from the guardians, expressed an opinion that to some extent it arose from the closing of the operations of various relief committees, residue of whose recipients of relief was now transferred to the guardians.

Mr. Rawlinson stated that the following towns had sent in applications, accompanied by plans and estimates, for loans for purposes here stated:—Blackburn, £78,300, for main sewers, for cleansing river, deepening, forming, and paving the beck through the town, for forming and paving streets, and for other works (a further sanction is to be asked for during the winter); Preston, £28,400, to form public parks and recreation-grounds, and to complete sewers and streets, and paving and repairing footpaths on the banks of the Ribble, and for other works; Duckinfield, £2000 for main sewers and other works. These applications had been reported on, and sanctions would be granted. Most of the boroughs and towns in the distressed districts would apply for loans as soon as plans and estimates could be prepared. Wigan had given notice for £50,000; and Denton is preparing plans for main sewers. Bolton is about to apply for a loan of £100,000 for waterworks, sewers, recreation-grounds, market extension, &c.; Stockport for £50,000.

Grants were made to various towns to the extent of £3955, including £1000 to Blackburn.

The Dutch Government has just conceded the working of all the State railways to a company placed under the patronage of the Dutch Crédit Mobilier.

The Madonna de Sant Agostino, one of the richest shrines in Rome, has been robbed of a diamond rose and some of the most valuable jewels. The sacristan has been imprisoned on suspicion.

The Queen has appointed Mr. Henry Michael Jones to be Consul in the Fiji and Tonga Islands; Mr. Edward Hall, Consul at Comayagua, to be Consul at Sonsonate; Mr. Edward Kirkpatrick, Acting Consul at Comayagua, to be Consul at Comayagua; Mr. Randal Callander, Consul at Erzeroum, to be Consul at the Dardanelles; Mr. James Finn, Consul at the Dardanelles, to be Consul at Erzeroum. The Queen has approved of Mr. J. Montefiore as Consul at Sydney, Australia, for the King of the Belgians; and of Mr. Francis H. Ruggles as Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, for the United States of America.

It is understood that, in accordance with a minute issued by the Lords of the Treasury, an instructional letter has been forwarded to the Postmaster-General to admit into the public service of that department well-recommended youths of about fourteen years of age, to be trained to the higher duties of the subordinate departments. The pay is to be 6s. per week for the first year, with an increase of 6d. per month until the age of seventeen is reached, when, if they continue in the service until that time, they will be eligible to the receipt of 18s. per week, and to be draughted into any one of the departments of the establishment for which their superior officer may recommend them as being peculiarly fitted, with a prospective progressive salary. The only requirement for the admission of these youths is the respectability of their connections, and the only qualifications necessary on the part of the candidates is that they should understand the first four rules of the tables—addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division—and be able to write a decent hand in sentences from dictation.

The committee through whose exertions a short Act was passed towards the close of last Session of Parliament for the purpose of protecting the holders of medals and awards of the International Exhibition from piracy, have just issued their report, giving an account of the measures they took and the assistance they received. Towards the conclusion of the report the committee state that they confidently rely on those who have received awards for subscriptions to defray the cost thus incurred in their service. It is not proposed that the foreign exhibitors should be asked to contribute at all. It is to the defect of the English law, as it existed at the time the Exhibitions were held, that the evils complained of have been attributable. This is a circumstance as to which the English exhibitors might have informed themselves, but for which the foreign exhibitors must have been wholly unprepared; and they cannot properly be asked to aid towards the necessary amendment of a law to which they are strangers. A large number of the medal holders have expressed their strong feeling of the importance of the present committee continuing organised for a time, to protect the interests of their fellow medalists, and probably to promote an amendment Act in the coming Session, or to watch the amendment bill which the President of the Board of Trade has promised to introduce. The committee express their unwillingness to abandon the cause which they have once embraced, and have consented to continue their functions. The committee request information of every case that may come to the knowledge of any medal holder in which any person falsely represents that he has obtained either a medal or honourable mention; and any suggestion as to measures to be adopted towards giving effect to the Act already obtained, and stopping the fraudulent dealings to which it is intended to apply.

A CRUISE IN THE PALESTINE.

(From a Correspondent.)

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 161.]

A DAY sufficed to get out so much of our cargo as was consigned to Malta and to give the passengers an opportunity to have a scamper over the island. Soon after sunset we were at sea again, and, as it was Saturday night, of course we talked and thought of sweethearts and wives, according to custom. Our second Sunday at sea was a beautiful day, and we had church as before, minus the sermon, for we had left our parson at Gibraltar. Daylight next morning showed us the classic land of Greece. The Morea was on our larboard bow, Mount Elias towering up above everything; beneath it, the island where Lord Byron has laid the scene of his poem of "The Corsair;" from it to Cape Matapan the coast is very fine. The cape is a rocky headland, with a ruin on the top and great caves at the foot. Beyond this lies the Gulf of Kolokythia, which runs deep into the land, and forms the lower end of that valley at whose upper end is situated the site of the ancient city of Sparta. Having crossed this gulf, we coasted along the shores of the Island of Cerigo, the ancient Cytharea. We passed the lighthouse-point of Cerigo at sunset. The effect was very fine, the mountains of the Peloponnesus south of the gulf being a deep blue, while those north of it were a bright red. We had a moonlight view of Cape St. Angelo, or Cape Malea. It is a very lofty, rugged rock, the face of it full of cracks and caverns. On the side of a great half-detached boulder, on the very face of the mountain, is perched a small building, which is inhabited by a recluse called the Hermit of St. Angelo. He lives here alone, supported by contributions from the fishermen and those who dwell upon the coast. As we passed we saw the pale glimmer of his little lamp, which gave the place an appearance of still greater loneliness.

As we entered the Greek Archipelago the wind freshened and soon became a gale, blowing right in our teeth. The islands of Falconera and St. George were passed, and Tuesday evening found us off the port of Syra. A description and Illustration of this place having already appeared in your Paper, I need not repeat it. Syra is a curious and interesting place, well worth visiting, but sadly in want of a decent hotel. With great regret we here parted with a lady and two children bound to Smyrna, who had been passengers with us from England. We remained at Syra two days, a heavy gale blowing the whole time, which rendered communication with the shore difficult; and it was only by excellent management that the Palestine, by means of a hawser fastened to the shore, was swung clear of the new pier-head and got out to sea again, for the little port was crammed with ships of all nations which had sought shelter from the gale. On getting outside, we found the sea as rough as we had left it and the wind as unfavourable. We passed out between the islands of Tenos and Myconis, as offering an easier passage than that between Tenos and Andros. The next day found us between the islands of Ipsara and Scio. This latter island has been made famous in modern history by the awful massacre of its Greek population by the Turks during the War of Independence. The Turkish atrocities, as described in the island, almost surpass belief.

I had expected to find amongst the islands of the Greek Archipelago the smoothest of seas, cloudless skies, and the most inviting shores; to my great surprise, we met here with the worst weather we had fallen in with since leaving England. The islands are anything but inviting, being generally immense masses of rock rising directly out of the sea, their forms simple and grand but not very picturesque,

Digitized by Google

almost entirely without woods, villages, or patches of cultivation. We found the north-easterly gale among them terrific; no lulls in it, but an unceasing blast in our teeth; the sea was lashed to a mass of froth, the tops of the waves were blown away, and the surface of the sea was covered with a thick driving rain; the ship pitched violently, taking in tons of water every minute; the look-out hands on the forecastle were withdrawn to the bridge across the ship amidships for fear of being washed overboard; afterwards they were placed still farther aft, to escape the sea which broke over the waist. Yet, in spite of this, the sky was perfectly clear and the sun was shining so brightly that every wave formed a separate iris as its crest was broken, while a magnificent one permanently existed close to leeward of the ship, and occasionally small ones appeared inboard. Fast as our ship generally was, she could not make more than five knots per hour through this weather. We, however, at last got abreast of Cape Sigri, the western end of the Island of Mitylene, and eventually brought up under shelter of the high land of the Island of Tenedos.

This island is bare and desert towards the sea, but fertile inland; near to its north-eastern point rises the conical peak called Mount Toro. The wines of this island are very celebrated; they retain their flavour long after the colour has faded away; they are chiefly exported to Constantinople. Our Illustration is taken from a sketch made on the eastern side, and shows the town, which is very picturesque as seen from the sea, although it is in reality only a collection of wretched old houses. It is protected by a white fortress, which mounts forty pieces of cannon. After passing Abydos and an immense number of forts alternately on the European and Asiatic side, each mounting many guns of great calibre, we anchored off the little town of Gallipoli, as curious, quaint, poorly-built dirty a little place as may be met with anywhere. There is a harbour about the size of a large swimming-bath, a lighthouse, a custom-house, an old ruined castle,, marble fountains, and select antiquities.

Just where the Bosphorus enters the Sea of Marmora there is a deep indentation in the European shore. This is the Golden Horn, and in the peninsula so formed on its southern side is built the city of Stamboul. On its northern shore are the suburbs of Pera, Galata, and Tophana. These places are to Constantinople what Southwark and Lambeth are to London, or Birkenhead to Liverpool. I got my first view of Constantinople under very favourable circumstances. The Palestine had brought up overnight abreast of the Seraglio; but on the Asiatic shore, close under the high ground of Scutari, in the morning I found that a thick white fog enveloped everything: some porpoises were rolling about, and one or two little black caiques, each propelled by a solitary rower, were all that could be descried from the ship. Gradually, as the sun rose, the fog seemed to sink, and then the Asiatic shore appeared—a beautiful country of hills and dales, covered with pretty houses and stately mosques, and near to us the celebrated Scutari hospitals, which Florence Nightingale has made famous by her extraordinary exertions there in the cause of humanity. But nothing was visible on the European side until the sun, having got well up, and a little breeze coming down the Bosphorus gradually drove back the mist, and some black spires could be seen above it, then, the light breaking in here and there, the highest parts of the minarets became visible. Gradually the mosques themselves appeared growing out of it one after the other; those most easterly first; then the mist thinned entirely away; and the city of Stamboul stood out clear in the bright light, looking the sun full in the face—a glory of glories. Nothing could equal the view as it appeared at that moment; the city appeared like an island covered with mosques, palaces, and cypress-groves; for, although Stamboul was all ablaze with golden light, not a vestige could

THE ISLAND OF TENEDOS.

be seen of Pera, Tophana or the seven towers, or any portion of the shores of the Bosphorus, except those immediately behind us; but as the wind freshened they too came in view, the great Galata tower first, then the little tower of Leander on an island, and behind it hills covered with vineyards, farms, kiosks, and pretty white villages, alternately in Europe and in Asia, as they appeared on either side of the beautiful strait that separates the two continents. A line of towers then opened up in the west and the islands of the Sea of Marmora in the south. The last of the mist which lingered in the Golden Horn having vanished, showed that beautiful harbour crowded with shipping. The picture was complete in all its details; and I made up my mind that the city of Stamboul and its suburbs, as seen from Scutari at sunrise, is the finest landscape in the world.

The Palestine remained long enough in the Golden Horn to enable me to visit all the places of interest in the city and the suburbs; also to take a trip into the Black Sea. I have not space to describe even the most noticeable features, and no description can do justice to the many beauties and interesting localities that abound in the neighbourhood of the great city and in the Bosphorus. Our cargo discharged, we retraced our way through the Dardanelles; and, after repassing Tenedos and other islands, sought the port of Smyrna, in Asia Minor, where a cargo of choice fruit awaited us.

The city of Smyrna has all the general characteristics of Eastern cities, but is vastly superior to the generality of them. It is better built, infinitely cleaner, and more picturesque than any other similar city that I have seen. It has the usually mixed population, but the Greek and European element exists to a greater extent than usual. There are a number of good houses and some wide streets; but by far the greater number are narrow, and as dirty and wretched as most Turkish towns elsewhere. The bazaars are quaint places, with picturesque wooden roofs, through the complicated boarding of which the sunlight here and there gets an entry, and comes down on the gorgeous masses of coloured articles exposed for sale in front of the little shops, and causes them to positively blaze with light, surrounded as they are with the dingy brown mass of shadow of the bazaar. So narrow are these thronged marts, that when the tinkle of the camel-bell is heard a rush is made into the shops; for a camel, with his huge pack on each side, occupies entirely the avenue between the shops. They are continually passing and repassing, and it is wonderful how business can be carried on when subjected to such inconveniences. Frank-street, which is inhabited chiefly by Europeans for the sale of European commodities, is a continuation of the bazaars. It is almost as narrow as they are, and much like them.

In no city that I have seen in the East are there such wonderful combinations of picturesque materials ready for the artist's pencil as in Smyrna. Whichever way you turn and look, in almost any part of the city, a beautiful picture is before you. The curious architecture of the buildings, the picturesque dresses of the motley population—the long-bearded Turk, the hideously-attired Turkish woman, hiding behind her yashmak, all but her eyes; beside her, the still classically-dressed Greek woman, who takes no pains to hide her charms; sailors from the islands of the Archipelago, with large red caps and sashes; dervishes, in grey cloth cloaks and caps shaped inwards; Greek priests, in black gowns and caps shaped outwards; Arabs, Tartars, camel-drivers, and camels; with the splendidly-attired Carvass, with his deep belt crammed with awful pistols, daggers, and swords, gorgeously decorated with silver and gold, and dangerous only to those who use them; and many other objects as seen in a street where vines are trained across from house to house, and innumerable mats and awnings are stretched and hung about to keep out the sun, which, nevertheless, does get in here and there, and, mixing up the most brilliant lights with the deepest shadows, produces such wonderful effects of light, and shade, and colour that the poor artist is like to be bewildered with the richness and abundance of the "material" about him. Nor is it in the narrow streets of the city only that the picturesque is to be found; in the suburbs are delightful spots, where luxuriant mulberry and fig trees overshadow the water-wheels which bring the precious element to the surface in an endless chain of earthern jars or little tubs. The caravan bridge is a lovely place. Over it are continually passing long lines of camels, with their great packs of valuable merchandise, brought from far-off places in Asia Minor; others, returning from the city after having deposited their burden, lie about in groups, sometimes a hundred at a time, in the dry bed of the river, shadowed by a wall of mighty cypress trees that inclose the graveyards.

Digitized by Google

GENERAL SIR HUGH HALKETT.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE death of General Sir Hugh Halkett, which took place on the morning of July 27, at eleven o'clock, threw a deep gloom over the army, and, indeed, over the whole country. Seldom has Hanover had a General who enjoyed a similar regard and respect from all grades of the army and from all classes of the inhabitants. No one understood as he did how to gain the affections of the soldiers and to carry them with him. It may truly be said that for him every branch of the Hanoverian army would have gone blindly into fire.

Never thinking of himself, and ready to make any sacrifice for others, the fine old General well knew how to excite the best feelings of both soldiers and officers by a few striking words, which made so much the more impression by the fact of their being in broken German. Whenever the man advanced who was the first to expose himself when necessary, not one of those who followed were likely to fail in the discharge of his duty; and with all this Sir Hugh was always gentle, and had the highest consideration and respect for the feelings of those under his command. For this reason there is scarcely a house of peasant or burgher in the whole country of Hanover in which Halkett's name is not known and mentioned with honour—not one in which the most sincere regret will not be expressed at the decease of the old hero. The following short sketch of his life, with particulars, which have been attested by one of his intimate friends, will, we are sure, be welcome to many as a friendly reminiscence of an excellent man:—

Hugh Halkett descended from the old Scottish family of Halketts, of Pitfarren, was born at Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, on the 30th of August, 1783. His father was an English Major-General and Colonel of the Scotch brigade. In his earliest youth he was destined for the military profession. Even at eight years old (as was possible in those times), he was enrolled as recruiting officer in Perth; at fifteen he had become Lieutenant, and was sent to India in charge of a division of the English Army. During this voyage he was then in command of 250 men and four officers, an early preparation for his eventual high command. After four years' severe service in India, his health was so affected that (1802) he was obliged to return to England. In 1803, when his brother, the well-known General Sir Colin Halkett, was collecting troops under the Duke of Cambridge for the establishment of the German Legion, he entered this corps as elder Captain of the 2nd Light Battalion; and in this same year, when only twenty, he obtained his promotion as Major. In 1805 he took part in the expedition to Hanover. In 1806 he accompanied the expedition to Gothenburg, and was present at the siege of Copenhagen, where, when only just twenty-four years old, he commanded a battalion in the place of his brother, the regular Commander, who had suffered shipwreck.

THE LATE GENERAL SIR HUGH HALKETT.

It was at this siege, but without orders, and without even his whole battalion, but with merely a few men hastily collected as he saw a favourable moment, that he took a Danish redoubt by storm. The whole line of siege was alarmed by this bold and unexpected attack, and the surprise in his own camp was so great that an Aide-de-Camp of the Commander-in-Chief galloped up and ordered the young victor, in the most dictatorial tone, immediately to evacuate the redoubt, as the whole army might be endangered by such an advanced position. Rather piqued at this order, the bold Major, instead of choosing the plain road, jumped his horse wildly over parapet and ditch out of the redoubt, and then explained thoroughly to the Aide-de-Camp the reason of his "coup," and the result was that on the next day the command over the whole line of trenches was intrusted to him, and the order given to take the redoubt a second time, which was duly and successfully carried out. The old General, who, as his friends know, was accustomed to observe a strict silence as to his own deeds, still laid great stress upon this, and called it the best thing he had ever done in his life.

After the siege of Copenhagen followed the expedition to Portugal under Sir John Moore, in which Halkett with his battalion at Vigo had the task of keeping back the enemy until the troops had embarked. In 1809 we find him with the expedition to Walcheren, and in 1810 and 1811 in Spain, taking part in all the great battles of that time. After Albuera he shook three musket-balls out of his cloak, and it seemed as if he had a charmed life, for they had scarcely injured him at all. After that he was at Salamanca and at the siege of Burgos. During the renowned retreat from that place, in which the 1st and 2nd Light Battalion of the German Legion kept almost the whole of the French army in check, he had the command of the 2nd Battalion.

In 1813 he was sent to the north of Germany to join the corps of Walmoden, and commanded a brigade in that campaign. It was at this time, at the battle of Justadt, that he chased a standard-bearer of a Danish cavalry regiment, cut off the man's head with a blow of his Turkish sabre and captured the standard; and then, being closely pursued, and hard pressed, he saved himself by a fabulous jump out of the inclosure, on his beautiful English mare, over hedge, wall, and ditch, gloriously carrying off the standard with him. For this bold deed General Count Walmoden hung round his neck on the spot the Swedish order of the sword.

Halkett, who, with all his bravery, never willingly shed blood, caused this Turkish sabre to be made blunt immediately after the battle, and never used it again, and to this day it hangs up blunt in his room.

At the fight near the Göhrde it was Halkett again who, after the 3rd Regiment of Hussars had been driven back, broke two French squares with his brigade, and so decided the action. We have repeatedly heard from eye-witnesses how the young Brigadier, forgetting his rank, placed himself at the head of Bennigsen's battalion, and was the first to rush into the square.

A little later Halkett commanded the siege on the Black Hill (Schwartz Berg) before Harburg, and after that held a command for some time in Bremen.

In 1815 we find him at Waterloo, under General Clinton, in the severe action at Hougoumont, leading his brigade, and with it gallantly defending the wood during the whole day. He did great things there with his young troops of the Salzgitter and Osnabruck battalion of Landwehr. Here it was that he dashed forward alone and seized General Cambronne, who had dismounted, and was haranguing his brigade on foot. As he was dragging the General away a ball from the enemy brought his horse to the ground, and his captive escaped. Fortunately, he was able to get the wounded animal on its legs again, when he caught the *bolting* General a second time, and, holding him by the aiguillette, carried him off safely in full trot to the Hanoverian troops. A short time back, a report of Halkett to General Clinton, written immediately after the battle, was found by General Count Bentinck, in which mention was made of the events of the day, in which his battalion had taken part; and, after giving due honour to the leaders, Baron Hammerstein and Count Münster, Halkett only referred to his own bold deed in the simple and modest words, "I took General Cambronne."

After the peace Halkett entered permanently into the Hanoverian army, and, as Commander, first of a regiment and then of a brigade, lived for some time in Celle and Nieuburg, in both of which places the most friendly recollection of him is still cherished in the hearts of the whole population. After that he was summoned to Hanover by King Ernest Augustus, and was, first, General of Division, and then Inspector-General of Infantry. In 1839 he was sent to Osnabrück, to crush, with the sword if necessary, any disturbances which were anticipated on account of the struggle respecting the Constitution. Halkett's first measure was the removal of the great mass of troops, and then, by his own personal amiability, he exercised such a conciliatory influence that the excited part of the population, without thinking of any further contest, came to meet him with open arms. There was no more need of troops: one man had gained the victory over a whole excited town by his determined yet benevolent disposition. In the year 1848 we find Halkett again in the field of honour, and in the important position of Chief of the 10th Corps d'Armée in the war of Schleswig-Holstein, in which he did important service, in spite of the almost intolerable re-

LOADING FRUIT AT SMYRNA.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

Digitized by Google

strictions that peculiar circumstances imposed upon him. One has only to ask the soldiers and officers of that corps who served under him, to receive but one answer—that during the whole campaign he carried all hearts with him by his own peculiarly engaging character; and, as regards the inhabitants of the country where he carried the war, one finds to this very day that all the men and women in Holstein and Schleswig who came in any way in contact with General Halkett are enthusiastic in his praise. We cannot be surprised to find that, even a as grey-headed old General, he sometimes gave full vent to his courage and rashly exposed himself on many an occasion. Thus it was that, having too boldly advanced towards the Danes with a small reconnoitring party, he owed the preservation of his life to a Prussian Lieutenant, who shot down a Danish dragoon in the moment of his attack upon the General. This certainly was just the sort of character to give an army confidence in its commander: and thus we find that in 1859, long after General Halkett had retired from the service, and when the whole army was made "mobile" for a campaign on the side of Austria, experienced men made the suggestion in real earnest, that they should only get old Halkett on horseback again, and, in spite of his age, let him ride on in advance, and the army would follow him and do wonders. In 1858, when the old General was obliged by increasing infirmities to give up the service, the representatives of the country unanimously, in both Houses, voted the continuance of his full salary, as pension, in the following words, which might well be inscribed on his tombstone: —

"We can only express our sincere regret that, according to the communication of the Government of the 8th of this month, the Inspector-General of Infantry, General Halkett, has been obliged by the state of his health to beg for the permission to be placed upon the retired list. We gladly seize the opportunity of testifying the most lively respect with which we recognise the distinguished and honourable merits won by General Halkett for himself, from King and country, in war and in peace, during a long period of service.

"Impressed with these feelings, and induced by the wish of lightening as much as possible any troubles in the latter part of the life of a highly-honoured man upon his retirement from service, we have not hesitated to grant to the General, unanimously in both Chambers, the extraordinary additional pension suggested by the Government of 2500 thalers a year as a testimonial of the gratitude of the country.

"It is for us a matter of peculiar interest to be able to send our reply with a date which recalls one of the most glorious days in the life of General Halkett and the history of the Hanoverian country. "(Signed)

"The Representatives of the country assembled in Parliament.

"Hanover, June 18, 1858."

The services of the valiant old General, which were thus admitted and rewarded by the country, were also fully recognised by the Sovereign, and King George V. was graciously pleased to testify his approval in 1862 by granting a patent of nobility for the General and his heirs.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A vitreous sheathing for the bottoms of iron ships has been successfully tried on the Warrior, Resistance, and Hector.

Mr. O. Lang, Master Shipbuilder at Chatham, has resigned his post. The Admiralty have accepted the resignation, but have requested him to continue at his post until the launch of the iron frigate Achilles, which will be undocked in about two months.

The Lords of the Admiralty visited Plymouth and Devonport last week. Earl De Grey and Ripon, as Secretary of State for War, has been on a tour of inspection of the fortifications in progress and in contemplation at the various points on the south-west and western coasts; also the Channel Islands.

Captain Coles writes that the turrets in the Royal Sovereign can not only make a complete revolution in four minutes and a half, but he finds one revolution can be made with ease by eight men in two minutes, or the guns brought from one broadside to the other in one minute. This rapid and easy movement of these turrets he considers a great and important success.

The launch of the Research, 1250 tons, iron-cased frigate, the first of the vessels constructed on Mr. Reed's plan, took place at Pembroke on Saturday evening. The ship was named by Miss Kerr, daughter of Captain Lord F. H. Kerr, of the Blenheim, flag-ship at Pembroke. The vessel's mean draught of water after launching was found to be only eight feet, or nearly a foot less than was calculated upon by the dockyard authorities. She is intended to carry only four heavy guns, but will be entirely encased with from 4 in. to 4½ in. armour-plates.

The annual competitive rifle-match of the Woolwich division of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, under the patronage of Major-General Stransham, Inspector-General, and Colonel Mitchell, Commandant of the division, commenced on Friday last, at the Government practice-range, Plumstead, and terminated on Monday, the following being the result with three shots from each competitor:—At 200 yards range—1st prize, won by Sergeant Menear; 2nd prize, Private Reddington; 3rd prize, Private Wright. At 500 yards—1st prize, Lance-Corporal Wright; 2nd prize, Colour-Sergeant Lindsay; 3rd prize, Private Ringland. At 700 yards—1st prize, Sergeant Lockyer; 2nd prize, Sergeant Elton; 3rd prize, Private Howarth. The general prize was won by Private Henry Morris. Ladies' prizes, at 650 yards—1st prize, Corporal Roberts; 2nd prize, Sergeant Aves. Other prizes were won by Sergeant Huskisson and Privates Connell and Langham.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

Colonel Lindsay, of the St. George's Rifles, who was seriously wounded by a pistol-shot at Wormwood Scrubbs the other day, is "progressing as favourably as possible."

The first stage of the prize competition of the London Rifle Brigade terminated last Saturday with the contest for the possession of the company medals and for eleven prizes. The following were the winners of the silver company medals:—Colour-Sergeant Churchill, Private Pilley, Private Cranwell, Sergeant Cuthbert, Sergeant Drane, Private Edgley, Sergeant Cotton, Private Wyatt, Private Johnston, Corporal Wanostrocht, Private J. M. Gardner, Sergeant W. Walker, Colour-Sergeant Cross, Colour-Sergeant Stuckey, Private Frere, and Private Young. The following may be taken as the winners of the eleven prizes:—To Colour-Sergeant Churchill, as having made the greatest aggregate score, the brigade prize of 20 gs.; officers' prize to Corporal Wanostrocht, 15 gs.; Private Gardner, brigade prize, 15 gs.; Sergeant W. Walker, ladies' prize, 12 gs.; Private Freer, officers' prize, 10 gs.; Colour-Sergeant Britt, brigade prize, 10 gs.; Colour-Sergeant Suckey, brigade prize, 8 gs.; Sergeant Cotton, ladies' prize, 6 gs.; Sergeant Cuthbert, Lieutenant Dighton's prize, 5 gs. Sergeant Briggs, Private Young, and Private Mackenzie tied with 93 marks for two other prizes of £5 5s. each. There has been a series of further competitions for first, second, and third prizes, varying in value from 10 gs. to 25 gs., this week.

A competition took place at Wormwood Scrubbs recently for the Scrubbs cup, between twenty men of each of the following corps:—The Victorias, the West Middlesex, the Queen's (Westminsters), and the St. George's. The West Middlesex proved the winners, although the other competing corps struggled gallantly for the supremacy.

The rifle presented by Captain Parsons to the 14th (St. Martin's) company of the Queen's (Westminster) was competed for at the ranges of the corps at Wormwood Scrubbs. Lieutenant Burton and Sergeant Tookey made a tie, and on shooting off they tied twice, the rifle being ultimately won by Sergeant Tookey. The monthly challenge cup was also shot for. Lieutenant Burton won the prize (the fourth time).

The first series of prize competitions for 1863 of the B and C (Post Office) companies of the Civil Service Corps took place last week at the Wimbledon Ranges. The four company prizes were won as follows:—First prize, Colour-Sergeant Cardin; second prize, Private Backhouse; third prize, Private Elliman; fourth prize, Lieutenant Walliker. Three prizes were given by the officers to be shot for by those who had attended ten company drills before March 18, and had fired forty rounds in class-firing before May 31, and were won by—Private Potter, first prize; Private Crossley, second prize; Private Topping, third prize. A challenge cup, given by Mr. Edmund Yates, formerly Ensign in the B company, and now an honorary member, was then shot for. Lieutenant Walliker and Private Potter made equal scores, and the tie, which was shot off at 650 yards, created considerable interest. Lieutenant Walliker made a bull's-eye, centre, and outer; and Private Potter a bull's-eye, centre, and bull's-eye, thus winning the cup.

The 4th City of London, or "Ancient Order of Foresters," Riflemen, were reviewed on Saturday by Colonel Morris, on the parade-ground of the Tower of London. Only a few men mustered, and those few went through their drill in a rather slovenly and inefficient manner. But there was no inefficiency in the deputy-inspector's rebuke. Colonel Morris addressed the corps to the following effect:—"I am sorry I cannot congratulate you on any great improvement in your drill since I inspected you in Regent's Park last year. I do not know to what cause to attribute it, because you seem to be a body of intelligent men, unless it is to carelessness. I must, however, say that, in my experience, I have never seen any corps of volunteers so backward, either this or last year, as this one. If it is worth a man's while to enter the service as a volunteer, it is worth his while to learn the duty and the drill efficiently, and do it well. The whole of your movements have been done in a careless and unsoldierlike way, and I feel it my duty to tell you so. One captain of company, the gentleman who was called out and put you through your manual and platoon, seemed to know his work; but with regard to the other officers there were no words of command given, and no effort made to check men going wrong, and therefore we had the voice of the paid instructor bellowing all over the place. All I can say is, that it has been very bad, and I hope another year to find your drill a little better. I am very sorry to have been obliged to make these remarks; but there are those here who have been watching your movements, and who know how inefficiently they have been done as well as I do. I should not, therefore, be doing either my duty to you or to the War Office if I did not report to the Secretary of State for War the very inefficient condition of this corps. I wish you a very good evening."

The annual prize competition of the 2nd, 8th, and 9th Tower Hamlets battalions took place at the Plaistow Range on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday last week, when the following prizes were shot for:—A silver challenge cup, value £15, with £10 added, and £5 for the second highest score in five shots. Colour-Sergeant Heiser was the winner of the cup; but it must be won three consecutive years before it becomes absolute property. Sergeant Jackson and Private Birkley tied for the second money prize, which was won with a bull's-eye by Private Birkley. Second prize: £15 for the highest, and £5 for the second highest, score of five shots each. The £15 was won by Private F. B. Lawrence, and the £5 by Ensign Croxton. Third prize: Colour-Sergeant Newison, £10; Private Herbert, £5. Fourth prize: Private C. L. Heiser, £5; Private Killick, £3. Fifth prize: £5 for the greatest number of hits made at 250 yards at a single target, in skirmishing order, in five minutes. The winner was Sergeant J. D. Taylor, who fired seventeen shots and made nine hits. 6th prize: a silver medal, given by Captain A. Lowry, to be competed for only by those who had shot in any stage of target practice. The winner was Sergeant J. W. Lawrence. Seventh prize: Consolation Stakes. Private Platt, £4; Sergeant Rawlings, £3.

On Monday the fourth annual prize competition of the 15th Surrey (Chertsey) took place at the butts of the corps at St. Anne's-hill, Chertsey. The short-range prizes were first contended for, the first prize of £5 being won by Sergeant Smith; second, £4, Private Hamilton; third, £3, Private George; and fourth, £2, Private Hunt. The long-range prizes were next fired for:—First prize of £6, Corporal Penfold; Corporal Hunt, second, £5; third, £3, Private J. Sparks; fourth, £2, Lieutenant Madocks. Private Paice having tied with Lieutenant Madocks, he consequently took the consolation prize of £2. Several extra prizes were also shot for, consisting of a London Armoury Company's rifle, won by Sergeant Smith; and a Lord Bury telescope and stand, won by Corporal Penfold. The most interesting contest was that which took place for the silver medal given by Lady Holland, and which was shot for by twenty-one marksmen at 600 yards, seven shots each, with the long Enfield rifle, and won, after a severe contest, by Sergeant Smith. The honorary members' prizes, comprising a claret-jug and a consolation prize, were won by Mr. G. Clark and Mr. T. B. La Coste.——The 6th Surrey was entertained at dinner by their Captain, Sir Henry Fletcher, at his seat, Ashley Park, Walton-on-Thames, on Tuesday week. It was given in consequence of Sir Henry quitting that part of the county and being obliged to resign the command. It is understood that the 6th will be attached, with the Chertsey and Richmond corps, to the Kingston battalion for administrative purposes.

In Essex the annual prize meeting of the Ilford corps has been celebrated at Cranbrooke Park, the seat of Mr. J. Davis. The first contest was for an officers' cup, shot for by five men from each company. The corps consists of two companies, one situated at Ilford and Barking, and the other at Walthamstow. Each man of the winning squad received a silver medal, and the highest scores in each company secured for the makers of them a prize of £5, presented by Mr. Davis. The scores were as follows:—The Walthamstow company, 178 marks (Sergeant Mosey taking the £5); and the Ilford company 161 marks (Corporal W. Wisher taking the £5). A marksman's cup, with a prize for the highest score in each company, was presented by Mr. Doublett. Ensign Mitchell, of the Ilford company, won the cup and prize; a second prize went to Lieutenant Wilson, of the Walthamstow company. A ladies' cup, with two Lord Bury telescopes, presented by Captain Colesworth, were shot for. The cup was won by Corporal Wisker, and the telescopes were carried off by Sergeant Fitt and Sergeant Munn. At the close of the shooting the members of the corps were hospitably entertained by Mr. Davis.——On Saturday last the first of three contests took place at the butts, between ten non-commissioned officers and ten privates of the Stratford division of the 5th Essex, for the university pewter. It resulted in favour of the privates by six marks.

The annual inspection of the 14th Kent Artillery took place on Saturday last, in the Royal Dockyard, Woolwich, in presence of a large number of spectators. Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay, Royal Artillery, was the inspecting officer. He complimented the officers on the way in which the men had been handled. Addressing the non-commissioned officers and men, he said he had been highly pleased with their steadiness under arms, soldierlike appearance, and the excellent precision of their battalion movements. In volley and file firing he had found them inferior to no volunteer corps. He considered their gun-drill perfect in every respect, and he should make a special report of the state of the brigade, for they well deserved it.——The fourth and thirteenth corps of the 10th Administrative Brigade of Kent Volunteer Artillery have very successfully expended the greater portion of their annual allowance of practice-ammunition from the 32-pounder and 68-pounder guns mounted on the sea defences which guard the approaches to Chatham Harbour. A great improvement has been made by both corps in the accuracy of aligument, correct elevation, and the cutting and fitting of Boxer's fuses. On numerous occasions during the practice with the heavy siege guns the target has been struck, although moored to seaward at a range of 2000 yards, and subjected to the unsteady motion of a rough sea. In several instances the target has been completely shot away.

The 12th Kent met at Erith on Thursday week to shoot for three prizes, consisting of two silver cups and a rifle, presented for competition to the corps. The prizes were won by Private F. C. J. Spurrell, Sergeant Bray, and Lieutenant Hall. After the match the volunteers marched to the residence of Mr. E. Satterthwaite, Dartford, and partook of dinner; and in the evening the prizes were presented by Mrs. Satterthwaite.

The Gloucester Volunteers announce a great rifle contest for next week, for which large prizes are offered.——The Gloucester Artillery Corps had some practice on Thursday week at a new battery recently erected near Llanthony Bridge.——A fortnightly sweepstakes was shot for on Wednesday week by the Gloucester Corps, when the following gained prizes:—Mr. J. Buchanan, first; Mr. E. Rhead, second; Mr. Hutzman, third.——Stow-on-the-Wold had its annual rifle contest for the challenge cup last week. The highest score was made by Private J. Gallop. A sweepstakes was afterwards got up, when Private J. Keen, making three centres, was declared the winner.

Lord Palmerston and his colleague, the Hon. George Denman, each annually present the rifle corps of Tiverton borough (14th Devon) with a rifle for competition by the members. Last year they were long Enfields and this time Whitworths. The winners on the present occasion were Privates W. Warren and J. Crease, the former having also carried off the Palmerston rifle last year. Private Crease, in addition to winning Mr. Denman's rifle, got the challenge cup, value £15, presented by Captain Amory. In addition to the above prizes, a six-barrel revolver, in a mahogany case, was offered for competition by Captain Amory, and a purse of £5 by his lady. The former was won by Private Morrell; the latter by Private Ayres. A consolation stakes was won by Corporal Ellerton.

In Suffolk the Bungay and Beccles companies were reviewed during last week by Lieutenant-Colonel Thellusson, who availed himself of the occasion to present Sergeant Miller, Drill Instructor of the Halesworth Corps, with a medal for long service and good conduct, and a gratuity of £5. The Suffolk Association will hold its annual meeting, at Ipswich, in September.

The Norfolk corps are preparing for the annual meeting of the Volunteer Service Association, which commences on Sept. 7. On Thursday week the third company of the Norwich had a contest at the Household range for a variety of prizes. A challenge cup, previously held by Sergeant Bridgman, was won by Captain C. H. Gurney. An Enfield rifle, presented by the non-commissioned officers for recruits, was won by Private Andrews. A match followed, open to non-commissioned officers and privates, at the same ranges, and the prizes were won as follows:—A Kerr rifle, presented by Captain C. H. Gurney, by Private J. Bridgman; £5, also presented by Captain Gurney, by Corporal St. John; a silver-mounted beer jug, presented by Ensign Hansell, by Private Challis; an Enfield Rifle, presented by Mr. Croker, by Private G. Figg.

In Lincolnshire the Horncastle company has had its annual contest for classification prizes, thirty-one members entering the lists. In the first class the first prize was won by Corporal Clitherow.——At the annual prize competition of the Louth corps some excellent shooting was made. A prize of £3 3s., competed for by members of the first-class final classification, was won by Sergeant Mason. A match against time took place for a silver cup of the value of £5 5s., presented by Mr. S. J. Welfit; won by Private Waite. A prize of £5 5s., given by the Rev. W. Smyth, and another of £2 2s., by Mr. J. W. Wilson, were won by Lieutenant Sowerby and Private Bucknell.

The 8th Cambridgeshire corps will shoot for a number of prizes on the 27th inst.——Several members of the Wisbech company have competed for the tenth time for a challenge cup, which has now passed into the hands of Private Oliver. No member has yet succeeded in securing the cup twice, it having hitherto changed hands after each competition. It has to be held six times by the same person before it becomes his absolute property.

The 2nd Manchester (28th Lancashire) was inspected last Saturday by Colonel Bruce, at Cheadle, on the picturesque grounds of Lieutenant-Colonel Deakin, the commander officer. The regiment was put through the manual and platoon exercise. The Colonel in command then placed them through several field manœuvres, and in subsequently addressing them commended their smartness of appearance, to which he said they were indebted to the taste and judgment of Colonel Deakin; but he thought they wanted a steadiness of front, which might be achieved by stricter attention on the part of the non-commissioned officers. At the conclusion of the review the men were liberally regaled, and the officers were entertained at Colonel Deakin's house.——On Saturday eight members of the Rochdale Rifle Club contested in a shooting match with an equal number of the Liverpool and Southport Club, at Southport. The Liverpool and Southport Club succeeded in beating their opponents.——It is stated that a review of the volunteers of Manchester and the neighbouring towns will be held at Heaton Park, by invitation of Lord Grey de Wilton, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Manchester Regiment, on the 10th of October.——At an early period of the summer Major Melly intimated that he would invite the effective members of the 4th Brigade of Lancashire Artillery to a picnic, and last Saturday the event came off in Knowsley Park. The Earl of Derby gave every countenance and assistance to the proceedings. The corps and its friends, to the number of fully 800, were conveyed by special train from Liverpool to Huyton, whence, proceeding to the Prescot-gate of Knowsley Park, they reached the ground set apart for the fête. This was in close proximity to the lake in the deer park, and it afforded ample space for the pitching of tents and the performance of drill movements. The day was fine, there was a goodly muster of the brigade and spectators, and the park presented a very gay appearance. Among those present to welcome the volunteers were the Countess of Derby and Lady Cremorne; Lord Cremorne, Captain Hornby, R.N., and party; Admiral Grenfell, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. Jones, K.C.B.

The challenge cup given by the Hon. Colonel W. E. Duncombe, M.P., to the 2nd North York Volunteer Battalion, to be won twice by one company to entitle to actual ownership, was shot for on Tuesday week for the first time. The contest was arranged to have come off on Strensall Common, at the late prize meeting, but owing to the delays it was resolved to carry the contest to the Pickering range. There were eight companies contending, eight picked men representing each, and, after a very well-contested struggle, the Pickering corps proved the victor, upon its own ground. The first and third money prizes fell also to the same corps, the second going to Castle Howard.

We understand (says the *Inverness Courier*) that the Highland Rifle Association meeting will be held in the third week in September, and that it promises to be the most successful yet held in the north. A large number of the best shots in England and Scotland are to be present, so that we may look for one of the most brilliant registers in shooting ever shown.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MUCEDINES, especially of the Ascophora nigrans, in artificial media has been made the subject of rigid experiment by M. Raulin, a pupil of M. Pasteur, who has laid the results before the Academy of Sciences, at Paris. M. Raulin has shown that, by a suitable choice of minerals, the development of this plant may be rendered as rapid in an artificial medium as in its most appropriate liquids; the most useful substances being phosphorus, potassium, magnesium, sulphur, and manganese, in the forms of sulphate and phosphate of ammonia and carbonates of potash; magnesia and manganese and other elements intervene, but in small proportions. The respective weights of the elements which suffice for the development of the Ascophora nigrans are of different degrees: considerable for some, such as carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen; hardly appreciable for others, which are, no doubt, equally necessary. After very careful experiment, M. Raulin was led to conclude that free nitrogen was not absorbed by the plant in any case.

THE PROPORTION OF THE ETHERS IN WINES has been critically examined by M. Berthelot, who has reported to the French Academy of Sciences the results, showing the proportions of water (varying from 95 to 75 deg.), of alcohol (5 to 25 deg.), and etherified alcohol (8·5 to 32 deg.). The succession of the phenomena of etherification in vinous liquors depends on the initial composition of the liquors at the moment when fermentation is terminated, and on the changes which they may undergo during the course of their conservation. With regard to the effect of the proportion of acid and alcohol, M. Berthelot states, without entering in'o a detailed discussion, that whenever alcohol or the acid increases, the proportion of the ether tends to increase in virtue of the slow reaction which is set up; and whenever the alcohol or acid diminishes the quantity of ether also diminishes; if the reaction be complete, a certain quantity of ether will be decomposed. Some ferments have the power of doubling the ethers already formed, as M. Berthelot has shown in the case of the reaction of pancreatine upon acetic acid.

A NATURAL FORMATION OF CARBONATE OF SODA.—Professor R. Haines, of Bombay, has communicated to the *Pharmaceutical Journal* a note relating to a substance submitted to him for investigation, and which is found all along the coast to the east of Aden, to an extent of perhaps ten miles, and in quantity, practically, unlimited. It is usually obtained in hollows behind or beyond high-water mark, to which sea water has access by percolation. The only use made of it was to mix with snuff to give it pungency, and also, but rarely, to wash clothes. Professor Haines describes this substance as consisting of "irregular, nearly colourless, partly crystalline masses, composed, apparently, of two distinct portions; one was a brilliant, confusedly crystalline mass, amongst which the angles of cubical crystals could be observed; the other, which seemed to be the upper portion, was a white, amorphous substance, of a greasy feel, and rather strong, soapy odour, very similar to that of crude borax. By taking portions of a number of lumps and pounding the whole together, a fair average sample was procured. The chemical analysis gave—Neutral carbonate of soda, 51·05; common salt, with traces of sulphate of soda and chloride of magnesium, 24·94; water and organic matter, 19·66; sand, 4·35.

ELECTRICITY OF THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.—M. Scoutetten has reported to the Academy of Sciences at Paris an account of some experiments made upon horses who were previously made insensible to pain. He found that the electric positive sign, indicating the direction of the current, was constantly from the red, or arterial, to the black, or venous, blood. He concludes his memoir by saying that since it is demonstrated that the red blood and the black blood, in their contact through the walls of the vessels, which act as true porous vases, give stated electric reactions to the galvanometer, we must admit, that as all the parts of our body are traversed by sanguineous fluids, there must necessarily be a constant disengagement of electricity in the most relaxed tissues of our bodies. Thus each organic molecule is incessantly stimulated by the electric fluid, and thus under the influence of this excitement, all the functions of the body are performed. The oxygen contained in the red blood burns up the organic molecules with which it is in contact, and produces heat, without which life is impossible. Under the influence of electricity is effected, during digestion, the selection of the nutritive molecules and their assimilation. The same action takes place in respiration and in all the other functions. These facts perfectly agree with the electric phenomena of combustion. The carbon takes the negative electricity and the surrounding air the positive, or rather, the current is established between the carbon and the oxygen of the air. Now, the principal action of the red blood, by reason of the oxygen in it, is the producing a true combustion in our tissues.

THE QUALITY OF WATER in relation to the arts and to medicine has been very fully considered by M. E. Chevreul in his "Chemical Researches on Dyeing," the thirteenth and fourteenth memoirs of which have just been laid before the French Academy of Sciences. Although the employment of distilled water in dyeing has been found to possess many advantages over well-water and river-water, such as that of the Seine (e.g., the first with salts of copper giving an azure tint, which the other will not), yet it is found that, when woollen stuff is passed through steam, the sulphur that is contained in the wool will form with the salts of copper the reddest colour that would have succeeded to the azure-tinted whiteness of the wool. In accordance with the results of many of the researches of the present day, M. Chevreul says that his experiments prove the grave inconveniences of the "absolute" in our judgments. In regard to medicinal waters, he considers that we have been indebted to empiricism for our knowledge of the diverse actions of sulphurous, ferruginous, and alkaline waters in the animal economy. He exemplifies the necessity of accurate analyses by pointing out the errors which have ensued in the preparation of artificial mineral waters. For instance, it has only lately been discovered that some mineral waters contain arsenic. How, then, can a water be prepared without fully comprehending the effect which this ingredient has upon the human system, one which almost certainly would be lost in the imitation. To determine the true action of medicinal waters, M. Chevreul requires that we should know—1, The definite matters or chemical species contained in the water; 2, The influence of the climate in which the water is taken by the sick persons; 3, The change in their habits consequent upon their removal from home; and, 4, The influence of their respective idiosyncrasies (their physical and mental peculiarities).

OZONE.—An extract from a letter on this subject by M. Ramon De Luna is inserted in the *Annales de Chimie* He states that—1, every time that chemical reaction takes place in atmospheric air the oxygen in the air is ozonised; 2, the ozonoscopic paper made blue by the ozone is decolorized in an atmosphere of hydrogen. The coloration and decoloration of the paper can thus be produced nearly indefinitely by plunging the paper alternately in ozonised air and hydrogen. The following is the mode of operation:—In an empty flask, perfectly dry, is placed a tube terminating with a funnel, by which sulphuric acid may be so poured in, that the extremity of the tube may rest in it, the tube having a piece of ozonoscopic paper twisted round it. While the flask is dry no change takes place; but, if the flask be made damp, when the sulphuric acid is poured in the combination of the latter with the water ozonises the air, and the paper becomes blue. Ozonification takes place when chemical action is set up by putting fragments of soda or potash into the dry flask. M. De Luna also easily prepares ozone by adding to a flask of oxygen a concentrated solution of caustic potash and a little sulphuric acid. As soon as the ozonoscopic paper becomes blue the odour of ozone is perceived, and the gas may be removed by the ordinary modes. He considers the decolorising action of the hydrogen to be due to the production of hydriodic acid on the paper, this acid being afterwards decomposed by the ozone, when the paper is once more plunged into the ozonised air. Nitrogen is obtained by M. De Luna in the following manner:—He heats, by means of a spirit-lamp, a flask containing equal parts of bichromate of potash and sal ammoniac, and provided with a tube to permit the gas to escape. Thus are formed chloride of potassium, sesquioxide of chrome, and pure nitrogen, which, if required, may be passed through a solution of sulphate of iron.

A letter from Alexandria says:—"The corn harvest has terminated in Egypt, and it is generally satisfactory and superior in quantity to that of last year. The considerable development given to the cultivation of cotton in Egypt leads to the hope that the next picking, commencing in September, will be abundant."

Digitized by Google

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE Holbeinesque interest of the new Part of the *Archæologia* induces us to return to the four papers which it contains upon the discovery of the Will of the great painter; the date, and other circumstances of his death; and observations on his contemporaries and successors; the whole extending to some sixty pages. In the opening paper, by Mr. A. W. Franks, he remarks:—

The most important fact proved by this document, if it be the Will of Holbein, the painter, is the date of the testator's death, showing that this great artist died in 1543, between the 7th of October and the 29th of November, *about eleven years before the usually received date*, 1554. Nor is this a barren biographical fact: there are several paintings which either are dated subsequently to 1543, or can be shown to have been painted after that date, that have usually been attributed to him, and all these must have been painted by some other artist if Holbein died at the earlier date.

Mr. Franks then reviews the events of the painter's life, as known before the finding of the Will, which shows the supposed evidence of Holbein having been alive subsequent to the year 1543 to be very slight. Mr. Franks adds:—

A portrait of Holbein, by himself, dated 1543, was formerly in the Arundel Collection; and a fine portrait of Henry VIII., also dated 1543, is preserved at Viscount Galway's, at Serlby. The latter is the latest picture quoted by Dr. Waagen as belonging to the class of Holbein's paintings characterised by a tender, reddish flesh tone.

Dr. Waagen then passes to the year 1546, when "another and final change in the master's colouring took place." To this period belong the portraits of Henry VIII., at Windsor, and Edward VI., at Windsor and at Wilton. Two are unsigned; and the third, though inscribed with Holbein's name, is doubted by Walpole and Waagen. The picture of Sir Anthony Denny, at Longford Castle, attributed to Holbein, is still more strongly doubted, and casts "doubt on the whole of the so-called later style, quite apart from the new light thrown on the question by the Will." Mr. Franks trusts that sufficient evidence has been brought forward to show that the testator of the Will discovered by Mr. Black coincides with Holbein, the painter, in his name, his position, his probable nationality, his necessitous circumstances, his associates, his residence, and the pestilential season in which he died; while, by shortening the artist's career by eleven years, we account for the omission of his name from all documents between 1543 and 1554, and for the paucity and mediocrity of the works attributed to his later years. We must add a few words on the large picture of Edward VI. in Bridewell Hospital, which at the time of our last visit was in the hands of the cleaner:—"The bad state and high position of this the most important work of Holbein's latest time permit no opinion, properly speaking, upon it." "This picture is now generally acknowledged not to be by Holbein," says Mr. Franks: it commemorates a noble public act of charity at the very end of the reign of King Edward VI.—viz., 10th April, 1553. So that, says Mr. Black, "the long-pending controversy about the authorship of that picture is now for ever set at rest, so far as regards the painter to whom it has hitherto been ascribed." Nor will Walpole's attempted explanation avail:—

Holbein has painted his own head in one corner of the picture; Vertue has engraved it. This picture, it is believed, was not completed by Holbein, both he and the King dying immediately after the donation.

Mr. Black's summing-up is interesting:—

Walpole observes that "the *spot* of his (Holbein's) *interment* was as uncertain as that of his *death*;" and he might have added (if the circumstance of the "Plague" had been considered)—1554 was not a Plague year—of the *time* of his death also. He alludes to Strype's story of Lord Arundel's desire to erect a monument to the painter's memory. Strype's words are (speaking of St. Catherine Cree Church):—"I have been told that Hans Holbein, the great and inimitable painter in King Henry the Eighth's time, was buried in this church; and that the Earl of Arundel, the great patron of learning and arts, would have set up a monument to his memory here had he but known whereabouts the corpse lay." So uncertain is tradition, that, although this rumour must have originated in a knowledge of the neighbourhood where Holbein died, yet a wrong place is assigned for his burial; for Cree Church and Undershaft are situate in the same street, on the same side of the way, and within 200 yards of each other. The beautiful pile of Undershaft escaped the Fire of London, but the register from 1538 to 1579 inclusively, has not been preserved; and if it were extant who would believe that a John Holbeine, dying and buried in 1543, was the Hans Holbein whose life hath been prolonged by all biographers to 1554, unless upon the infallible testimony of the Will now brought to light?

The papers by Mr. John Gough Nicholls and Mr. Scharf upon Holbein's contemporaries and successors afford certain links in the evidence in support of Mr. Black's views.

The Sussex Archæological Society held their general annual meeting last week at Bramber, when Mr. Durrant Cooper gave to the members assembled on the Castle Mount a comprehensive historical sketch of Bramber Castle, and of the antiquities of Shoreham and Steyning. The churches of the district had been previously visited in succession, and architecturally illustrated by Mr. M. H. Bloxam. The most important paper read was an account of a Roman Camp and a Roman British Cemetery which Mr. W. B. Dawkins had recently discovered near Pulborough, on a sort of isthmus of land bounded on three sides by the River Arun, and which was formerly part of the domain of Hardham Priory. Upon this spot the workmen of the Central Sussex Railway have recently unearthed a number of funereal urns.

Mr. Dawkins, a few weeks previously, remarked the thickness and blackness of the vegetable mould that rested upon the gravel—indications of the former residence of man. He accordingly set some labourers to work, and in a short time they excavated, at about 10 ft. deep, a square oak chest, without a bottom: it was full of black clay mixed with sand, and containing flints, some evidently chipped by the hands of man. Close to this chest were fragments of roughly-tanned leather, and on a platform of flints a rudely-fashioned cinerary urn containing burnt human bones, and beside it a shallow dish, both of dark ware, and standing upright. Underneath was a layer of black vegetable matter, supposed box or palm, or perhaps flowers. Close to them were three horn-cores of the small domestic British shorthorn, one of which, from its size, probably belonged to a bull. A few broken bones also, of the same species, were dug up, and a lower jaw, containing teeth that indicated an animal not more than two years old. Besides, there were also found the incisors of a pig, and a pair of sandals, each composed of one piece of leather—one quite perfect, with laces at the toe and heel. There were also found a number of coarse potsherds, a fragment of beautiful Samian ware, together with a mass of a white substance resembling adipocere. Other graves were also found, besides numerous vases of various forms and ornamentation, of almost every kind of red and black ware; a bronze fibula, a coin of Hadrian, and another Roman coin, together with a large amphora without neck or handles. The latter was dug up within the camp, in a square oaken chest, arched over with stones; it was inverted over calcined bones; it had been cracked, and strengthened by lead rivets.

The urns and other relics thus discovered have been divided between the museums of Brighton and Lewes. We should add, that Mr. S. Evershed, of Brighton, exhibited to the meeting at Bramber a number of flint and ironstone implements which he had collected at Cold Waltham, in Sussex; and his account of the find, and his conjectures as to the use of the implements, received much attention.

Last week a most interesting series of Autographs—the Correspondence of Sir Henry Spelman, the celebrated historical antiquary—was disposed of by Puttick and Simpson, at their house in Leicester-square. There were forty-one letters, of which we can only note a few:—Sir Henry Spelman to William Camden, one page folio, dated Westm., Tuttle-street, August 21, 1620; a very fine and rare letter, referring to the death of his wife, son, and grandson—£3 15s. A very fine letter of Camden to Sir Henry, dated Chesclhurst, Sept. 19, 1619—£3 15s. Five letters from Archbishop Ussher to Sir Henry Spelman, fine and very closely written, dated Drogheda, Armagh, and Dublin, 1628—1639: the first bestows great praise upon the finished portion of Sir Henry's "Glossarium Archaiologicum," and laments that such a work should remain incomplete. The fifth letter is extremely interesting: it explains, at great length, the relative positions of English, Scotch, and Irish Bishops; touches on the Saxon Psalter, then publishing by Spelman; and concludes with the derivation of the word "collect:" no letters of Archbishop Ussher had hitherto appeared at any public sale; the above were bought for £22 15s. by Boone. A complimentary autograph from President Bradshaw to Sir Henry Spelman, one page folio, dated Westm., Aprilis 5, 1627—fine and very rare—£5 17s. 6d. Among other rare MSS. sold was Richard III.'s (King of England), sign manual (parafe or monogram) as King, to a warrant or order commanding the restitution of dower to Anne Lye, widow of John Lye, at our Castel of Notyngham, the ix. day of Oct.; one page folio, with five prints, excessively rare and in fine condition. Nearly all the signatures known of Richard III. are as Duke of Gloucester, and even these are of great rarity.

In the new Part of the *Archæologia* one of the most attractive papers is an "Account of the Discovery of the Remains of the Priory of Austinfriars, at Ludlow," by the late Mr. Beriah Botfield, M.P.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. J., Dublin.—The game has been played over repeatedly up to a certain point, and there, owing to the careless way in which the moves are recorded, it becomes hopelessly confused. If you desire to have it noticed you must be at the trouble of writing it out legibly and with fewer contractions. It shall then receive immediate attention.

I. G., Jedburgh.—A highly-promising specimen of Border play, which, but for a few blemishes, deserves publicity. We shall be glad to see some more examples of play between the same competitors, with their names attached.

Dr. Law.—1. What is the defect in Problem 1014? You speak of 1. K to K 4th as not being *best*. Our solution contains no such move. 2. See notice to "H. W. B."

H. W. B., Horsham.—The key move to Enigma 1341 is 1. *B to K R 5th*, that to 1343 is 1. Kt to K B 2nd.

A. B. S.—Yes, a White Pawn at Q B 6th or at Q Kt 7th would probably have prevented the second mate, which is so obvious that we cannot understand it having been overlooked.

M. H., Peckham.—You must be so good as to repeat the solution of Problem 1014, mentioned.

DAVUS.—Accept our best thanks for the trouble you have taken.

M. J., Park.—A reply will be esteemed a favour.

F. W. F.—Mr. De Jaenisch's new work, to which we lately drew attention, is published in London by Messrs. Williams and Norgate.

M. R. T.—However "unaccountable," we must repeat that in Problem No. 1013, the only true solution appears to be that given by the author, beginning—1. Kt to Q B 2nd. Your attempt to prove the possibility of mating by 1. R to K Kt 4th, is an obvious failure, ex. gr.—

1. R to K Kt 4th	B to K B 5th
2. Q takes B (ch)	K to Q 4th
3. R to K Kt 5th (ch)	*P to K 4th*,

and there is no mate in *three* moves.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1015 by Jerry, I. B. C., R. H., W. P. K., D. G., Samuel, L. S., Fanny, Box and Cox, T. V. D., Ernest, B. W. M., Gulliver, H. N., F. C., W. r. G., Charles, I. S., G. W. M., Lionel, Pip, Alpha, W. C. H., Miranda, C. F. P., Quidnunc, Gamma, Percy, C. F. M., H. S., G. W., Lex, Philo S., Omicron, Civis, A Lady, D. D., Oxoniensis, F. R. S., John, Harris, Theta, Peterkin, Stella, C. W. V., Munster; S. of Lyons; L. W. R., Fergus, I. N. D., H. K., W. Barnes, Victoria, Nemo; H., of Lisle; Dover, Peeping Tom, W. I. P., F. A. S., Rifleman, A Clerk, B. D. O., Mrs. Gamp, Larry; B., Yarmouth; Robin Hood, MeD., Gorilla, Semper Idem, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS 1341, 1342, and 1343, by Iota, Lex, M. P., S. W. G., Philo-Chess, 1863, B. D., L. S. D., Wee Pawn, F. R. S., A D, Box and Cox, Try Again, Dr. Law, W. P. S., Rowland, G. H., I. R., Felix, H. B., Sigma, Marcus, Ernest, W. K., Medicus, O. P. Q., T. M., Larry, Vigo, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1015.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. 1. R to K sq	P to Q B 8th (Q's)	2. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	P takes Kt
(Black may also P to Q Kt 7th, or B to K Kt 7th; but mate is equally inevitable on the 4th move.)		3. B takes P (ch)	K takes B
		4. Kt to K 4th.	Mate.

*** In this position the author evidently overlooked a shorter road to victory. If White play—1. B to Q Kt 7th, mate can be given in *three* moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1016.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q B 3rd	K to Q 4th or (*a*)	3. Q R or B mates	
2. B to K 5th	Any move		

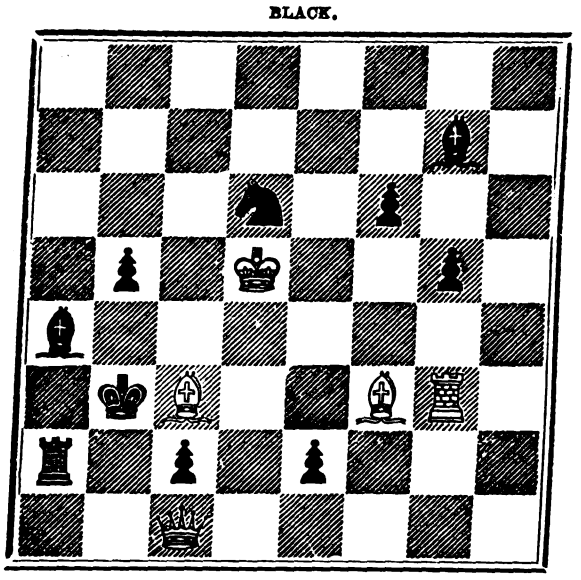
(*a*) 1. R takes R, or Kt to K 2nd (If 1. K takes B, then White play 2. B to K 6th, and mates next move.) 2. B to K 6th (ch) And mates next move.

PROBLEM NO. 1017.

By I. B., of Bridport.

One of the competing Problems in the late Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

CHESS IN HOLLAND.

A beautiful little Game between Mr. G. DUFRESNE and Mr. C.

(*Evans's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. P takes Kt	Kt takes Q P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	14. R to K sq (ch)	
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	(The game is virtually won from this point, and almost plays itself.)	
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	14.	K to B sq
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th	15. B to Q R 3rd	Q to K B 3rd
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	16. Q to K 4th	P to Q B 4th
7. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	17. Q to Q 5th	P to K Kt 3rd
8. P takes Q P	B to Q Kt 3rd	18. B takes Q B P	B takes B
9. P to K 5th	Kt to K 5th	19. Q takes B	Q takes Q R
10. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q R 4th	20. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to Q Kt 7th
11. P to Q 6th		21. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to K Kt 2nd
(Novel and clever. The game now proceeds with great spirit to the close.)		22. Q to Q 4th (ch)	P to K B 3rd
11.	Kt takes B	23. R to K 7th (ch)	
12. Q to Q 5th	Q Kt takes Q P	And wins.	

CHESS IN LONDON.

A fine Game in the Tourney last year, between Messrs. OWEN and M'DONNELL.

(*Irregular Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. O.)	BLACK (Mr. M'D.)	WHITE (Mr. O.)	BLACK (Mr. M'D.)
1. P to Q B 4th	P to Q B 4th	24. Q to Q sq	R to K sq
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	25. R to K R sq	P to K 4th
3. P to K 3rd	P to K B 4th	26. P to K R 3rd	
4. P to K B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	(This is the saving clause; but for the chance of making an opening for his Rooks on this side, White's game would be hopeless.)	
5. B to K 2nd	P to K 3rd	26.	P takes K B P
6. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	27. K P takes P	Kt takes P
7. P to Q Kt 3rd	B to Q Kt 2nd	(A sacrifice which ought to have lost the game, but Black's situation was too critical for half-measures.)	
8. B to Q Kt 2nd	B to K 2nd	28. Kt takes Kt	P takes K R P
9. P to Q R 3rd	Castles	29. Q to K B 3rd	
10. Castles	R to Q B sq	(White was guilty of a grave omission here. He should have moved his Kt to K Kt 6th, attacking the Queen, after which it would have been impossible for his adversary to save the game, we believe.	
11. Q to Q B 2nd	B to Q 3rd	29.	P to Q 4th
12. Q R to K sq	B to Q Kt sq	30. Q R takes K R P	Q takes Kt
13. Kt to Q sq	Kt to K 2nd	31. Q takes Q	B takes Q
14. Kt to K B 2nd	Kt to K Kt 3rd	32. R to Q 3rd	P to Q 5th
(The game is well opened by both parties, every piece being brought into play before the commencement of active operations.)		33. R to K R sq	K R to K 2nd
15. Kt to Q 3rd		34. R to Q sq	R to K 7th (ch)
(We question the prudence of this move, and think Kt to K R sq, followed by Kt to K Kt 3rd, would have been preferable.)		35. K to B sq	P to K Kt 4th
15.	Kt to K Kt 5th	36. B to Q B sq	P to K Kt 5th
16. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	37. P to Q Kt 4th	B to K R 7th
17. B takes Kt	P takes Kt	38. P takes P	P takes P
(This was better play than taking the Bishop, though it does not appear to be so at the first view of affairs.)		39. R to Q Kt 3rd	P to K B 5th
18. Q to Q B 3rd	Q to K 2nd	40. R to Q Kt 8th	R takes B
19. B to K B 3rd		41. K takes R	R to K sq (ch)
(Was this so effective as B to K R 5th would have been? White appears to lose time, and, after the exchange of Bishops, to get a cramped, uncomfortable position on the King's side.)		42. K to B sq	P to Q 6th
19.	B takes B	43. R to K sq	B to Q Kt sq
20. R takes B	P to K Kt 5th	44. P to Q R 4th	B to K Kt 6th
21. R to K Kt 3rd	R to K B 2nd	45. R to Q sq	R to Q Kt 8th
22. K to B 2nd	Q to K R 5th	46. K to Kt sq	K to B 2nd
23. Q to Q B sq	P to Q 3rd	47. R to K B sq	K to K 3rd
and White resigned in a few more moves.		48. B to Q R 3rd	B to K R 7th (ch)
		49. K takes B	R takes R

THE THEATRES.

The theatrical season having now thoroughly closed, nothing remains but to look back on the progress or no progress that has been made in the real interest of the drama. This latter is not always identical with the actual interests of the theatre as a commercial speculation. It may be doubted, indeed, whether the task of maintaining a true dramatic taste in the public should be left to private enterprise. A manager who takes a theatre as a profitable investment for capital will naturally encourage that form of entertainment which promises him an immediate recompense. Hence the prevalence of burlesque, which, having been found profitable at one house, is soon adopted by another, until it has assumed a prominence in the public mind that excludes all serious effort, and at one time threatened to make the stage an exclusive arena for the mock heroic. Thus, though theatres on the whole have been successful as rentable property, the drama in general has not shared in their prosperity, and legitimate acting and poetic authorship have suffered.

At the beginning of the season of 1862 the opening of the International Exhibition caused the metropolis to be crowded. It so happened that, about this time, two dramatic authors contrived to get possession of the reins of management, and secured the run of their pieces for an unexampled number of nights. It must be confessed that these pieces were good of their kind and unexceptionable in themselves; but they might have met with competition at other theatres. There was, however, no sign anywhere, either in favour of a new and original poetic drama or even for a Shakspearean revival. Even Sadler's Wells, where the legitimate drama had been maintained for years, was abandoned by its conductor, and only melodrama prevailed.

Mr. Fechter, who had Shakspearean aspirations, passed into possession of the Lyceum, and commenced his season with a flimsy farce and a French translation. Both pieces, though widely different in merit, found acceptance with the audience, and maintained their position on the boards until the close of the house. On its re-opening it is understood that "The Duke's Motto" will again be presented. This is sufficient to prove that there is *a* public whose taste sets in the direction of melodrama. But this public has its limits. Mr. Boucicault and Mr. Falconer could not succeed at the same time with Mr. Fechter. As Mr. Fechter prospered the former gentlemen declined; nor, with all his popularity, has it appeared that Mr. Fechter himself has profited largely by his management. Meanwhile, it is impossible to go into society without being convinced, from the complaints that meet us on every hand, that there is a large public yet unappealed to who desire both good acting and good writing on the national stage. But the manager has not been found with sufficient enterprise or sufficient intellect for the undertaking. An accident, indeed, led to the engagement of Mr. Sothern at the Haymarket, and the production of a new character which hit the taste of the town without saving the character of the drama of which it forms a part, and the merits of which have even been unduly depreciated.

At the Princess' an endeavour was made at a more equitable management, but with insufficient means, particularly in respect to histrionic talent, and with merely tentative efforts in regard to drama. Miss Sedgwick deserves credit for having introduced some novelties; but there was not sufficient earnestness in the general conduct of the theatre to ensure success. Mr. George Vining then undertook the management, produced a French melodrama, which failed, and a French actress in English tragedy, who succeeded. Following up the indication thus given, Mr. Walter Montgomery is about to reopen the theatre, for a short season, with the legitimate drama, but, we fear, not under such auspices as render a triumph possible. At this theatre, however, it is clear that there is the nucleus of an audience to which a triumphant appeal could be made in favour of the legitimate drama. But we fear that little disposition exists to make such an appeal.

That some movement ought to be initiated in order to provide for the proper education of the people in a dramatic direction, so that works of high art, both old and new, should be properly and regularly represented, is sufficiently clear to all who think about the matter. We want, in fact, one subsidised theatre, which should serve as a standard to others. That such a theatre would abundantly repay the enterprise that created it may be statistically demonstrated.

Turning to the future, there is also reason for hope. Having exhausted Shakspeare Mr. Phelps proposes to commence with Byron. Accordingly, at Drury Lane the poem of "Manfred" is to be produced, with scenery, spectacle, and music appropriate. There is in this design both spirit and purpose, which an intelligent public will assuredly appreciate.

STRAND.—A new farce, produced at this theatre, under the title of "Turn Him Out," is entirely of a bustling and practical nature. It is by Mr. J. T. Williams, and is worthy of his special talent for this kind of production. The effects rest with Mr. Belford, who, as Mr. Eglantine Roseleaf, persists in invading the villa of Mrs. Mackintosh Moke (Miss Louisa Thorne), and incurs the danger of a good thrashing. But the threatened punishment falls on the lady's husband, Mr. Moke (Mr. Vollaire), and the real delinquent escapes. The audience enjoy the sport, and the farce is likely to prove remarkably successful.

POLYGRAPHIC HALL.—Owing to the success of their Shakspearean Readings at the Marylebone Institution, this hall has been engaged for the regular recitation of Shakspeare's greatest scenes by Miss Edith Heraud and Herr Krueger, and will be opened for that purpose in the course of next month. The entertainment will be accompanied with musical illustrations, and so conducted as to prove a novelty even in this well-worked field of histrionic endeavour. The selections are capable of the most powerful acting.

On the 6th inst. an amateur performance took place at the Imperial summer palace at Tsarako-Selo, about fifteen miles from St. Petersburg. The Emperor was present, and was accompanied by several of the Grand Dukes and many distinguished foreign guests. Two petites comedies and a series of poses-plastiques were enacted, the characters in which were sustained with great success by members of the nobility.

A suspicious-looking craft, believed to be an American privateer, stopped the Vernon—with a mixed cargo and passengers—on her way home from Sydney to England. A man, who represented himself to be a United States' officer, but who was out of uniform and armed more like a smuggler than a gentleman bearing a Government commission, boarded the Vernon and demanded her papers. These were refused, and on leaving the vessel the "officer" threatened to fire into her. The threat, however, was not carried into effect.

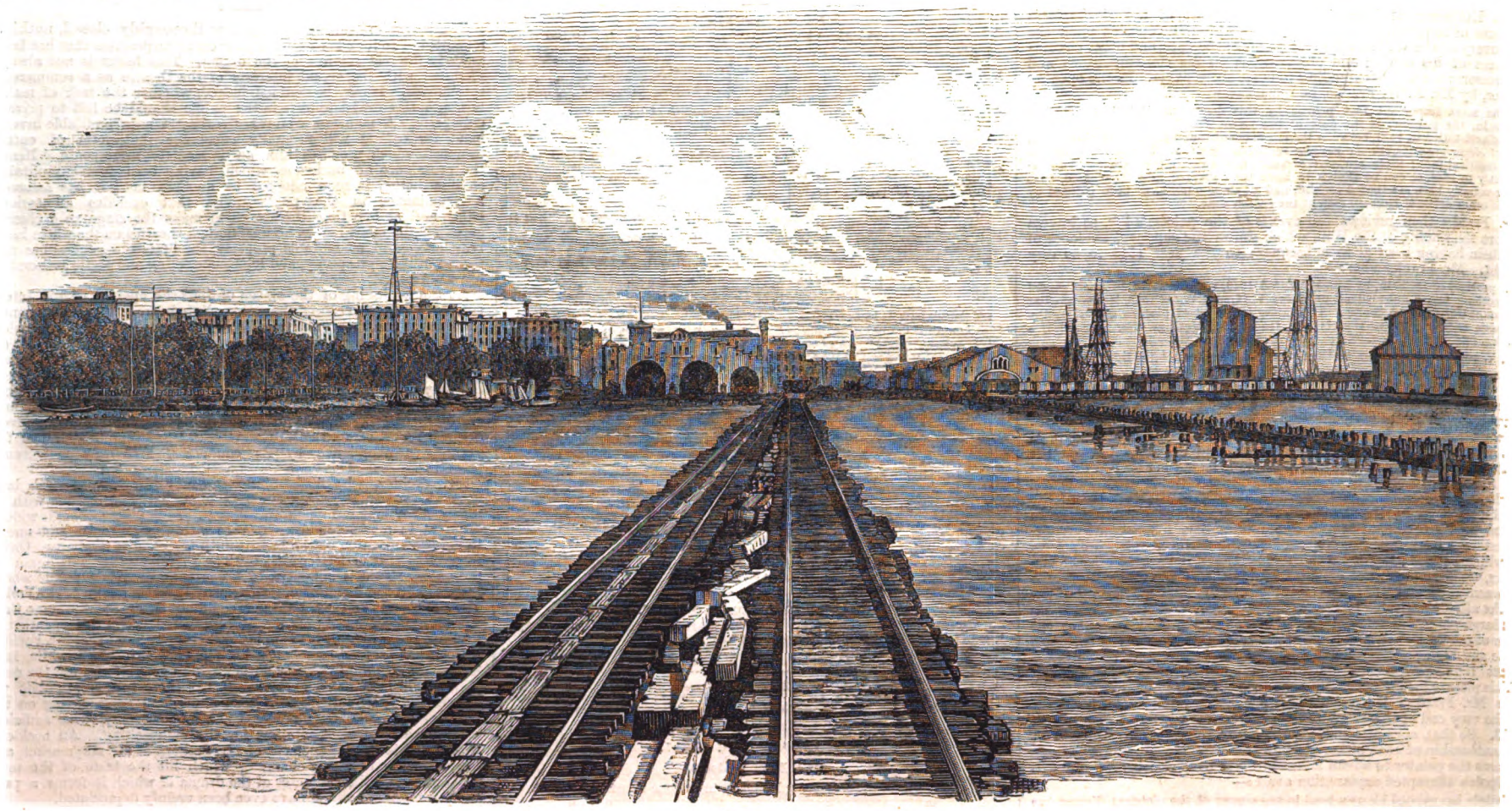
The National Museum of Naples has been lately enriched by the addition of two painted Greek vases, which were found in the excavations carried on at the entrance of the new street leading from the cathedral to the Via dell' Orticelle. At the depth of 100 palms there was discovered a Greek tomb near the ancient city walls, a part of which was examined last year. The two vases now found, together with others of less value, are of the Nola manufacture, and of a beautiful style, the one having the form of a "cratere," the other of an amphora with mythical figures. These vases are for the present placed in the room occupied by the mural paintings.

THE CITY OF CHICAGO, UNITED STATES.

EXTRAORDINARY as has been the growth of many such cities of the United States as Philadelphia in the east and Cincinnati in the west, yet all are eclipsed by the rapidity with which the great city of Chicago, the capital of the State of Illinois, has risen up. Thirty years ago the site of this fine city was almost a wilderness—not more than half a dozen cottages occupied the flat prairie lands where now is a magnificent city containing one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants. Chicago is not composed of all kinds of buildings, good, bad, and indifferent, as many American cities are, but is beautifully built of brick and stone. The public buildings are very fine, the streets wide and well paved. In fact, the city has as noble and stately an appearance as any city of its kind in the Old World. The shops and stores are of the first class and the hotels on the largest scale, offering the best accommodation, particularly that called the Briggs House, combining, as it does, the comforts of the best English inns with those peculiar advantages that belong to the American hotel system.

The geographical position of Chicago is, perhaps, the very finest that exists on the American continent. It is situated on the south-

Digitized by Google

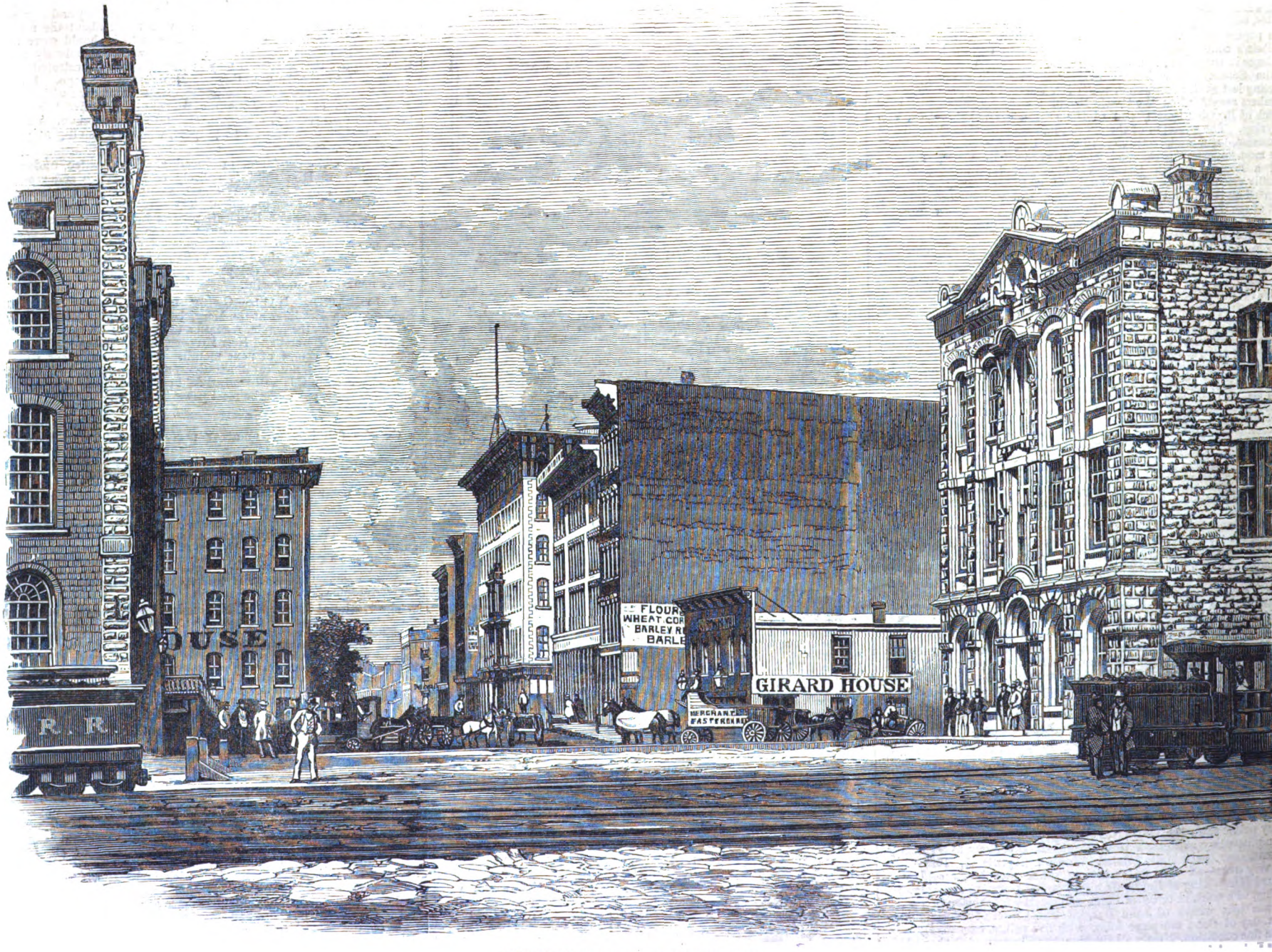


CHICAGO, FROM THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

west angle of Lake Michigan, quite in the "far west" of the continent, more than a thousand miles from the Atlantic Ocean. Yet vessels which shipped their cargoes in the docks of Liverpool may often be seen discharging them beside her quays; and many a cargo of corn, beef, and pork shipped in this great prairie capital finds its way to British ports without ever being transhipped; for between Chicago and the Atlantic the water communication is complete for seagoing ships of considerable burden, by the Welland Canal, which passes them from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, missing the great Falls, and by the canals of the St. Lawrence, which avoid the rapids of that river. Chicago is also connected with New York by a grand system of canals; in fact, New York is the true port of the prairie country.

From Chicago in every direction branches a system of railways of the most complete kind. The Michigan Central enters the city on a viaduct, across part of Lake Michigan. One of our Illustrations is taken from a point on this viaduct. This railway is 300 miles long, and extends to the city of Detroit, on the river which connects Lake Huron with Lake Erie. On the opposite side of this river is the British city of Windsor, the western terminus of a system of railways connected with New York and Boston, and all portions of the British territory in North America. From Chicago railways are increasing northward and westward through the young States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota; while southward and westward railway communication is perfect for thousands of miles into the farthest unbroken prairie lands beyond the Missouri to the most southern States of the Union and the mouths of the Mississippi and the Rio Grande.

It is impossible to contemplate the future of the North American States without seeing that the city of Chicago must occupy the most prominent position in it, standing as it does at the head of inland navigation, and at the head also of those great alluvial tracts of rich prairie lands, which even now are scarcely touched, lands where soil, climate, and all desirable things else invite men to settle upon them and progress. And it is not on the surface alone that these riches exist, for beneath it lie inexhaustible beds of coal, and limestone adapted for every purpose. Copper, lead, and other minerals abound in the north; and there is a mountain of iron in the south. The greatest nation the world has ever seen will be that which will one day inhabit the plains of Illinois: Chicago will be its capital, and New York its seaport.



STREET IN CHICAGO, UNITED STATES.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1863.

Digitized by Google

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1219.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE ARMY—THE PEERAGE—WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

THE current of life in this country, and especially in the metropolis, is so rapid—its onward course is so strong—that in a few days it sweeps events which have excited the deepest interest for the time far towards the waters of oblivion. We have not time to remember emotions which we felt strongly last week. Nevertheless, there are some things that happen which ought to be rescued from this common lot and reproduced for purposes of practical teaching. It is with this view that we venture to recur to the death and funeral of Lord Clyde, even though quite seven days have elapsed since those events entered the region of history. Although probably no man cared less for either, Lord Clyde attained two of the proverbial distinctions which are associated with the profession of arms: in his life he climbed to the Peerage, and in death he reposes in Westminster Abbey. If the family relations of Colin Campbell had been different to what they were, the Peerage, which was made part of his reward for the saving of India, might have been more welcome to him. As it was, he had no one to succeed him, while it is certain that his own wishes pointed to his being buried like a private gentleman. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to conclude that the attainment of these two honours did not rank highest amongst his aspirations.

But there were some things which belonged to his career that Lord Clyde did care for, and which he had been taught to care for by his own professional experience. He cared with his whole heart for the efficiency of the Army to which he belonged; he was jealous of its honour; he was earnest in his wish that it should, in all its branches and all its ranks, have due justice meted out to it. The story of his own life was a practical comment on a system against which, in his latter days, he pronounced with all the weight of an authority gathered from no common knowledge. It is not too much to ask that such a man should receive greater homage than has yet been paid him. Let him, though dead, yet speak; and let his influence be felt

THE FUNERAL OF FIELD MARSHAL LORD CLYDE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Digitized by Google

in the reformation of a military organisation, of which his own case was a condemnation. For, although it is true that he, a friendless and penniless subaltern, forced his way to the rank of Field Marshal, and to the colonelcy of a regiment of the Guards, he did so, not wholly in spite of our military system, but by conforming to it at a critical moment at a great sacrifice.

In the last few years there has been no officer who has achieved such a reputation as Lord Clyde; there has been no military man to whose opinion the public were more disposed to listen, or whose advice they would more willingly have followed. He had spent his whole life in the Army. He entered it a boy of fifteen; he died in its highest rank at the age of seventy. He had neither money, nor what is usually called interest. His service was incessant. There was no quarter of the globe which, as a regimental officer, he had not visited and served in; and it is therefore almost impossible to imagine a man more capable of forming an opinion with regard to the constitution of the British Army. He was deeply imbued with the sense of what is due to discipline; doubtless he never questioned nor criticised openly a military order in his life. But on the abstract system upon which our Army is officered he had formed, and at the right time he did not hesitate to express, a decided opinion. This he did in a manner the most solemn—namely, in the character of an honoured and much-trusted witness before a Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the subject of the purchase of commissions. He there stated, as the deliberate opinion of a man born of a race proverbially cautious and considerate, and a working soldier of long and varied experience, that the purchase system ought to be done away with, because it worked injuriously to the service by damping the ardour of a large proportion of the best officers. He did not like it because of what he had seen of its effects in driving deserving men out of the service. He illustrated his opinion by an example which was connected with his own case. He had been reluctantly forced to adopt the system, and, at very great pecuniary inconvenience, to purchase his majority, to avoid being passed over. The officer next below him was a man who, in his opinion, possessed every quality which entitled him to promotion, but he could not purchase; and twenty-five years afterwards Lord Clyde met him in India, just raised to the rank of Major. Having attained that rank he left the service, all hope of further advancement having been abandoned by him, while all the interest which it is so necessary for a man to take in his profession having long passed away, his professional inspirations were dead. Other equally pertinent examples of the evil working of the system were adduced by Lord Clyde in his evidence before the Committee, and he showed unmistakably that his sense of justice was outraged by such a state of things; while all that he said was significant of his utter condemnation of a system of which such cases as he had described were the inevitable result.

It was not to be supposed that such a witness against the purchase system would escape cross-examination by a body like a Committee of the House of Commons, which is always so constituted as to have upon it a strong number of supporters of any abuse against which its inquiries are ostensibly directed. The obvious question—that which is believed to apply the crucial test to experimental reforms—was put to him—namely, what system he could substitute for that of purchase. His reply was prompt, that there must be a higher standard of education than existed to qualify for commissions and promotion; that the entrance into the Line should be based on the plan adopted for the artillery and engineers, and that capability in the first instance, and military merit, combined with military knowledge afterwards, should be the test. This opinion came from a man who, according to some, might be called a mere soldier; and for that very reason it is of greater value. Personal experience of more than half a century in the Army had convinced the "mere soldier" that the purchase system not only admitted ignorant and inferior men into the Army, but drove the most deserving out of it; that it was injurious to the public service and unjust to the individual officer.

These opinions were delivered seven years ago. Since that time Lord Clyde performed the crowning actions of his life, and achieved the highest honours of his profession. On that account he earned a stronger right to lay down the law relating to military organisation than he possessed before. The conduct of the Indian campaign of 1857-8 could not but have added even to his military experiences; and if his opinions, as expressed in 1856, remained unmodified to the last, as there is good reason to believe was the case, they have received the confirmation at once of active observation and of time. The death of an illustrious man ought to add weight to his opinions, and therefore no more fitting moment could be chosen, than that at which the feelings of the nation have been aroused to a renewed consciousness of his merits as a soldier, and his private worth, to remind the public that Lord Clyde was essentially a military reformer; and that no better way of showing a sense of his fame and an appreciation of his services could be found than to demand in his name the abolition of a system on which he passed an unqualified condemnation.

The following letter has been received by Rear-Admiral Dacres, in command of the Channel Fleet:—"Honor'd Sir,—As I am told by my neebours that the Royal Navy under your command has arrived at Edinboro on its way to inverness I have taken the liberty of writing a few words to ask if my Son's Ship is among them the immortalite captan george hancock. My Sandy joined Captan hancockes ship as an ordinary seaman from a merchant ship in the west Indies and he says he is very glad that he entered the royal Navy. He said in his last letter that his Ship was a very large one and woold likely be ordered home soon to be shown of in Scotland I hope it is true he does not often write but sends me a little money when he does write and tells me to be easy in my mind about flogging men to death in the navie that it is all a parcel of nonsense and humbug and that those who get a coming down as he calls it never get half what they deserve. if Sandy's ship is among yours i will certainly walk from this to see him if he cannot come to see me althoug i am getting old and very frale now. An answer will oblige your obedient humble servant, ——."

THE FUNERAL OF LORD CLYDE.

WITH little ceremony, but with every mark of respect, the remains of Field Marshal Lord Clyde were, on Saturday last, laid by the side of his gallant friend Sir James Outram. As we announced in our town edition last week, the place where his honoured remains were to rest was changed, almost at the last hour, from Kensal-green to Westminster Abbey. It is understood that this was done at the instance of the Government, acting upon the expressed wishes of the Sovereign herself. In other respects the privacy and absence of display which the departed hero recommended to be observed were scrupulously adhered to. But it was impossible that Lord Clyde should altogether go to the grave as an obscure man. The mourning carriages of the Royal family formed a part of the procession, and there was many a soldier who had followed the departed into the very jaws of death and who was now present at the verge of the tomb. The streets through which the mournful procession passed were lined with crowds of respectable persons, and every nook and coign of vantage of the old Abbey was occupied with its knot of eager spectators. The service observed at the funeral was affectingly solemn, and the whole ceremony spoke less of the fiery warrior than of the humble, modest Christian.

The body of the deceased had been removed from the residence of Major-General Eyre, Government House, Chatham, where his Lordship died, to his late residence, 10, Berkeley-square, and it was arranged that the funeral cortége should leave that place as nearly as possible at eleven o'clock. Long before that hour immense crowds had assembled to witness the funeral, and, notwithstanding the intended privacy, a complete line was formed throughout Berkeley-square, Piccadilly, St. James's-street, Pall-mall, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Whitehall, Parliament-street, and so on to the Abbey, and round to the entrance in Dean's-yard. The funeral procession consisted of a body of police to clear the way, mutes, and feathers. The hearse, without any emblazonments in the shape of escutcheons, &c., drawn by four horses, followed, and fourteen mourning-coaches. Next came one of the carriages of her Majesty the Queen, one belonging to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the carriage o his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief and the carriage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge A long line of carriages of the nobility and gentry followed. The mourning-coaches were occupied as follows:—

First carriage—General Eyre, Colonel M'Murdo, Lieutenant Alison, th Duke of Wellington.
Second—Rev. Mr. Inglis, Mr. Coningham, M.P., Mr. J. H. Gladstone Mr. Kerr.
Third—General Forster, Earl De Grey, the Earl of Longford, Marquis of Donegal.
Fourth—Lord Gough, Mr. Arbuthnot, the Earl of Lucan, Lord Rokeby.
Fifth—Sir R. Airey, Lord Paulet, Sir H. Horsford, and Earl St. Maur.
Sixth—Colonel Shadwell, Sir R. Walpole, Colonel Lugard, and Major Alison.
Seventh—Major-General Coke, Major Dorner, Viscount Dangan, and Major Maxfield.
Eighth—Sir R. Hamilton, Colonel Street, Colonel Napier, and Colonel Wood.
Ninth—Colonel Whimper, Major Stevenson, Major Sutherland, and Colonel Balfour.
Tenth—Mr. Crawford, Mr. W. H. Russell, Mr. Romaine, and Mr. Campbell.
Eleventh—Mr. Clutterbuck, Rev. Mr. Clutterbuck, Mr. Jacobson, and Mr. W. Gladstone, jun.
Twelfth—Rev. Mr. Reeve, Mr. Delane, Mr. Leese, and Mr. Reid.
Thirteenth—Rev. Mr. Carpenter, Dr. Dick, Colonel Taylor, Mr. Arbuthnot, and Colonel Gordon.

At half-past twelve the head of the procession entered the western cloisters door of the Abbey, and the choir moved on, chanting the opening sentences of the burial service—"I am the Resurrection and the Life," and "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Preceding the coffin were the clergy of the Abbey. The pall-bearers were the Duke of Wellington, Major-General Eyre, Earl De Grey and Ripon, General Forster, Sir Richard Airey, the Earl of Longford, Lord F. Paulet, and Sir Richard Hamilton. Slowly the procession passed down the south cloister, and, turning near the western door, swept up the nave and into the choir, where the first part of the funeral service was performed, the choristers chanting the 90th Psalm, and the Rev. Canon Jennings reading the impressive lesson from the Epistle to the Corinthians. The procession then re-formed, and the body was borne to the grave and deposited in its last resting-place. The prayers were read, and the passages—"Man that is born of a woman," "In the midst of life we are in death," &c., sung by the choir; the music being selected from Croft and Purcell. After the last collect Handel's anthem, "His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth for evermore," was sung with great effect by the choir; and after the blessing the Dead March in "Saul" was played on the organ. Every one then pressed forward to take a last look into the grave; and there they could see a plain coffin, with a name-plate bearing a Baron's coronet and an inscription, "Field Marshal Lord Clyde, died Aug. 14, 1863, aged seventy years." On the top panel of the coffin also were engraved a coronet and a Field Marshal's baton. Lord Clyde lies close beside Sir James Outram, over whose grave a few months ago he bent in deep grief; and whose death, it is said, produced an impression on his feelings of which he had been unable to divest himself. With reverent steps and slow the numerous spectators at length withdrew, and left one of England's worthiest warriors "alone in his glory."

A serious accident has occurred on the railway between Mainz and Bingen. A train ran off the rails, several people were killed, and the line was completely blocked up.

Among the persons attached to the Embassy from Annam to France, the principal interpreter, Trouong-Vinh-Ky, is deserving of a special notice. The Europeans call him Petrus, for he is a Christian, and was baptised by that name. He was born of poor parents, in the province of Vinh-Luong. His father was a soldier, and fell in the expedition against Cambodia. His mother was left with two children to support, but she nevertheless sent him to the Annamite school, where he learnt to read. A French Priest subsequently took an interest in the lad, and sent him to Cambodia to learn the Latin language. The missionaries there, perceiving his great talents, procured his admission into the college of Poulo-Pinang, where he studied with great success. He obtained the chief prizes for mathematics and philosophy, and also composed an able thesis, in Latin, on the divinity of Jesus Christ. The Governor of Poulo-Pinang was so charmed with this production that he sent a copy of it to the University of Oxford, and made its young author a present of 150 rupees. On leaving college Petrus returned to the Bishop of Isauropolis, and continued his studies for two years longer. After mature reflection, he concluded that he had no especial vocation for the priesthood, and requested to leave the mission. He was at first engaged as Government interpreter, under the orders of Vice-Admiral Rigault de Genouilly; he next became secretary to the Prefecture of Saigon, then interpreter attached to the Staff of Vice-Admiral Bonard, and was ultimately appointed Director of the College of Interpreters. M. Petrus has not yet completed his twenty-fifth year. Besides the Annamite, his native tongue, he writes and speaks correctly Latin, French, Spanish, English, Chinese, Malayan, Cambodian, and Siamese. He is not only an accomplished scholar, but also a man of the world, and well acquainted with European usages.

A long diplomatic correspondence between this country and the United States has been published on the subject of the regulations established by the Federal Government at the port of New York as to vessels trading to the Bahamas. The correspondence originated in May last year, when complaints were made by merchants and others in Nassau that the Custom House at New York required shippers there for the Bahamas to give bonds that none of the goods would be delivered at Confederate ports, and this they complained of as an undue restriction upon trade. It appeared that the restrictions were directed by an Act of Congress of 1861. Earl Russell accordingly directed remonstrances to be made against such restrictions, as violating the treaty of 1815 between this country and the United States, giving English ships freedom to trade in American ports; and in August and September last Lord Lyons remonstrated with Mr. Seward. Mr. Seward replied by maintaining that the restrictions complained of were internal acts of administration, applying equally to American and English ships, and he pointed to the vast increase of the commerce of Nassau since the outbreak of the war as a proof that the restrictions did not interfere with the "legitimate" trade to that port. Earl Russell replied that this was no answer to his complaint, and it was perfectly lawful for British ships at Nassau to tranship their cargoes for American ports. In his despatch, dated Dec. 17, he, however, expressed the hope that, notwithstanding Mr. Seward's defence, the remonstrance would have the practical effect of preventing the continuance or repetition of similar proceedings. Mr. Seward rejoined on Jan. 9; but at the close of his arguments he gave the assurance that the laws of the United States would continue to be executed in such a way as to afford no just ground for complaint of partiality or injustice. Earl Russell, however, having discontinued the correspondence, hoping that his remonstrances would have practical effect, wrote to Lord Lyons again on the 18th of July, noticing the representation of Messrs. Tootal, Broadhurst, and Co., that such a bond had been required of them when making a shipment to Nassau on the 13th of June last. His Lordship considers this as a proof that the interference of the United States authorities with the trade is still persisted in, and instructs Lord Lyons to address a fresh remonstrance on the subject.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor returned to Paris from the Camp of Châlons on Wednesday last.

A letter from the camp, dated Saturday last, says:—"On the evening of the races, after a dinner at which the gentlemen riders and the officers who won the races were present, the Emperor, the Prince Imperial, his Majesty's visitors, and the other guests went to the theatre. The Emperor and the Prince were received with enthusiasm. The rain, which had returned, caused an apprehension that the manœuvres fixed for the next day would not take place; but, fortunately, those fears were groundless. At about ten o'clock the troops took up their position for the sham fight at the north-eastern extremity of the camp, between the farms of St. Hilaire and of Jonchery. The Emperor, the Prussian Princes, Marshals O'Donnell, Randon, De Mahon, and a brilliant Staff, among whom were several foreign officers, followed the different movements with great interest. Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers commanded the troops. The Prince Imperial, on horseback and in uniform, was present. An immense concourse of persons was assembled."

The *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree condemnatory of the Bishops' letter on the subject of the elections, and declaring them an abuse of ecclesiastical authority. The preamble of the decree states that it is based upon the articles of the Concordat and the Papal Bull of December, 1801, the Apostolic Decree of 1802, and the Declaration of 1682, establishing as a fundamental maxim of French public law that the Chief of the Church and the Church itself have control solely over spiritual and not over temporal and civil affairs. The last basis quoted in the decree states that the Bishops and Archbishops are not empowed to deliberate together or pass common resolutions without the special permission of the Government. The *Moniteur* also contains the report of the Council of State upon which the above decree is based. It is a long document, occupying six columns of the official journal, and it brings forward many arguments and citations in support of the views it adopts. At the conclusion the Prelates are recommended to keep to their spiritual functions. "Religion has nothing to gain," says the report, "from being mixed up with human passions and political agitation." The prelates against whom the decree is directed are the Archbishop of Cambrai, the Archbishop of Rennes, the Archbishop of Tours, and the Bishops of Chartres, Metz, Nantes, and Orleans.

There have been rumours of the probable retirement of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and it is stated that he retains office at the special request of the Emperor. The Minister has gone to Laon. During his absence there will be no Minister ad interim for his department.

M. Boudet has issued a circular to the Presidents of the Councils-General, requesting them not to touch upon politics in their speeches at the opening of the Session of the Councils.

The *Gironde* has received a second warning for publishing an article accusing the policy of the Emperor of wishing to avoid a war at any price, of being easily satisfied, and endeavouring to make the public believe that the review of the 14th inst. was not countermanded on account of the heat, but from fear of manifestations being made contrary to this policy.

Mr. Slidell, the Confederate Envoy, had long interviews with M. Drouyn de Lhuys on Thursday and Friday, last week.

Several Imperial decrees relative to different public works have been published. One orders the execution of those necessary to complete the placing of buoys along the coasts of France; the expense, estimated at 3,800,000f., to be placed to the account of the extraordinary Budget. Another gives orders for works for the defence of the Pointe de Grave, the expense of which, calculated at 1,870,000f., will be carried to the Budget of extraordinary works for ports. A third orders the continuation of the Canal of La Sauldre as far as the Orleans to Vierzon Railway, at a point between the station of Motte-Beuvron and the village of that name. The expense, amounting to 1,000,000f., to be charged to the credit for the improvement of La Sologne. A fourth directs the execution of the works necessary for protecting the town of Besançon (Doubs) from inundations. The outlay, which is set down at 580,000f., is to be defrayed two thirds by the State, and one third by that town. A fifth relates to the necessary operations for increasing the supply of water in a part of the canal from the Rhone to the Rhine, the expense, 378,000f., to be charged to the chapter of the Budget for the improvement of canals. The last orders the reconstruction of the bridges over the Authie, near Boisle (Somme), between Rouen and St. Omer; and the cost, estimated at 70,000f., to be charged to the fund annually devoted to such works.

The Havre Regatta took place on Sunday in presence of Prince Napoleon, and an immense concourse of persons assembled from the environs, as well as from Dieppe, Rouen, and Paris. There were ten races in all, for every description of small craft. The Prince presided at the distribution of prizes on the following day.

The Paris papers announce the death of General Rullière at the age of seventy-six. The deceased General entered the army in 1807, and was severely wounded at Waterloo. In 1837 he was made a General of Division. He was also created a Peer of France, and was Minister of War when Louis Napoleon was President of the Republic.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 24th ult. has reached Paris, according to which it appears that several Mexican towns, including Cordoba, Orizaba, and Jalapa, had confirmed the vote of the Notables proclaiming the empire, and offering the crown to the Archduke Maximilian. It is also stated that General Comonfort had issued an order accepting the situation, and recommending his troops to submit to what he treats as the expressed will of the nation. Nothing is said about the ex-President Juarez.

It is stated by the *Patrie* of Wednesday that the last steamer from New York brought a protest from the Washington Cabinet against the late proceedings of the French in Mexico. The protest is based upon the well-known Monroe doctrine, and declares the establishment of a Mexican Empire under French influence to be a menace to the United States Republic and a direct encouragement to the Confederacy of the South. The English and Russian Ministers at Washington have the credit given them by our contemporary of inducing President Lincoln to take this step; which, however, it is only right to add, is contradicted in toto by *La France*.

Respecting the offer of the Mexican crown to the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, the *Temps* asserts with some confidence that, acting upon the advice of his uncle, King Leopold, his Imperial Highness will make his acceptance dependent upon such impossible conditions as will render it virtually and practically a refusal.

"The model," says the *Temps*, "has been decided on for the medal of Mexico. On one side is to be the likeness of the Emperor, and on the other an inscription referring to the late campaign and its principal actions. The ribbon is to be yellow with a red edging."

SPAIN.

The King Consort has been very ill at La Granja. He is now much better. The Court will return to Madrid upon the 1st of September.

It is asserted in well-informed quarters that the Ministry will not enter upon the consideration of the Mexican question until after the Archduke Maximilian has accepted the crown.

The electoral meetings in the various districts have been authorised by the Government. The Progressistas and Democrats have refused to submit to the conditions imposed by the Government, and have decided not to meet on the 30th inst.

ITALY.

The King left Turin a few days ago for Courmayeur, in the valley of Aosta, for chamois-hunting, accompanied by Prince Humbert.

The bill for the cession of the Victor Emmanuel Railway to the State has received the Royal assent.

The railway from Castel Borghese to Ravenna was opened on the 23rd, in presence of a large concourse of people. Prince Carignan, and the Ministers Minghetti, Peruzz, and Menabrea were cheered.

By a Royal decree the following Neapolitan provinces are declared to be in a state of brigandage:—Abruzzi Citeriore, Abruzzi Ulteriore, the two Basilicates, Benevento, Calabria Citeriore, Calabria Ulteriore, the two Capitanata Molere, the Principato Citeriore, the Principato Ulteriore, and the Terra di Lavoro.

RUSSIA.

It is asserted that the Finns have sent delegates to St. Petersburg demanding a Constitution for Finland and a separate Finnish army.

Digitized by Google

The Bank of Russia has stopped payment in imperials, and now only changes its notes for silver and draughts on London.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The *Courrier du Dimanche* believes itself able to guarantee that the notes of the three Powers contain an identical conclusion, couched in the following terms:—"One imperious duty now remains to be fulfilled by the Government. This is to call the most serious attention of Prince Gortschakoff to the gravity of the situation and the responsibility it imposes upon Russia. Austria, France, and England have pointed out the urgency of putting an end to a deplorable condition of affairs, filled with peril to Europe. They have indicated the means which it appears to them their duty to be employed to attain this end. If Russia does not do all that depends upon her to realise the moderate and conciliatory intentions of the three Powers, if she does not enter upon the course indicated by their friendly counsels, she will become responsible for the serious consequences which the prolongation of disorder in Poland may bring about."

Private letters received from Warsaw state that the Grand Duke Constantine left the Polish capital for St. Petersburg on the 25th. The Grand Duchess remained. It is reported that the Grand Duke has been summoned by the Emperor to deliberate upon the affairs of Poland.

Frequent conflicts between small bodies of Poles and detachments of Russian troops are still reported. According to the *Vienna Presse*, the insurrection is increasing in the palatinate of Augustow, and the peasants form the greater portion of the new levies. A rising of the peasantry has taken place in the palatinate of Sandomir. The first engagement between them and the Russian forces is said to have taken place at Jedlna, in the vicinity of Radom. In consequence of the many successes of the Poles in the palatinate of Lublin, the Russians have sent thither a reinforcement of 10,000 soldiers. The Polish leaders are taking care to avoid an engagement. There are doubtful reports of more Polish victories in Lithuania. Two cavalry engagements, in which the insurgents had the advantage, are reported as having occurred at Kutno on the 18th inst., and at Poddembica the following day.

A convoy of forty-seven condemned persons have been transported to Siberia. The engineer, Zeglinski, was hanged at Gledamek on the 17th. The pretext for his execution is unknown. Marszewski and Dombrowski have been hanged at Warsaw.

On the 14th all persons found in the streets of Warsaw were arrested: 400 of them are now in the citadel.

The railway communication between Warsaw and Zombkowire, near the Prussian frontier, and between Cracow and Warsaw, has been interrupted. The insurgents have destroyed six bridges and interrupted telegraphic communication.

Mouravieff has just published another ukase, in consequence of which 194 more estates will be sequestrated. By the ukase published last week, the sequestration of 162 estates was ordered. In Mohilew 452 persons have had their estates sequestrated.

A letter from Riga, in the *Magdeburg Gazette*, states that Mdlle. Slanianoff, a young Polish lady, twenty years of age, has just died near Dubbein, in consequence of a flogging with the knout, inflicted by the orders of Mouravieff because she wore mourning. All the Poles and Germans staying at Dubbein attended her funeral.

AMERICA.

The British, French, Russian, Spanish, Prussian, Italian, and Swedish Ministers have left Washington, accompanied by Mr. Seward, upon an excursion to the Northern Lakes.

No movement of consequence has been made by either of the belligerents in Virginia. The intense heat, under which existence is barely endurable, has rendered military operations all but impossible. There had been no considerable change in the position of either army. General Lee's head-quarters are at Gordonsville, and the main body of his army lies on the line of the Rapidan. Guerrillas continue to annoy the Federals, who are consequently preparing to expel all the inhabitants capable of bearing arms from the country north of the Rappahannock and east of the Blue Ridge. General Lee is stated to hold most of the mountainous passes from the Rappahannock to the Potomac, and to be meditating a simultaneous attack on the front and rear of General Meade's army. General Meade has been visiting Washington. It is stated that he persists in resigning the command of the Federal army of the Potomac, and that he will be succeeded by Grant or Rosencranz. General Meade has published a report from General Kilpatrick, contradicting General Lee's official denial of the accuracy of Meade's report of the engagement on July 14 at Falling Waters.

General Foster, with the iron-clad steamer Sangamon and some other vessels, had proceeded up the James River, in order to reconnoitre Fort Darling; but he was compelled to retreat down the river when he was still seven miles below the fort—the explosion of a torpedo having seriously damaged one of his vessels, and some of his officers and men having been killed and wounded by a heavy fire from the banks.

From Charleston we learn that on the 7th Fort Sumter and the batteries on Morris Island were engaged in keeping up a terrific bombardment on the Federal position. General Gilmore had received reinforcements of 8000 men. A combined land and naval attack was to be made on Charleston on the 13th, which the Federals were sanguine would result in the capture of Forts Sumter and Wagner, and Point Cumming. The Confederates, however, were making great preparations to repel the attack. It is rumoured that the 300-pounder Parrot gun, sent to Charleston to be used against Fort Sumter, was lost overboard at Morris Island.

A Federal force had marched through Arkansas, and other forces were preparing to clear the western shore of the Mississippi of Confederates.

Commander Bell has superseded Admiral Farragut in the Gulf department.

Numerous guerrilla bands are marauding throughout the interior counties of Missouri.

Great excitement has been created throughout California by a contemplated rising of Secessionists, and an affray had occurred at Vasalia, in the northern part of the State, between the United States' soldiers and Secessionists. Outbreaks are also stated to have taken place in Santa Clara and Salano counties, north and south of San Francisco, and, to meet any threatened emergency, the fortifications of San Francisco are to be commenced immediately.

There were rumours that the Confederate Government was about to begin arming negroes for service against the Federal armies.

The military appointments of President Davis have elicited strong remonstrances from a portion of the Richmond press, and the *Examiner* roundly asserts that the Confederacy is weary of the flagrant mismanagement of Mr. Davis's Administration. It adds, however, that the spirit of resistance is as strong as ever.

The Secretary of War has ordered Confederate prisoners to be confined and held as hostages for three negroes captured on board the steamer Isaac Smith, whom the Confederates refuse to exchange.

There has been a tart correspondence between the President and the Governor of New York—the latter urging that the levy should be suspended till some alleged inequalities should be rectified, the former refusing to suspend it. The Judge Advocate of the State of New York had made an official report, declaring that the enrolment of men liable to the conscription in New York had been fraudulently made, with the purpose of levying an undue proportion of recruits from the districts where the Democratic voters formed the majority of the constituency. One Mr. Ebener committed suicide at New York to avoid the draught. His friends had joked him about it, and scared him into insanity.

The *New York Times*, of the 5th inst., gives a list of forty-seven inquests held by the coroners on the previous day on persons who had been sunstruck. Most of them were natives of Ireland. On the 11th inst. twenty fatal cases of sunstroke were reported to the Coroner of New York. Manhattan, the *Standard's* correspondent at New York, says that from 110 to 130 had perished from this cause in one week.

Mr. Sedgwick, late chairman of the Congressional Naval Committee, has published a letter in reference to Mr. Laird's statements that he had been asked by the Federal Government to build ships of war. Mr. Sedgwick says a Mr. Howard, of New York, came to him in July, 1860, and made proposals, as he said, at the instance of Mr. Laird. He was referred to the Secretary of the Navy, who declined to enter into negotiations. Mr. Howard, says Mr. Sedgwick, was not an agent of the Navy Department.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegram has been received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

RUMOURED DESTRUCTION OF THE FEDERAL STEAMSHIP VANDERBILT.—Southampton, Aug. 27.—Upon the departure of the Royal Mail steamship Shannon from St. Thomas a rumour had reached that place that the Alabama had engaged and sunk the Federal war steamer Vanderbilt off Havannah. The report, however, requires confirmation.

CANADA.

The Canadian Parliament assembled on the 13th. The Governor-General directed the special attention of the Legislature to the militia law, which required extensive amendment to make it effective. He asked Parliament to sanction the outlay incurred in consequence of the last Parliament ending without voting supplies, and also for a pledge for the necessary expenses for the current year. He recommended the establishment of telegraphic and postal communication between Lake Superior and the Pacific.

THE FRANKFORT CONGRESS.

THE King of Prussia has replied to the collective invitation of the German Princes conveyed to him by the King of Saxony, repeating his refusal to be present at the Congress of Princes on the same grounds as those he had already communicated to the Austrian Government. He endeavours to gain some popularity at the expense of the Emperor of Austria by declaring that he can assent to no scheme which does not provide for the direct election by the people of the Lower House of Representatives. He expresses his readiness to co-operate in an improvement of the federal constitution in accordance with the age, but thinks that such a work cannot be commenced by a meeting of Sovereigns without harmonious preparatory discussions.

The Emperor's scheme of federal reform, whatever may be its chance of ultimate success, appears to receive more approval and to encounter less opposition than most persons seemed at first inclined to predict for it. The Congress has adopted, with modifications, the article relating to the Directorate. This body is to consist of six members, Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria having each one vote; Saxony, Hanover, and Wurtemberg together will have the fourth vote in turn; Electoral Hesse and the seven Grand Duchies will choose the fifth member; and the remaining German States will elect the sixth. As regards the 5th article of the project, relating to the presidency of the Directorate, it was proposed that Austria and Prussia should preside alternately, but decided to leave those two great Powers to come to a mutual understanding. The 6th article, establishing the general principles of the privileges of the Directorate and Federal Council, was adopted. Baden has entered a protest, pointing out that the acceptance of the Austrian propositions as fit bases of reform amounts to a binding engagement to interpret important points in the sense laid down by Austria.

There is not much to indicate the views of the German people on the matter. The "Assembly of Popular Delegates," which is in session at Frankfort, under the existing Federal Constitution, has, however, pronounced to some extent upon it. In a full sitting of the delegates, 300 being present, it was resolved that, although the Austrian proposals were in many points of doubtful utility, they ought not to be absolutely rejected. They propose, as amendments, that the members of the Lower House should be freely elected; that Prussia should be placed on an equal footing with Austria in every respect; that East and West Prussia should be admitted to the Confederacy; and that the acceptance of the Austrian proposals should be voted by a national assembly, to be elected in conformity with the resolutions passed by the Federal Diet in March and April, 1848. The resolutions passed by the Assembly of Popular Delegates were on Wednesday communicated by the committee to the Princes, the representatives of the Free Towns, and the foreign Ministers now present in that city.

An amusing incident is mentioned in the German papers in connection with the Congress of Deputies sitting at Frankfort, three of the members having caused a placard to be posted in the streets running in these clear and concise terms:—"What is it we *don't* want?—An Assembly of Delegates. What is it we *do* want?—A German Parliament."

At the special meeting last Saturday of the Bavarian House of Representatives, the President of the Chamber delivered a speech, in which he called upon the members to avail themselves of the opportunity of showing that they unanimously approve the exertions of the Sovereigns to bring about German unity. The House gave three cheers for the Princes assembled at Frankfort.

The Town Council of Vienna have resolved to give the Emperor a most brilliant reception upon his return from Frankfort, and have granted the committee appointed for that purpose an unlimited credit.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

THE thirty-third annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science commenced in Newcastle-on-Tyne on Wednesday. The business proceedings are being conducted at the New Savings Bank, Westgate-street; the reception-room there is a noble apartment. The council of the association met in the morning, at the Literary and Philosophical Society, to arrange the preliminary business. In the afternoon the general committee met and appointed the sectional committees. The following is the lists of presidents and secretaries for each section:—

Section A.—Mathematical and Physical Science, in the Friends' Meeting House. President, W. J. Macquorn Rankine, Professor of Engineering in the University of Glasgow; secretaries, Professor Stevelly, Rev. C. T. Whitley, M.A.

Section B.—Chemical Science; in the Lecture-room, Nelson-street. President, Alexander W. Williamson, Professor of Chemistry in University College, London; secretaries, Professor Liveing, A. Vernon Arcourt, H. L. Pattinson, J. C. Stevenson.

Section C.—Geology; in the Music-hall, Nelson-street. President, Warrington W. Smith, Professor of Mining and Mineralogy at the Royal School of Mines, London; secretaries, H. C. Sorby, T. Sopwith, John Daglish.

Section D.—Zoology and Botany, including Physiology; in the Council Chamber. President, J. Hutton Balfour, Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh; secretaries, Dr. E. P. Wright, Rev. H. B. Tristram, Dr. Charlton. A sub-section of physiology was appointed, under the presidency of Dr. Rolleston, Professor of Physiology in the University of Oxford; secretaries, Dr. E. Smith, Dr. Embleton. It will meet in the Medical School.

Section E.—Geography and Ethnology, in the Large Assembly-room. President, Sir Roderick I. Murchison; secretaries, Clarence Markham, Thomas Wright, R. S. Watson.

Section F.—Economic Science and Statistics, in the Small Assembly-room. President, William Tite, M.P.; secretaries, F. Purdy, T. Doubleday.

Section G.—Mechanical Science, in the Lecture-room, Literary and Philosophical Society. President, Rev. Robert Willis, Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge; secretaries, P. Le Neve Foster, M.A., P. Westmacott, J. F. Spencer.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The New Townhall was crowded in the evening with an immense assembly of the leading inhabitants of the two counties of Durham and Northumberland, especially gentlemen connected with mines and manufactories. A little before eight o'clock Sir W. G. Armstrong, C.B., accompanied by Professor Willis, of Cambridge, late president of the association; Sir Roderick I. Murchison, the Mayor of Newcastle, the council and the members of the general committee, and other officials, ascended a platform erected in the centre of the hall. They were received with loud cheers.

Professor Willis delivered an introductory address, passing in review the operations of the year, and resigned his office to the new president.

S. W. Armstrong, on rising, was loudly cheered. In a long and comprehensive address, surveying the progress made in various departments of science during the quarter of a century since the association visited this town, he referred first to the rise of the railway system. So gradual had been its progress, that Europe now found itself committed to a gauge fortuitously determined by the distance between the wheels of the carts for which wooden rails were originally laid down. The locomotive engine, that crowning achievement of mechanical science, enabled us to convey a load of 200 tons at a cost of fuel scarcely exceeding that of the corn and hay which the original packhorse consumed in conveying its load of 3 cwt. an equal distance.

The coal fields of this district, so intimately connected with the railway system, would, doubtless, receive much attention from the association at their present meeting. To persons who contend that all geological phenomena may be attributed to causes identical in nature and degree with those now in operation, the formation of coal must present peculiar difficulty. The rankness of vegetation which must have existed in the carboniferous era, and the uniformity of climate which appears to have prevailed almost from the poles to the equator, would seem to imply a higher temperature of the earth's crust, and an atmosphere more laden with humidity and carbonic acid than exists in our day. The philosophical mind of George Stephenson, unaided by theoretical knowledge, rightly saw that coal was the embodiment of power originally derived from the sun. That small pencil of solar radiation which is arrested by our planet, and which constitutes less than the 2000-millionth part of the total energy sent forth from the sun, must be regarded as the power which enabled the plants of the carboniferous period to wrest the carbon they required from the oxygen with which it was combined, and eventually to deposit it as the solid material of coal. In our day, the reunion of that carbon with oxygen restored the energy expended in the former process, and thus we were enabled to utilise the power originally derived from the luminous centre of our planetary system. The phase of the earth's existence suitable for the extensive formation of coal appeared to have passed away for ever; but the quantity of that invaluable mineral which had been stored up throughout the globe might be considered as practically inexhaustible. Turning, however, to our own particular country, and contemplating the rate at which we are expending those seams of coal which yield the best quality of fuel, and can be worked at the least expense, we should find much cause for anxiety. On this point he said:—It is clear that long before complete exhaustion takes place England will have ceased to be a coal-producing country on an extensive scale. Other nations, and especially the United States of America, which possess coal fields thirty-seven times more extensive than ours, will then be working more accessible beds at a smaller cost, and will be able to displace the English coal from every market. The question is, not how long our coal will endure before absolute exhaustion is effected, but how long will those particular coal seams last which yield coal of a quality and at a price to enable this country to maintain her present supremacy in manufacturing industry? So far as this particular district is concerned, it is generally admitted that two hundred years will be sufficient to exhaust the principal seams, even at the present rate of working. If the production should continue to increase as it is now doing, the duration of those seams will not reach half that period. How the case may stand in other coal-mining districts I have not the means of ascertaining; but, as the best and most accessible coal will always be worked in preference to any other, I fear the same rapid exhaustion of our most valuable seams is everywhere taking place. Were we reaping the full advantage of all the coal we burnt, no objection could be made to the largeness of the quantity; but we are using it wastefully and extravagantly in all its applications. It is probable that fully one fourth of the entire quantity of coal raised from our mines is used in the production of heat for motive power; but, much as we are in the habit of admiring the powers of the steam-engine, our present knowledge of the mechanical energy of heat shows that we realise in that engine only a small part of the thermic effect of the fuel. The average quantity of coal which we expend in realising a given effect by means of the steam-engine is about thirty times greater than would be requisite with an absolutely perfect heat-engine. The causes which render the application of heat so uneconomic in the steam-engine have been brought to light by the discovery of the dynamical theory of heat; and it now remains for mechanicians, guided by the light they have thus received, to devise improved practical methods of converting the heat of combustion into available power. Engines in which the motive power is excited by the communication of heat to fluids already existing in the aeriform condition, as in those of Stirling, Ericsson, and Siemens, promise to afford results greatly superior to those obtained from the steam-engine. They are all based upon the principle of employing fuel to generate sensible heat to the exclusion of latent heat, which is only another name for heat which has taken the form of unprofitable motion amongst the particles of the fluid to which it is applied. They also embrace what is called the regenerative principle—a term which has, with reason, been objected to as implying a restoration of expended heat. The so-called "regenerator" is a contrivance for arresting unutilised heat rejected by the engine, and causing it to operate in aid and consequent reduction of fuel. It is a common observation, that before coal is exhausted some other motive agent will be discovered to take its place, and electricity is generally cited as the coming power. In contemplating, however, the application of electricity as a motive power, we must bear in mind that we shall still require to effect chemical combinations, and in so doing to consume materials. But where are we to find materials so economical for this purpose as the coal we derive from the earth and the oxygen we obtain from the air? After a further illustration of solar influence by reference to the power of water, descending from heights to which it has been lifted by the evaporative action of the sun, the speaker resumed the consideration of wasteful expenditure of fuel, as in furnaces and in domestic purposes. It was computed that the consumption of coal in dwelling-houses amounts in this country to a ton per head per annum of the entire population. Without sacrificing the luxury of a visible fire, it would be easy, by attending to the principles of radiation and convection, to render available the greater part of the heat which is now so improvidently discharged into the chimney. The introduction of the Davy lamp was a great event in the history of coal mining, not as effecting any great diminution in those disastrous accidents which still devastate every colliery district, but as a means of enabling mines to be worked which, from their greater explosive tendencies, would otherwise have been deemed inaccessible. Before dismissing the subject of coal, he noticed the recent discovery by Berthelot of a new form of carburetted hydrogen, possessing twice the illuminating power of ordinary coal gas. Mr. Siemens had detected the same gas in the highly-heated regenerators of his furnaces, and there is now every reason to believe that the new gas will become practically available for illuminating purposes.

The next subject adverted to was that of recent solar discoveries, especially the unexpected result by which we are enabled to test the materials of which the sun is made, and prove their identity, in part at least, with those of our planet. The dynamical theory of heat was probably the most important discovery of the present century. We now know that each Fahrenheit degree of temperature in a pound of water is equivalent to a weight of 772 lb. lifted 1 ft. high, and that these amounts of heat and power are reciprocally convertible into one another. The science of gunnery (said Sir William), to which I shall make but slight allusion on this occasion, is intimately connected with the dynamical theory of heat. When gunpowder is exploded in a cannon, the immediate effect of the affinities by which the materials of the powder are caused to enter into new combinations is to liberate a force which first appears as heat, and then takes the form of mechanical power communicated in part to the shot and in part to the products of explosion which are also propelled from the gun. The mechanical force of the shot is reconverted into heat when the motion is arrested by striking an object, and this heat is divided between the shot and the object struck in the proportion to the work done or damage inflicted upon each. These considerations recently led me, in conjunction with my friend Captain Noble, to determine experimentally, by the heat elicited in the shot, the loss of effect due to its crushing when fired against iron plates. Joule's law, and the known velocity of the shot, enabled us to compute the number of dynamical units of heat representing the whole mechanical power in the projectile, and, by ascertaining the number of units developed in it by impact, we arrived at the power which took effect upon the shot instead of the plate. These experiments showed an enormous absorption of power to be caused by the yielding nature of the materials of which projectiles are usually formed; but further experiments are required to complete the inquiry.

The speaker then passed in review Professor Tyndall's recent discoveries respecting absorption and radiation of heat by vapours and permanent gases; Admiral Fitzroy's appliances for warning mariners of the approach of storms; and the balloon explorations of Mr. Glaisher. He said, "We have learnt from Mr. Glaisher's observations that the decrease of temperature with elevation does not follow the law previously assumed of 1 deg. in 300 ft., and that, in fact, it follows no definite law at all. Mr. Glaisher appears also to have ascertained the interesting fact that rain is only precipitated when cloud exists in a double layer. Rain-drops, he has found, diminish in size with elevation, merging into wet mist, and ultimately into dry fog. Mr. Glaisher met with snow for a mile in thickness below rain, which is at variance with our preconceived ideas."

In connection with the facilities now given to the transmission of intelligence and interchange of thought, Sir William observed that the fundamental art of expressing thought by written symbols remained as imperfect now as it had been for centuries. Even without going so far as to adopt for ordinary use a complete system of stenography, which it is not easy to acquire, we might greatly abridge the time and labour of writing by the recognition of a few simple signs to express the syllables which are of most frequent occurrence in our language. Our words are in a great measure made up of such syllables as com, con, tion, ing, able, ain, ent, est, ance, &c. These we are now obliged to write out over and over again, as if time and labour expended in what may be termed visual speech were of no importance. Neither has our written character the advantage of distinctness to recommend it. It is only necessary to write such a word as "minimum" or "ammunition" to become aware of the want of sufficient difference between the letters we employ.

On the much-debated question of weights and measures, the speaker said there could be no difference of opinion as to the importance of assimilating the systems of different countries. The French metric system had already been adopted by other nations; and we had no alternative but to conform with France, if we desired general uniformity. He was convinced that the adoption of the decimal division of the French scale would be attended with great convenience, both in science and commerce. He could speak from personal experience of the superiority of decimal measurement in all cases where accuracy is required in mechanical construction.

The president concluded with a brief allusion to the discoveries of Captains Speke and Grant, and the science of organic life and the Darwinian theory, and said that he would express a hope that, when the time again came round to receive the British Association in this town, its members will find the interval to have been as fruitful as the corresponding period on which we now look back. The tendency of progress is to quicken progress, because every acquisition in science is so much vantage ground for fresh attainment. We may expect, therefore, to increase our speed as we struggle forward; but, however high we climb in the pursuit of knowledge, we shall still see heights above us, and the more we extend our view the more conscious we shall be of the immensity which lies beyond.

The address was frequently interrupted by applause in the course of its delivery.

On Thursday the regular business of the sections commenced, and continued till Saturday, which is to be enlivened with the first excursions.

The fisheries on the east coast are reviving. One day last week upwards of a million herrings, it was conjectured, were landed at Hartlepool, and the sale of herrings in that town on Thursday would realise to the fishermen about £2000. The "takes" were equally good on Friday and Saturday. The prices were as low as 15s. per thousand.

Digitized by Google

EUGÈNE DELACROIX.

ONLY a few weeks after the death of Horace Vernet another of the most celebrated of the French painters of the present century has passed away. Eugène Delacroix, the great head of the romantic school of painting in France, died of consumption, at Paris, on the 13th inst. Decamps, who may be considered the next greatest follower in the opposition commenced by Géricault against David and the classicists, died, it will be remembered, only last year.

Eugène Delacroix was born on the 26th of April, 1798, at Charenton, St. Maurice, near Paris. His father, who was Minister for Foreign Affairs under the Directory, and died Prefect of Bordeaux, gave him an excellent education. At eighteen years of age Delacroix quitted the College of Louis le Grand to study painting under the "classic" painter Guerin, who also numbered Ary Scheffer and Géricault among his pupils. In 1822 Delacroix exhibited his first painting, "Dante et Virgile," which added a fresh impetus to the controversy already excited by the exhibition of Géricault's "Shipwreck of the Medusa" (now in the Louvre), and by the new tendencies in literature. M. Thiers, who at that time was art-critic for the *Constitutionnel*, praised it highly. "The Massacre of Scio, 1824," was a signal of renewed battle between the classicists and romanticists; and from this date Delacroix became the acknowledged head of the romantic school, left vacant by the death of Géricault. In his long and most industrious career Delacroix has treated sacred and profane history, subjects from poetry and fiction—his favourite authors being Shakspeare, Scott, Byron, Goethe, and Chateaubriand—scenes of Spanish and African life, and wild animals. The following is the list of his principal works, executed after those already named:—"The Death of the Doge Marino Faliero," "Greece on the Ruins of Missolonghi," 1826; "Christ in the Garden of Olives," "Justinien," "The Apparition of Mephistophiles to Faust," "The Herdsman of the Campagna," "A Young Turk Caressing his Horse," "Milton (Blind) Dictating his 'Paradise Lost,'" "The Death of Sardanapalus," "Cardinal Richelieu," 1828; "The Fight between the Giaour and the Pacha." In 1831 he exhibited "Liberty Guiding the People on the Barricades," "The Massacre of the Bishop of Liège," and "Two Tigers;" in 1833, "Charles V. at the Monastery of St. Just;" in 1834, "The Battle of Nancy," "The Convent of Dominicans at Madrid," and "The Woman of Algiers;" in 1835, "The Prisoner of Chillon," "The Natchez," and "A Calvary;" in 1836, "St. Sebastian;" in 1837, "The Battle of Taillebourg;" in 1838, "Medea;" in 1839, "The Fanatics of Tangiers," "Cleopatra," "Hamlet and Horatio contemplating Yorick's Skull;" in 1840, "The Justice of Trajan;" in 1841, "The Capture of Constantinople by the Crusaders," "A Shipwreck," "A Marriage at Morocco;" in 1845, "The Death of Marcus Aurelius," "A Sibyl and a Head of Magdalen;" in 1846, "The Adieux of Romeo and Juliet;" in 1848, "A Pieta;" in 1855, "The Doge Foscari assists at the Judgment of his Son;" in 1859, "The Ascent to Calvary," "Christ in his Tomb," "Ovid in Exile," "The Abduction of Rebecca." Delacroix, in addition, executed large mural works to decorate the Chamber of Peers and Deputies, the ceiling of the Gallery of Apollo in the Louvre, the throne-room and the library, and the fine frescoes recently terminated in the church of Saint Sulpice. As a decorative painter, Delacroix's style has been compared to that of Rubens and Paul Veronese. He has also been called the Victor Hugo of painting. He was the chief of the school of colour and effect as opposed to the school of form, at the head of which is Ingres. He was a careless draughtsman, but prolific in invention, vigorous in conception, intensely dramatic, a master of chiaroscuro and colour, and a determined enemy of conventionality and cold classic correctness. The only work by Delacroix in the International Exhibition of last year was a sketch for the "Massacre of the Bishop of Liège," by the Boar of Ardennes, so graphically described in "Quentin Durward"—a work remarkable for its Rembrandtesque light and shade, its very spirited execution, and disregard of details. Eugène Delacroix was likewise a man of considerable literary ability. He wrote many articles for the Parisian reviews, especially the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Amongst these articles were a "Life of Poussin" and "A Study of Michael Angelo." He was, moreover, an enthusiastic but learned critic of music and sculpture. At the time of his death he was a member of the Institute of France, Commander of the Legion of Honour, and one of the Municipal Council of the city of Paris.

Our Portrait is after a very recent photograph of the artist by M. P. Petit.

THE LATE EUGENE DELACROIX.

THE EMPEROR'S FETE AT PARIS.

OUR Engraving represents an incident in the fête of the 15th inst.—the procession of old soldiers of the First Empire—"les vieux de la vieille garde"—to the Column Vendôme, where they each year replace the crowns of immortelles upon the rails surrounding the base.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

JUST now, in town as well as in the country, ladies' toilets have almost everywhere the appearance of costumes, and it is therefore difficult to give many other details than those relating to such actualities. Except in some particular circumstances, as marriage ceremonials, for instance, the customary full dress seems to be for the time forgotten; and even in Paris itself the *costume des bains de mer* has so far become general that the only thing wanting to complete it in the capital is the pretty white cane so cavalierly sported by the fair French dames at the seaside, who excuse themselves for carrying such an *article de voyage* by affirming that it is useful as affording assistance when walking on the sands or climbing the rocks. To meet the case of those who do not care to use the cane, a long description of parasol has been introduced, sufficiently strong to answer the purposes of the *canne des messieurs*, without subjecting their patronesses to the accusation of wishing to imitate the gentlemen in this hitherto-respected possession of the stronger sex.

The colours still *à la mode* for dresses are those which cannot strictly be said to belong to the prismatic series. The most undecided tints are in vogue for morning dress, for afternoon dress, for evening dress, and for carriage dress. All the various shades of the cigar, leather, drab, and slate colours are extremely in favour for articles of body dress, as well as for the chapeaux postillon, François Premier, and Henri Quatre, usually ornamented with a long grey feather. Dark green hats are now also occasionally seen; but, although elegant, they are less generally worn than those just alluded to.

Passementerie ornaments are much employed for the decoration of foulard and other dresses, as will be seen by a glance at our Illustrations. Narrow ribbons, sewn on with design, either in bows, lozenges, circles, or in any shape the tasteful modiste may select, are likewise pretty trimming, especially for country toilet. The burnous, camail, and paletot continue to be worn of the same colour as the robe, and are particularly graceful in a costume of white muslin, accompanied by one of the Tuscan hats of the present approved fashion, ornamented with a nice white feather.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Walking Dress for the Country.*—Rather ample dark grey silk robe, with closely-fitting casaque, trimmed with guipure *à grelots*. A feature in this costume is the coiffure, composed of a Tuscan chapeau postillon, ornamented with a black velvet bow, a bird of Paradise, and a long white tulle veil *à la châtelaine*. The bottines to accompany are in yellow leather, with high heels.

Fig. 2. *Evening Dress.*—This dress may be either in white taffety or muslin. The skirt is provided with a white fluted flounce, surmounted with a light blue guipure trimming and graduating ornaments, which give a certain character of distinction to the robe; the square corsage is also ornamented with similar blue guipure trimming. The sleeves are short, elegant, and enlivened with epaulettes in guipure to match.

Fig. 3. *Seaside Dress.*—Slate-coloured robe of foulard, trimmed round the skirt with lozenges of deep blue ribbon. Long camail, similarly trimmed round the edge, but plain behind. The grey hat is the new chapeau postillon, ornamented with a velvet bow and a long blue feather. Small Russian bottines in yellow leather, and a narrow Parisian collar complete this costume.

THE OCEAN RACE OF THE ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB.

THIS important yachting event, which has been creating the liveliest interest in the nautical world for some time past, took place on Monday, the 17th inst. The course of the vessels was from Ryde to the west end of Cherbourg Breakwater, open to all yachts of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, the prize, a silver cup, value £100, given by the

THE EMPEROR'S FÊTE: VETERAN SOLDIERS OF THE FIRST EMPIRE PLACING IMMORTELLES ON THE RAILINGS OF THE COLUMN VENDÔME.

Digitized by Google

The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster and Lady Theodore Grosvenor have returned to town from Eaton Hall, Cheshire, en route to Motcombe House, Dorsetshire.

The Marquis of Salisbury arrived in town on Monday from Liverpool. His Lordship has since left town to join the Marchioness and family at Bournmouth.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Townshend and Lady Audrey Townshend have left town for Raynham Hall, Norfolk.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde have left town for Portumna Castle, Galway.

The Earl and Countess of Yarborough have left Brocklesby Hall, Lincolnshire, on a tour of visits in Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Chesterfield are receiving a succession of visitors at Bretby Hall, Derbyshire.

The Earl of Coventry is receiving a succession of visitors at his seat, Croome Court, near Upton.

Viscount Maynard arrived in town on Tuesday from Easton Lodge, Essex.

Sir Hamilton and Lady Seymour and the Misses Seymour have left Grosvenor-crescent on a tour in Germany.

Lord and Lady Templemore have left Bruton-street for their seat, Dunbredy Park, Wexford.

Lord and Lady Harriet Ashley have arrived in town from visiting Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston at Walmer Castle.

Lady Marian Alford has arrived at Belton House, Lincolnshire.

Lord Delamere has left town for Scotland. Lady Delamere is on a tour in Germany.

Lord Crewe left Hill-street on Monday for his seat, Crewe Hall, Cheshire.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Earl Russell has, says the *North British Mail*, intimated his intention to be present at the opening of the Baxter Park, Dundee.

The last twelve miles of railway between London and Falmouth were opened from the latter place to Truro yesterday week.

Her Majesty has approved of the title of "Prince of Wales's Own Royal Regiment" being borne by the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Mr. Peter Ormerod, described as a gentleman, of Rosegrove, near Burnley, has been fined £300 for keeping a private distilling apparatus.

Among the complaints of autumnal tourists is one from three travellers, who were charged 6s. 6d. at the Goat, Beddgelert, for bread and cheese, with three pints of ale.

The beautiful triumphal arch erected in Halifax when the Prince of Wales opened the Townhall, at a cost of about £600, was sold by auction on Wednesday for about £30.

The county and city of Limerick have been relieved of the restrictions under which they had been placed, in accordance with the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act.

The Roman Catholic Bishops, at their recent conference in Dublin, decided on completing the Catholic University and erecting a building at a cost of £100,000, to be raised by collections in Great Britian, America, and Australia, in the course of the next five years.

The watch committee of the Birkenhead commissioners have decided to memorialise the magistrates against the granting of licenses to new public-houses. The committee believe that the magistrates will best consult the welfare of the community by refusing any further applications for licenses.

The annual meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Society began on Monday, at Kington, in Herefordshire, under the presidency of Sir John Walsh. The Cambrian archæologists have this week been engaged in exploring the antiquities of Radnorshire, which is easily accessible from their place of meeting.

At Birmingham a lad of eighteen went to church to be married to a girl of sixteen, but, being too late, had to wait. The fact coming to the knowledge of the girl's family, they persuaded her to postpone the marriage on account of the extreme youth of both parties, when the youth became much excited and died within a few hours.

Catherine Doneley, wife of a Newcastle pitman, was sleeping with her infant, and she rose to get it food in the middle of the night, when, in order to make the fire burn up, she sprinkled it with that which she thought to be sugar, but which proved to be gunpowder, and she was so badly burnt that she died. Both sides of the roof were shifted by the explosion.

An important step towards the execution of the contemplated dock extension at Sunderland was taken on Thursday week. At a special meeting of the Wear Commissioners the seal of that body was affixed to a mortgage for the sum of £50,000, being the first instalment of the loan of £150,000 from the Public Works Loan Commissioners.

We hear from Dublin that the Lord Lieutenant visited the show of the Royal Horticultural Society, held on Thursday week, at Salt-hill, and dined with the society in the evening. The show is considered to have been the best ever held by the society.——The Earl of Carlisle has since been staying with Colonel Tighe, preparatory to the great agricultural exhibition, which opened on Wednesday at Kilkenny.

At the Croydon Assizes, last week, Dr. Snow Beck sought to recover the sum of £591 for medical attendance on the defendant and his family for ten years. On cross-examination it appeared that the plaintiff made up this account, not from his regular books, but from a small memorandum book of miscellaneous matters, and that he charged for medical attendance whenever he dined at his friend's house, often at the rate of three guineas a visit. The jury, without hearing the defendant's counsel, found a verdict for the defendant, the Judge saying it was the most monstrous case he had ever tried.

A thunderstorm burst over the little village of Springthorpe, Lincolnshire, with great fury on Wednesday week. It set on fire a stack of wheat in two different fields. A thunderbolt entered the tower of the church, knocking away one of the crockets off the pinnacle and two coigns of the tower; after that it made two holes through the tower, shivering the stones in its course. It then entered the nave through the stove piping, and, after breaking and dislodging the stones in which the stove is placed, passed out through four holes which it made in the wall—one through the arch-stone of each window—breaking off the drip-stone of one, making a hole completely through the wall, the other two through the window-sill.

The funeral of the late Rev. Dr. Raffles took place on Monday, in Liverpool, where, with distinguished zeal and ability, he laboured as an Independent minister for half a century. The body was interred in the Necropolis. The funeral was a public one, and the procession was probably the largest ever witnessed in Liverpool on any similar occasion. Not only Liverpool, but Manchester, Stockport, Bolton, Preston, and other towns were represented by ministers and leading inhabitants in the immense train of mourners and friends which accompanied the honoured remains of the beloved and lamented minister to the place of burial. The clergymen and ministers of various denominations in the procession numbered five hundred.

At Holm, on Monday evening (says a correspondent of the *John o'Great Journal*), all the boats had a grand whale-hunt, when they drove ashore a flock of seventy-nine or eighty, and killed them in a bay at the east end of Holm. They were sold by roup on Wednesday, and fetched fair prices, bringing upwards of £200 to the capturers.——Yesterday week the fishermen of Cadgwith, near the Lizard, secured and brought to Falmouth a whale, commonly known as a "finner," which they captured near the first-mentioned place, floating, dead. It measured 74 ft. in length and 36 ft. in girth, and was landed on the gridiron of the Falmouth Docks on the day of the opening of the Cornwall Railway, to the great amusement of the folk from the interior of the country.

A lamentable balloon accident took place near Nottingham on Monday. There was a fête in the park of Mr. North, at Basford, and among the amusements provided was a balloon ascent. The well-known Mr. Coxwell was to have been the aeronaut, but he found that the balloon would not carry him. A young man, named Chambers, accustomed to such ascents, and a lighter man than Mr. Coxwell, undertook to take his place and was permitted. When the balloon had got to a considerable altitude it was seen to collapse suddenly and fall heavily to the ground. Chambers was found with several ribs and his thigh broken, and his handkerchief stuffed into his mouth, probably to avoid suffocation from the gas escaping. He died in a few minutes after being taken up.

At the Liverpool Assizes last week a lady was successful in obtaining heavy damages against a false lover. Miss Barker was only eighteen, and the daughter of a highly respectable cotton-broker at Broughton, near Manchester. For eighteen months Mr. Fenton, the son of the late member for Rochdale, was a very attentive lover, writing very warm letters to his fiancée. In May last, however, after a visit to Ireland, he changed his mind, said he had been unexpectedly led to declare himself earlier than he should have done through her brother, who had forced the match on, and now, finding he could not fully reciprocate the love he had excited, had determined to break it off. The promise was admitted, and the question reduced to simple damages. The jury decided that he must pay £3000 as the price of trifling with the young lady's affections.

A murder took place yesterday week at Wigley Hall, near Winksworth, Derbyshire, the seat of Captain Goodwin. Mr. Townley, a cotton-spinner at Manchester, was engaged to Miss Goodwin, the granddaughter of the Captain; but it appears some unpleasantness had arisen, and Miss Goodwin wished the engagement to be broken off. Mr. Townley went to the hall, anxious, as he said, to hear her rejection of him from her own lips. The young lady met him, and they walked together about the grounds and out on to the turnpike-road for some time. Finding that she was determined not to accept him, he drew a clasp-knife from his pocket and stabbed her in the neck and shoulder. In the course of the evening a labourer, coming along the road, found Miss Goodwin bleeding and in a dying state. The murderer came forward, avowed his crime, and actually assisted to carry his victim into her grandfather's house. She died as they were removing her, and Mr. Townley, who fully avowed his guilt, has been committed for the murder.

Margaret Spoor, a patient in the Newcastle Infirmary, has been poisoned by an overdose of cyanide of potassium, under the following circumstances:—Dr. Heath had prescribed five grains to twelve ounces of water, two tablespoons to be the dose; and, being a new and dangerous medicine, he cautioned the nurse to be very careful with it, and as it floated on the surface of the water to be sure and shake it up before administering it. The nurse repeated the precautions to the dispenser, Mr. Hindmarsh, who, according to his own statement, was rendered so nervous by the unwonted message that, although during his twelve years' experience he had made up some 1500 prescriptions every week, he committed the error of making each dose of five grains, instead of the entire doses; and though the nurse cautiously gave the patient only half a dose, she died with all the symptoms of prussic acid. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with a censure on the dispenser, Hindmarsh.

The coming of age of the Marquis of Hastings was celebrated with great demonstrations at Loudoun Castle on Thursday week. Similar rejoicings in commemoration of the event recently took place at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, where his Lordship has very extensive landed property. On the Scottish property, however, the proceedings were on an unusually grand scale, as the domain of Loudoun Castle is the hereditary property of the Marquis, and the tenantry hold the family in great respect, although they have hitherto seen little of the present Marquis. After the rejoicings of the morning, a grand banquet was held at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, to which two hundred persons sat down. In response to the toast of the occasion, proposed by Sir James Fergusson, the Marquis briefly returned thanks, expressing the hope to be frequently amidst his tenantry and local friends. The Rev. W. Allen afterwards presented an address to the young nobleman. The proceedings of the day were brought to a close by a ball in the evening, given to the eldest sons and daughters of the tenants.

An Eisteddfod is being held near Rhyl, North Wales. A wooden structure has been erected for the convenience of the bards and musicians, and every precaution taken to render the place comfortable. The members of the committee assembled on Tuesday at the Rhyl Townhall, where they were joined by several bards, minstrels, and other friends of the eisteddfod. A procession was formed, and, headed by a brass band, the party marched to the pavilion. The "Gorsedd of Gwynedd" was opened with the usual proclamation, and all preliminaries having been settled, Sir Watkin W. Wynn, Bart., M.P., the president for the day, was called to the chair by sound of trumpet, and presented with an address. He delivered a short speech in reply, referring to the Welsh language as preserved in Great Britain and Brittany, and expressed his good wishes for the welfare of the eisteddfod. A popular vocalist, named Llew Llwyro, gave a song composed for the occasion, and two bards delivered poetical addresses. In the course of the sitting six adjudications have been read, and a variety given to the proceedings by addresses, solos on the harp, brass-band performances, and a competition on the piano by a number of girls under fifteen years of age. The principal poem of the gathering will be on the late Eber Vardd, a popular Welsh poet.

The seventh annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science is to be held at Edinburgh. The opening address will be delivered in the Free Church Assembly Hall, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 7, by Lord Brougham, the venerable president of the society. The business of each of the six following days will be opened by addresses from the presidents of the different departments in rotation, delivered in the Free Church Assembly Hall; and, after the address, the sectional meetings will be held in the Law Courts and Free Assembly Hall. The concluding general meeting will take place in the Church of Scotland Assembly Hall, on Wednesday, Oct. 14. The council will meet in the library of the writers to the signet, and the Parliament House will be open as a reception-room, the college and law libraries and other public buildings and places of exhibition will be open to members during the week. Conversaziones will be held in the University, in the Museum, and Hall of the Royal College of Surgeons, and in the National Gallery, on the evenings of the 8th, 9th, and 12th. A working-men's meeting will be held in the Corn Exchange on the evening of the 9th, at which Lord Brougham will preside; and on the 13th the association dinner will take place in the Music-hall. The Royal Scottish Academy intend to hold an exhibition of the works of deceased and living artists of Scotland, collected for the occasion, during the meeting of the Association. The Speculative Society of Edinburgh propose to celebrate the centenary of their foundation by a dinner, to be presided over by Lord Brougham, who was one of its most active members about sixty years ago. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Lord President of the Court of Session, the Lord Advocate, M.P., Principal Sir David Brewster, and Mr. Black, M.P., have been appointed vice-presidents of the meeting; and among the presidents of departments two local selections have been made, Lord Curriehill, one of the Judges of the Court of Session, having been chosen to preside over the department of Jurisprudence, and Professor Christison over that of Public Health. The Scotch railways, generally, have agreed to give return tickets to members and associates, and the leading English lines will afford facilities to visitors through their tourists' tickets. A reception committee, of which Lord Ardmillan is convener, and Mr. C. Lawson, jun., is sub-convener, has been engaged for some time in arranging for the reception and accommodation of visitors.

Sir Richard Mayne, moved by statements that have been published, to the effect that the cost of the City Police is not greatly higher than that of the Metropolitan force, and that the greater cost, such as it is, is compensated by greater security to life and property than in the other districts, has addressed a letter to Sir George Grey controverting both these statements. By calculations which he submits for inspection he endeavours to show, first, that the cost of each man in the City force is £13 5s. 4d., or 21 per cent, higher than in the Metropolitan force; and next, as regards security, that the number of "efficient apprehensions"—those that result in bringing the offenders to trial—were in the City 10 to every 32 crimes; in the Metropolitan districts 10 to every 37 crimes. One prisoner out of every two apprehended in the City is discharged by the magistrates; one out of every four in the Metropolitan district. Sir Richard uses other arguments to show the superiority of the Metropolitan force, and ends by an appeal for amalgamation.

THE GOLDFIELDS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Our latest dates from Cariboo are up to June 21. The total amount of gold received from the mines during the past ten days has been 213,000 dols., or £42,600; and this amount has been in the hands almost exclusively of miners. One man had 58,000 dols., or £11,600, on his own account, being his part of the produce of the claim during the winter. The news from the various mining creeks in Cariboo has been very favourable for some time past, every succeeding day developing a new and rich claim for some fortunate company. We mentioned the following in our last summary as the only claims which were paying on Williams Creek at the date of our advices, which were then up to June 7—viz., Hard Curry Company, Canadian Company, Barker's Company, Black Jack Company, and Cameron's Company. To these we have now to add the following pretty extensive list of companies that have struck very high pay indeed—viz., The Bald Head Company, Welsh Company, Never Sweat Company, Grizzly Company, Old Dad Company, Marysville Company, Albion Company, Jeff Davis Company, Burnes Company, Evans Company, Moffat Company. From the number that have got down to the bed-rock and obtained in every case a large prospect, the progress which has been made in so short a time is unprecedented in the history of mining in British Columbia, and augurs well for the success which will attend the labours of those who have embarked in the enterprise of mining there this year. The amount which each of the claims mentioned above yields per day ranges from 40 up to 250 ounces, and we may observe that the latter amount is within the mark rather than beyond it. One interest in the Welsh Company has been sold for 16,000 dols., or £3200; and a second interest for 18,000 dols., or £3400, to miners on the creek; and a share in the Cariboo Company, an unprospected one, has been sold for 9750 dollars, or £1950. On Lowhee Creek, three miles from Williams, 300 men are at work, and several claims are paying well, the range being from thirty to 125 ounces per day. On Lightning Creek considerable progress has been made since last reports, and a number of claims are yielding handsomely. On several small creeks throughout the Cariboo districts prospectors are busy, and with the most sanguine hopes of success.—*Victoria (Vancouver Island) Express, July 4.*

Respecting the Price Current at the Gold-fields, the *Times'* correspondent observes that the enormous charge of £1 per day for three meals of very ordinary food appears something more than extravagant—it sounds preposterous. But that anomaly is explained by the prices of provisions in Cariboo; for instance, flour costs 1 dollar and 1½ dollar a pound; beans, 1 dollar; bacon, 1½ dollar and 1½ dollar; beef, 50c.; mutton, 75c. (or, say, 2s. and 3s.). Tea, 3 dollars (or 12s. 6d. per lb.); rather "salt" tea. Coffee, half the price of tea, except when stocks are low, when it rises to 9s. 4d.; sugar, 7s. 3½d.; rice, 1 dollar; salt, 1 dollar, and sometimes 2 dollars; dried apples, 1 dollar 50c.; butter, 13s. 6½d. when scarce, and 14s. 7d. when very scarce. These prices are all by the pound, and taken from the latest Cariboo tariff by retail in the local stores. Other articles of use and of necessity are equally expensive. Indiarubber boots cost 25 dols., or £5, a pair—rather salt also; but tobacco (common smoking), at £1 sterling the pound, is "salter." Candles, 9s. 3d. to 14s. and 14s. 6d. per pound. Spirits, under the expressive names of "minie rifle" and "tangleleg," denoting their destructive qualities, £5 15s. per gallon by wholesale. Lumber for building houses and flumes (prepared in a local sawmill), 250 dols. per 1000 feet, which is very moderate. I paid just double the price in San Francisco in the dark age of 1849, and I have known 800 dols. per 1000 feet to have been paid there. Nails, 5s. 2½d. per pound.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Confirmations will be held by the Bishop of Gloucester at Bristol and Clifton about the middle of November.

The building of a new church at Gwinerd, within the district of Holy Trinity, Cowes, Isle of Wight, was commenced on Monday, for the accommodation of a rising neighbourhood deficient in church accommodation.

The Rev. James Mortimer Sangar, who for a short time officiated as the minister of the temporary iron church of St. John the Baptist, Islington, has been presented with a purse of twenty sovereigns by members of the congregation.

The week-day afternoon service was held on Monday at the morning chapel at the west end of St. Paul's Cathedral, instead of in the choir. This change is occasioned by the improvements intended to be made in the organ fixed in the gallery above the choir. As the organ requires much alteration, two months at least will elapse before it is completed.

On Sunday the Rev. S. D. Wilde, Vicar of the parish of Fletching, while preaching his sermon, faltered and became unable to proceed. The congregation broke up, and the rev. gentleman was assisted to the vicarage, where he died yesterday morning. Mr. Wilde was about sixty years of age, and the cause of his death was apoplexy.

The Bishop of Peterborough intends holding the triennial visitation of his diocese as follows:—Oct. 5, St. Giles's, Northampton; 6, Towcester; 7, Oundle; 8, Kettering; 12, St. Martin's, Stamford; 14, St. Martin's, Leicester; 15, St. Margaret's, Leicester; 16, Melton Mowbray.

On Tuesday week the Bishop of Winchester consecrated the new church of St. Michael, Swanmore, Ryde, Isle of Wight, the first stone of which was laid by Sir Aug. Clifford, Bart., at Easter, 1861. At Easter, last year, the portion now consecrated was opened with the Bishop's license. A parsonage-house and a schoolroom have since been added. The whole of these buildings are now completed, but a considerable debt still remains upon them.

A stained-glass window has been recently put up in Whitchurch Church, Somerset, in memory of the Rev. Lewis Coyle, late Curate of the parish, by his friends and parishioners. It is (says the *Guardian*) a well-deserved tribute to the memory of a zealous parish priest, and is especially appropriate, as adorning the church whose restoration was the last work of his life, being, in fact, scarcely completed at the time when an illness of a few weeks called him early to his rest. The artists are Messrs. O'Connor.

The Bishop of Cape Town, as Metropolitan of South Africa, has cited Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natal, to appear before him on the 17th of November, in his court at Cape Town, to answer certain charges preferred against him connected with his recent volumes on "The Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua." The usual preliminary notices have been served upon Bishop Colenso in London; but it is understood that in consequence of the recent decision of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council in the case of "The Bishop of Cape Town v. Long," the Bishop of Natal will deny the authority of the Bishop of Cape Town as Metropolitan, and that thus, in all probability, the whole proceedings will fall to the ground upon technical points. Bishop Colenso is still in England, and has given no intimation of any period at which it is likely he will return to his African diocese. He has appointed a commissary during his absence.

The aggregate amount of contributions promised to the Bishop of London's fund is £83,523, and this large sum consists of the united subscriptions of only 412 persons, remitted in answer to the Bishop's appeal. No systematic canvass for subscriptions has as yet been made, but it is proposed to be undertaken early in next year. The amount of subscriptions already paid is £21,373; and, in order to apply some immediate remedy to the most pressing wants of the metropolis, the executive committee have appropriated £5000 to be applied, through the agencies of the Diocesan Church Building Society, the Diocesan Home Mission, and the Scripture Readers' Society, whereby they hope that twenty-five additional missionary clergy and fifteen Scripture readers will speedily be enabled to commence the Christian work of conveying the light of religious truth into the most neglected quarters of London.

The first meeting of the Hereford choirs was held in that cathedral on Thursday week, when twenty-four parishes contributed 312 singers, who first met in the college-hall, where they had their only rehearsal. The arrangement in the cathedral (says the *Hereford Times*) was as follows:—The cathedral body and the parish clergy filled the choir, the singers from the parishes occupying the front seats of the great transept, while the congregation filled the nave and part of the aisles. The services commenced about half-past eleven o'clock, at which time the sound of distant chanting broke on the ears of the congregation as the choirs in long procession emerged from the college cloisters. Having entered the south-east transept, the procession "streamed in long array" along the south ambulatory, across the south transept, along the south aisle, and then passed up the centre of the nave. The pictorial effect of the long lines of white-robed choristers and clergy, despite the dulness of the day, was striking, and the gradually-increasing body of sound had a fine effect, the harmonics coming out well.

On Tuesday, Aug. 11, the parish church of All Saints, Down Amney, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, was reopened, having been closed for the completion of the work of restoration which has been going on at intervals for some time past. The tower and nave of this church, which are parts of the original structure, are remarkably beautiful specimens of Early English architecture. The south transept was probably added by Sir Nicholas de Villers, who was a companion of Edward I. in the Holy Land, and whose tomb still remains at the south end of the transept. The chancel, north transept, and north and south aisles had been rebuilt at a much later period, and had fallen into decay. These have now been again entirely rebuilt in a style corresponding to that of the original building. The south transept has been restored, and a new roof placed on the nave. The chancel has been furnished with stalls, and been laid with encaustic pavement by Mawe; and the east window, together with several others in the church, filled with stained glass, executed by Lavers and Barraud. The restoration has been under the direction of Mr. Ferrey. The chancel was rebuilt by the lay Rector, the Earl of St. Germans, who also rebuilt the north transept at his sole expense. The remainder of the restorations has been at the joint expense of Lord St. Germans, the Rev. Greville Phillimore, Vicar of the parish, and his friends, Paul Butler, Esq., and the parishioners.

Letters have been received by the honorary secretaries of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa from Bishop Tozer and his party up to May 19. Dr. Steere, in a letter dated "her Majesty's ship Orestes, off the Kongone, May 19, 1863," says that the Bishop and all the mission party, except himself, had landed safely, with two thirds of their stores. He was to follow that day with the remainder. All the party were well and in good spirits. The Bishop in his letter speaks of the great kindness which had been shown to the mission party by all the authorities. The Governor at the Cape, Sir P. Wodehouse, had been most kind and hospitable; so had the Admiral, Sir B. Walker. "Captain Gardner," says the Bishop in one of his letters, dated May 1, "has, in the most disinterested manner, put his own cabin at our disposal. I feel that the mission is placed under very serious obligations to him, as well on account of our inroad on his private apartment as for his constant and never-ending forethought for our present and future comfort. The officers are, without exception, like the Captain, all that one could wish; and we shall feel the parting from such real friends very acutely." The Bishop had heard the bad news from Chibisas. In another letter, dated May 25, the Bishop says:—"So far as I can speak of plans, I mean to go up to Mazaro, near Chupangas, and then press on to Chibisas, and see with my own eyes the state of affairs. It is a comfort to think we shall have Dr. Livingstone to consult, and I shall be largely guided by his advice. Should a real necessity arise, I shall not scruple to remove the mission to a quiet and more healthy spot. We are most anxious to get on the river, so as to be actually at work; but I do not mean to run any risks either by deputy or in propriâ personâ.

At Cambridge, during this long vacation, several architectural improvements and alterations are in progress, which will greatly change the external appearance of the University. The most important of these is the extension of St. John's College, the site of which has been enlarged by the appropriation, under a private Act of Parliament, of St. John's-lane and the whole of the western side of St. John's-street. A new chapel and Master's lodge have been already commenced, from the designs of Mr. G. G. Scott. The chapel will bear a close resemblance to that of Exeter College, Oxford, which was designed by the same gentleman. It will, however, be of far greater dimensions. The present chapel will be pulled down, and its site thrown into the first court, while a considerable enlargement of the hall will be effected by taking in the combination-room, the fine gallery in the present Master's lodge being designed as the apartment wherein the Fellows shall, for the future, sip their post-prandial wine. The entrance to the new lodge will be from Bride-street. In pulling down a number of old buildings during the progress of the works, an interesting discovery was made of a handsome piscina, which, no doubt, formed part of the Hospital of St. John, the ancient foundation upon which the present college was engrafted, in the reign of King Henry VIII. A want which has been long felt in the University will be supplied by the new lecture-rooms now in course of erection in the Old Botanic Garden. Mr. A. Solvin is the architect. At Pembroke College improvements of a minor character are in progress; they consist principally of restoring the stonework of the ancient windows. The long-contemplated alterations in Great St. Mary's Church are now rapidly progressing. The gallery for the heads and professors, known as "Golgotha," has been entirely removed, and the chancel will be fitted up with stalls of an elaborate character, designed by Mr. Scott. It is expected that the church will be reopened for Divine service at Christmas. The new church of All Saints is being erected on a site opposite the entrance to Jesus College. It is to be regretted that, owing to the inadequacy of the funds, Mr. Bodley, the architect, has been compelled to modify his plans very considerably, and the erection of the spire, a conspicuous feature in the design, is indefinitely postponed. The old church of All Saints will, on the completion of the new one, be taken down, and consequently the street opposite St. John's and Trinity Colleges will be considerably widened and improved. It is rumoured that the authorities of St. John's College are anxious that the monument of Kirke White should be removed to their new chapel; but the parishioners of All Saints' are opposed to the project.—*Athenæum*

Digitized by Google

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND: THE 57TH REGIMENT TAKING A MAORI REDOUBT ON THE KATIKARA RIVER, TARANAKI.—SEE PAGE 222.

Digitized by Google

THE EARTHQUAKE AT MANILLA.

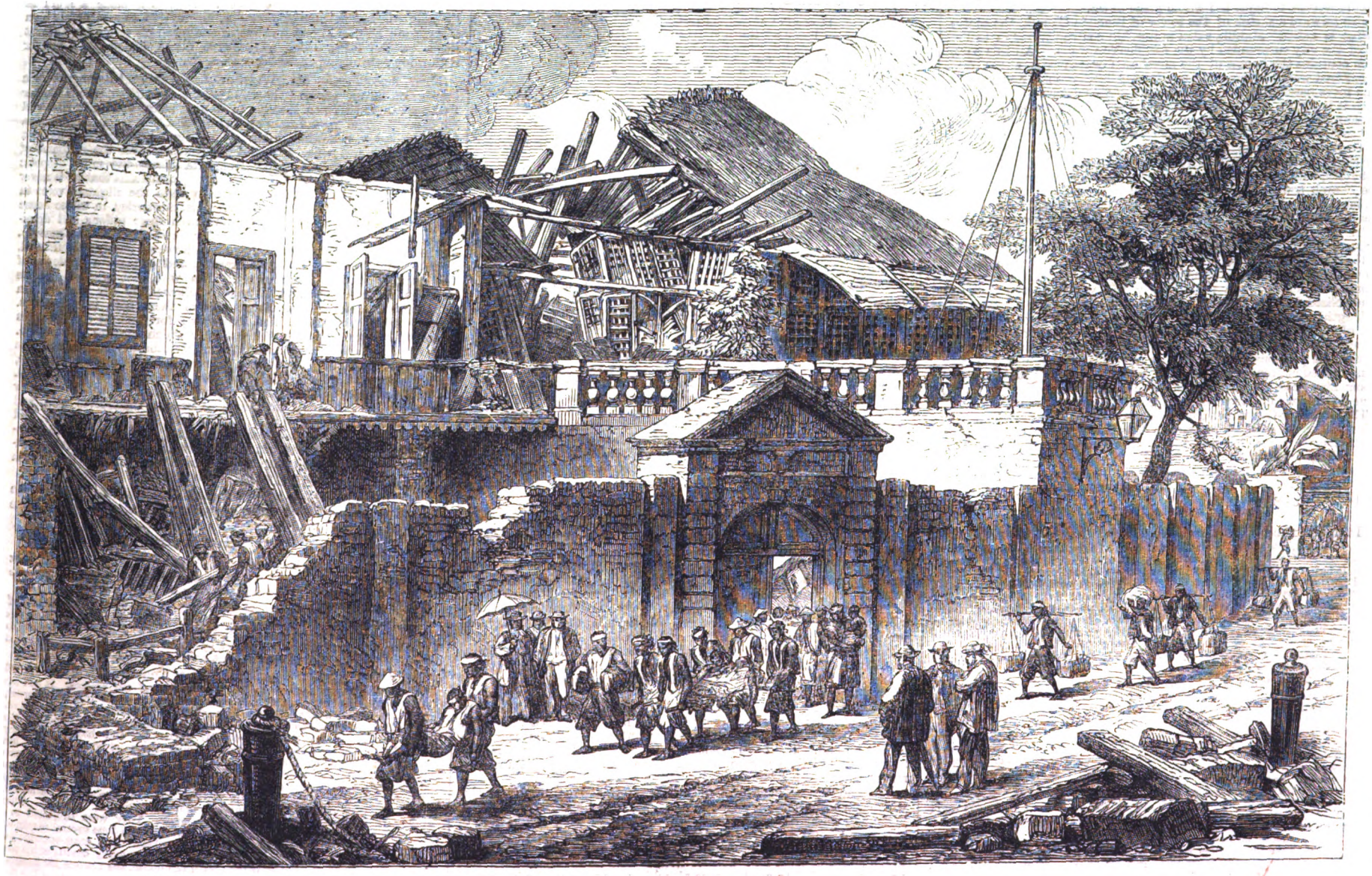
NAVE OF THE CATHEDRAL AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE.

TOWER OF BINONDO CHURCH AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE earthquake took place on the evening of the 3rd ult., at about half-past seven. The shocks did not last over half a minute. The first was from north to south, followed almost instantaneously by another from east to west. People at a distance from the noise of the ruins said that it was accompanied by a loud rumbling under ground. Captains of ships lying in the harbour say that they saw a brilliant halo of what appeared to be phosphoric light over the city, and felt a shock which resembled the sensation caused by a ship striking the bottom. The strength of the shock seems to have been confined to Manilla; the effect in the nearest provinces was much less, and at the extreme north and south of the island it was not felt at all. I have not been able to learn whether the volcanoes of Taal and Albay have shown any signs of more than usual disturbance. *On dit* that the Mountain of Arayat, in the province of Pampanga, about forty miles distant from Manilla, has of late been seen to emit smoke; but I cannot vouch for the truth of this.

The weather, for some time previous to the earthquake, had been more than usually sultry. Since that event the heat has been equally great, but varied by very heavy thunder-storms. On one evening, particularly, the lightning continued in an almost uninterrupted blaze during several hours, and I hear accounts of houses in Manilla and the neighbourhood having been struck. To-day the rains usual at this period seem to have set in. The number of lives lost during the shock are very small in proportion to the destruction of buildings. No complete estimate of the amount of people killed has as yet been arrived at. I fancy it cannot be much under a thousand; the casualties principally being among the Indians and Chinamen. The hour at which the disaster occurred was, fortunately, one in which few people are usually in their houses. The casualties, however, in the market-place must have been very great, as it was precisely at the time of the evening market. Many are still buried under the ruins of the cathedral, and in the hospitals. One of the most singular incidents



RUINS OF THE DANISH CONSULATE.

Digitized by Google

connected with the earthquake was the inequality of violence with which the shock was distributed over the city. A very few yards from spots where the strongest buildings were utterly destroyed you may find houses in which not even the lamps or crockery have suffered. The force of the shock in the town generally was such that it was impossible to prevent oneself from falling except by holding on, and yet I have heard many people who were taking their evening drive on the Calzada say that they could hardly feel it. I happened to be at the time in the house of a firm of American merchants, Messrs. Peele, Hubbell, and Co., Danish Consuls, a strongly-built, tile-roofed house, the lower part formed of massive stone arches; a house that had endured unscathed several severe earthquakes; yet, on the evening of the 3rd it went in a second. I had been dining with two of the gentlemen of the firm, and, as it fortunately happened, they had made their dinner-time half an hour earlier than usual, so that we had left the table, and were smoking in the front room looking on the river and opening on to the terrace. Had we been still at dinner our escape would have hardly been possible, as the staircase was a complete wreck. As it was, we were hardly on the terrace before the house fell with one crash. One of my friends jumped immediately from the terrace on to the river bank, where, to his further dismay, he found the earth opening and giving way under his feet; the other remained on the terrace with me, as we did not know the ground sufficiently well to risk jumping down, and there we remained during the few seconds that the shock lasted, rocked to and fro, clinging to the balustrade, in total darkness, hearing the infernal din of the falling houses round us, and expecting every instant to lose the ground on which we had found refuge. These few moments of suspense were more unpleasant than I can easily describe. I have sent you a sketch of the house, taken on the day after its ruin. The offices below are still standing, but are uninhabitable. Every business house of the English and other foreign merchants is more or less in the same condition. Most fortunately, no lives have been lost among our little community, with the exception of a poor German, who was buried under the ruins of a church tower. There have been some very narrow escapes, of course. One gentleman, a member of an English firm, was making his way down stairs, when part of the roof literally fell on him, injuring him severely, but, happily, without any ultimate bad results. Another, a Swiss, was ill in bed at the time with fever. He escaped from his room, just in time to avoid being crushed under the roof, and bolted on to the terrace, as I had done; but with less luck, as the terrace gave way and tumbled with him on to the roof of the stables, which was crushed in by the weight; and, finally, he found himself deposited where the horses had been, almost uninjured and cured of his fever—at least, he has never felt it since. Most fortunate, indeed, was it that, though in the rainy season, there has been more than a week of fine weather since the earthquake. The loss would otherwise have been fearful, as all the merchants' warehouses are either total ruins or, at least, unroofed. The Government, in particular, would have lost their only resource, as the tobacco warehouse is one of the most complete ruins,; and the tobacco stored there, amounting to 57,000 quintals, of the value of about two millions of dollars, would have been ruined beyond redemption by the first heavy shower. As it is, the loss will not be very great, though the proverbial dilatoriness of all Government proceedings might in this case have been serious in its consequences. *Quieta non movere* is not always the best policy.

I send you also a sketch of the interior of the Cathedral, taken from a side door. All the priests connected with the Chapter, except the Archbishop and Dean, were chanting the vespers of the Corpus when the shock took place. One escaped by the door which forms the foreground of my sketch; six others were saved under an arch, and made their way out afterwards: the rest of the Canons and choristers were buried under the ruins of the opposite side. Many of them were spoken to and recognised by their answers. Attempts were made to supply them with water by means of the broken organ pipes, but without effect, and before the masses of masonry could be removed which covered them they were dead. Under the ruins which you see in my sketch are buried, with a few exceptions, all the people who were in the church at the time of the service—how many is not known. The smell while I was drawing was very offensive, and has since become so strong that the labours which were going on in search of church property have had to be suspended. It seems that there is an enormous quantity of diamonds under the ruins of the sanctuary, besides gold and silver plate, which they are trying to get at. The cathedral was surmounted by a large dome of heavy masonry, and you may imagine what a fall that was. One of the priests said that the first shock opened the length of the roof, which as immediately closed up again. The transverse shock which succeeded brought the whole place down.

I also forward a sketch of the tower of Binondo Church, the centre of what is called "Manilla extra muros," in contradistinction to the part of the city surrounded by the fortification walls. All this part, which contains the houses of the merchants, warehouses, shops, &c., has suffered worse destruction than the city itself, probably on account of its more recent formation and the less stable nature of the soil on which it is built. In Manilla proper the private houses have suffered less than in the suburbs. The greatest destruction there has been in the heavier buildings, including the churches, monasteries, hospitals, and Government buildings, all of which have been more or less destroyed. The churches in the suburbs have not been so severely handled as those in the city, but the destruction of house property has been much greater. The church tower of which I send you a sketch has, as you may see, been cracked from top to bottom, and has since been pulled down; it is, I believe, the oldest church outside the city, and very strongly built. The greatest loss of property has, I think, been on the river banks, the embankments having given way along the whole length of the town, and on each side of the river. Carriages are no longer allowed to pass over the principal bridge, as the engineers have pronounced it unsafe; and consequently the whole of the traffic is monopolised by the suspension-bridge, the proprietors of which are at length reaping their harvest in the shape of bridge-tolls. The rent of all habitable houses has, of course, gone up enormously, and fortunate are those who have houses on leases. Indians' thatched huts, worth previously about five or six dollars a month, are now being rented at from thirty to forty dollars. Building materials and labour hire have so increased in value that Government has had to issue a tariff, which, however, is of course constantly evaded.

The Governor-General and his family are living in a little bungalow belonging to the artillery regiment. The Government offices are now in the theatre, a wooden and iron roofed building, which has stood the shaking pretty well. Thatched sheds are being run up for temporary barracks and tobacco warehouses. In fact, everything is in a terrible condition, and each day reveals more extensively the extent of the damage done.

Duke Alexander Charles of Anhalt Bernburg died on the 19th inst., at Hoym, a town in the duchy, and with him the Ducal line of Bernburg is extinguished, and the dukedom of Anhalt, separated into four divisions in 1666, is now reunited under the eldest branch—that of Dessau. Of the House of Bernburg only one member now lives—the recently-widowed Princess Frederick of Prussia, who is a sister of the deceased Duke Alexander. His Highness was born on the 2nd of March, 1805, succeeded his father, Duke Alexius, on March 24, 1834, and on October 30 of the same year was married to Princess Frederic Caroline Juliane, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sondersburg-Glucksburg, who, on account of the growing infirmity of mind on the part of the Duke, was appointed co-Regent by Ducal patent, 1855. There was no issue of the marriage.—*Globe.*

By arrivals from Tahiti we learn of the seizure there of another vessel by the French authories for being engaged in the infamous traffic of kidnapping Kanakas into slavery. While the Ionia was in Tahiti a large Peruvian brig (name unknown), supposed to be engaged in this business, came into port and was seized, and the officers and crew were cast into prison. The accounts of this traffic as being perpetrated in the South Pacific are almost beyond belief. At the islands of Raratonga and Mangea, about 600 miles south-west of Tahiti, a large number of Kanakas had been treacherously kidnapped by various vessels. A considerable trade has heretofore been conducted with these islands from Sydney and Tahiti. For many years back American whalers have yearly taken from 500 to 600 men from them, whose services were of great value in the Southern fisheries. When we consider the condition of these people, it seems scarcely possible that such villany should be perpetrated. For more than thirty years English missionaries have made these islands their home; and the result of their labours is visible in the Christianity and almost perfect civilisation of the natives. It is an undisputed fact that on these islands there are no natives, male or female, over twelve years of age who cannot read and write their own language; and probably one fourth of the adult males speak English.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

DESPERATE for want of news—faint, and parched, and wearied as the belated wanderer in the Arabian desert—*aux abois* for Echoes—becalmed, waterlogged, and brought down to "the last split pea" on a Medusa raft in the midst of an ocean of non-intelligence—the panting journalist at last sees "a sail in sight appear." He hails it with three cheers, and merrily sails, with the gale, into the Bay, not of Biscay, but of Echoes, O! At last the town has got something to talk about beyond the Polish imbroglio, the Prussian complication, the dialectics of Prince Gortschakoff, the proselytising tactics of the RR. PP. of the Brompton Oratory, and the wrongs of ticket-of-leave men. That great oyer of fire on the Home Circuit has set public opinion in a blaze. The trial of Woolley versus Pole—of the proprietor of the late Campden House, against the Sun, the Atlas, and the Hand-in-Hand Fire offices—is already more exciting than the most furibond of sensation novels. Who burnt Campden House?—if anybody save the "devouring element" of its own volition did really burn it—becomes a question as momentous as "Who murdered Eliza Grimwood?"

It is but seldom that the fine arts are called into requisition to furnish the *pièces de conviction* for a trial at law; but the skill of the modeller and the architectural draughtsman has been largely resorted to by both plaintiff and defendant in this remarkable case. Both sides came into court prepared with an artistically executed model of Campden House—pinnacles, gables, terraces, bay-windows and all; and on Mr. Woolley's behalf a lady had completed a series of finished drawings of the apartments in the interior of the mansion, the object being to give an idea of their extraordinary richness of decoration. So far as the case has gone (and few can tell when or how it will end) the evidence is full of the wildest romance. When we read of the Venetian mirror, for which one of the witnesses declared he would gladly have given seven hundred pounds; of the old house in the country which Mr. Woolley purchased *en bloc* merely for the sake of the oak carvings it contained; of his passion for ebony frames; of ladies and gentlemen setting to work to varnish bosses and cobble old tapestry, we seem to be reading a page from "Le Cousin Pons." Two fortunes were spent in the adornment of Campden House; but the "devouring element" (*vide* daily newspaper reports) gobbled it up at last, and it went the way of Whitehall and Fonthill. A sad fate generally awaits these show houses. Where is Canons? Where is Stow? "Woolley's Folly" is as extinct as "Timon's Villa." We have no doubt that when the great fire at Campden House took place, "the surrounding edifices"—still to use the penny-a-liners' phrase—"were thrown into the boldest relief by the lurid brilliancy of the flames." One of those "surrounding edifices," indeed, Little Campden House, possesses some interest of its own, for it was long the abode of the lamented painter, Leopold Egg; Mr. Thackeray was lately understood to be in treaty for it ("send for some more curricles," quoth the Indian nabob; and the author of "Vanity Fair" is understood to be a great collector of mansions); and the present tenant is the admired comedian, Mr. Alfred Wigan.

Nor, to complete the romance of the bygone Campden House, should it be forgotten that in the pretty little private theatre attached to it Lord Raynham has fretted his hour on the stage, and the accomplished Lady Anne Sherson has danced an Irish jig, and that, finally, for more than a year, the whole place was let furnished, at twenty guineas a week, to the notorious Colonel Waugh.

Fifty thousand copies of M. Ernest Rénan's so-called "Life"—which is no "Life," but rather the dreamy rhapsody of a learned, imaginative, sentimentalist—are said to have been sold in France. The stupid bigotry of some Ultramontanes, headed by a French prelate, who once signalised himself by ordering a festival in celebration of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, will probably considerably enhance the sale of the work. No good ever came yet, we apprehend, out of burning books. In M. Rénan's tome itself are the elements of decay. It is a beautiful temple built upon a quicksand. M. de Montalembert, at Malines, has passed a withering sarcasm on the author; but the best thing said of M. Rénan is attributed to the austere M. Guizot. "One step further," he is reported to have said, "and this sceptic would be a Trappist." Extremes, indeed, meet; and between frenzied revolt and blind obedience there is but one step.

We see that a weekly contemporary has promised to give its readers a complete analysis of this remarkable performance, with "full translations of the most interesting passages." But little, we fancy, will be taken by this motion; the book is no catchpenny. To the vulgar it would be wellnigh incomprehensible, and educated persons can read it in French. For those who do may we suggest a quotation, which might advantageously be written on the flyleaf? It is from Tennyson's "In Memoriam":—

> **Strong Son of God, immortal Love,**
> *Whom we, that have not seen Thy face,*
> *By faith, and faith alone, embrace,*
> *Believing where we cannot prove.*
> * * * * * *
> **Thou wilt not leave us in the dust:**
> **Thou madest man, he knows not why;**
> **He thinks he was not made to die.**
> *And Thou hast made him: Thou art just.*

He who reads Rénan in this spirit will take no great harm by its perusal.

Even now we spoke of Malines. There has been a great Catholic congress there; and, among other things, the establishment of a new Catholic journal was discussed. This model newspaper is to contain no reports of murders, fires, nor especially of suicides, lest ignorant and impulsive readers should be led straightway to cut their neighbours' throats or their own, or burn their houses down. The whole thing, of course, is practically impossible; but, theoretically, the suggestion to suppress reports of suicides is an excellent one. In self-destruction the imitative faculty in man has been, in all ages, most painfully developed. Particular forms of suicide have become, from time to time, positively fashionable. A crazy baker once threw himself off the Monument, and emulative maniacs went on following his example till the authorities were compelled to build up the balcony with an iron cage. The same precaution had to be adopted at the Duke of York's Column. The First Napoleon once went, in the way of prevention, even further still. In the army encamped, at the beginning of the century, at Boulogne, there was a mania for suicide among the soldiers. Day after day they would repair to a certain little wood and there hang themselves. The Emperor issued half a dozen general orders against *felo de se*, but without effect. Still the braves continued to hang themselves. At last the Emperor determined to attack the root of the evil, and, ordering out a company of sappers, he caused the little wood to be cut down bodily. From that moment the suicides ceased.

While M. Nadar is engaging the attention of Continental savants by his professed discovery of the means of navigating aerial machines the English public has been shocked by the occurrence of a fatal balloon accident near Nottingham. It appears that the experienced and prudent aeronaut Mr. Coxwell was to have ascended from Basford Park in a new balloon; but there was something the matter, so it seemed, with the gas. The balloon filled slowly, and Mr. Coxwell doubted its sustaining power to take up himself and a sufficient quantity of ballast. Meanwhile, the "Nottingham roughs" were growing impatient; and impatient audiences, backed in their desire to witness an ascent, have been known ere now to cut a balloon to pieces and assault the aeronaut. At this conjuncture a young man named Chambers stepped forward and offered his services. He was the son of a well-known aeronaut, and had already had some experience of his own. He was of a lighter build than Mr. Coxwell, and was at last permitted to ascend. When, however, at a very short distance from the earth, he began imprudently to throw out the little ballast he had. The balloon subsequently collapsed, and was dashed to the ground; the car rebounded, and the unfortunate Chambers, a married man with a young family, was killed on the spot.

We read the account of the inquest on this poor man's remains with deep and almost personal interest, for it so happens that twelve years ago we made a balloon ascent, in company with the father of this very Chambers. On this occasion, and at the distance of about a mile from the earth, the balloon burst, and collapsed, and we fell, like a stone, at least half a mile. Chambers, however, had the rare presence of mind to cut the rope attaching the neck of the balloon to the hoop. The silk immediately flew up to the top of the netting; there was still a considerable quantity of gas in the folds, and we descended in an impromptu but efficient parachute. The car, however, struck the ground (happily, sideways) with frightful violence and it rebounded at least twenty feet; but by the mercy of Heaven, beyond half a dozen contusions, we got no hurt.

This Chambers was an old man, as brave as a lion, and with one nick of a pocket-knife he undeniably saved all our lives (we were four in all). But, at the same time, it was owing to his imprudence that the accident ever occurred at all. It is customary, while the balloon is preparing to ascend, to close the neck with a handkerchief tied in a slip-knot, to prevent the admixture of the atmospheric air with the gas used for inflation. When the balloon rises into a more rarefied atmosphere this handkerchief is pulled away. What may be the modern practice in aerostation we know not, but such was the custom in 1851. Chambers had a quantity of small toy balloons attached to the car, and was so busily engaged cutting these away, to float over the heads of the crowd, that he forgot the slip-knot and the closed neck. We rose into more rarefied air; the gas began to expand; there was no outlet; nobody pulled the valve-lines, and we burst with a report like the sound of a cannon. We went up at Kensington and came down at Fulham.

We remember at the time, strangely flurried at a peril from which we had almost miraculously escaped, writing a letter to the *Times* newspaper, in which we indignantly protested against balloon ascents made for mere purposes of amusement. We were mercilessly and deservedly ridiculed for writing this letter, and told that it was only because we had been half frightened out of our wits that we desired to throw cold water on holiday aerostation. However, the admitted fact of our own folly did not militate against our endeavouring to deter other folks from making fools of themselves. A dozen years have brought us plenty of crows'-feet, and, perchance, but little wisdom; but we repeat in 1863 the protest we published in 1851—of all senseless, bootless, and perilous exhibitions, a pleasure balloon ascent is the maddest, the most useless, and the most hazardous. It is infinitely more dangerous than the wildest feat ever attempted by a Blondin or a Leotard. Let balloons be used in war for making reconnaissances; let Mr. Coxwell and Mr. Glaisher repeat their "scientific ascents," well and good; but holiday balloon trips, with aeronauts either skilled or unskilled, should be prohibited more strictly than trapèze and high-rope performances. If any enthusiast for aerostation chooses to controvert this our position, we are quite prepared to publish a list, not of the *unskilled*, but of the *skilled* aeronauts, who have flourished from the days of Pilâtre de Rosier to those of Green and Coxwell, and to show that at least thirty per cent of their number have perished by the most dreadful of deaths. It is only a question of time. The pitcher goes often to the well, but gets broken at last.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.—We stated last week that this theatre would be reopened on Saturday, under the direction of Mr. Walter Montgomery, for a short season. The promise was redeemed, and "The Merchant of Venice" was performed. There was a good house, and the performance was well received. Mr. Montgomery has surrounded himself with a very fair company, and the Shakspearean text was carefully delivered. With Miss Atkinson in Portia, and Mr. Robinson in Gratiano, the representation was not likely to suffer from inadequate acting. All the traditions and conventions of the stage were carefully preserved. In Mr. Montgomery's case, as the representative of Shylock, we had certain novelties attempted. These, for the most part, were effective. To a steady and clear elocution Mr. Montgomery adds an inventive intelligence, which enables him to take an independent position and venture on original points. In aiming at novelty in this respect, however, he sometimes eliminates, and we dare say purposely, the usual readings; and so the audience miss certain effects with which they are familiar. His principal innovations were in the trial scene, and in this he was remarkably effective. In the previous scene with Tubal he was rather deficient, the passion of the situation somewhat exceeding the executive power of his limited physique. This deficiency of material force Mr. Montgomery has to replace by intellectual acumen, and it will be well for him if it forces the actor to the formation of a style wherein we may discern more mind than energy. One advantage he has from the limitation of his powers: he may venture on his utmost force without fear of exaggeration. But he finds it needful to husband his resources, that they may not be totally exhausted before he arrives at the later and crowning scenes. As a judicious actor, which he evidently is, he does this—and more. Indeed, there is great promise in Mr. Montgomery, and we fully expect that he will make a stand in London. It is not policy, however, for him to depend on his own attraction; he should lose no time in adding to his own some eminent name on the bills, which might give intelligent people a further reason for patronising his short season.

NEW ADELPHI.—Mr. Webster has reason to congratulate himself on having secured the services of Mrs. Stirling, who made her first appearance here on Monday in a new piece, entitled "Hen and Chickens." The part impersonated by Mrs. Stirling is named Mrs. Soft Sawderley, a mother-in-law, who disguises her tyranny under a mild exterior, but who, nevertheless, exercises over the husband of her daughter Angelina (Miss Henrietta Sims) the most despotic influence. Alfred Casby (Mr. Billington) complains that he is never permitted to be alone with his wife or to have the slightest voice in the direction of his domestic affairs. Mrs. Sawderley, in whose house they live, treats them as children, and even their tailor's and dressmaker's bills are paid either by her or Mr. Sawderley (Mr. Stephenson). At last Casby, impatient of such control, however gently administered, is determined to escape from its exercise, and engages a residence of his own, to which he retreats. His wife, not without jealous feelings, follows him; and is herself followed by her mother. An explanation then ensues, which throws them both into hysterics. Mrs. Sawderley yields at last, however; for a slight change takes place in the circumstances of the family which operates as a motive. Her son, long absent as a midshipman (Mr. Eburne), suddenly returns home, but not alone. He bears a child, the fruit of a secret marriage, and appears as a widower, with this burden on his hands. Mrs. Sawderley seizes on the fact as a great relief. She has now a new object for her maternal affections to occupy themselves with, and determines at once to visit Brighton with her little charge. And thus, without the violation of any feeling, the domestic embarrassment that forms the subject of the drama has a satisfactory conclusion. The piece has been adapted from the French to the English stage by Mr. B. Webster, jun., and was decidedly successful.

CITY OF LONDON.—Mrs. Edward Thomas's farce of "The Embarrassed Man" has been reproduced here, and received the approbation of the audience.

Forced labour is absolutely abolished in Egypt, and the Suez Canal Company have had allowed them six months in which to make the necessary arrangements for meeting the altered state of things.

A telegram from Turin states that upon the anniversary of the Emperor of Austria's birthday (last Tuesday), while the festival was being celebrated in the Church of St. Marco, Venice, a bomb was flung into the edifice, and an explosion took place by which several persons were wounded. Among those thus injured were a priest and an Austrian officer.

The destruction of Campden House, Kensington, by fire about eighteen months ago will be in the recollection of our readers. It and the furniture and decorations which it contained had been insured by its owner, Mr. Woolley, for about £29,000 in the Sun and other insurance offices. These offices decline to pay the amounts which they insured on the ground of fraud on the part of Mr. Woolley, and because, as they allege, he wilfully caused the fire. Under these circumstances he has brought an action against the Sun Office to recover one of the sums insured, and the case has come on for trial at Croydon. Sir John Burgoyne and several other persons of the first rank and position in society testified to the magnificence with which Campden House was furnished. Mr. Woolley himself was examined, and his butler, Crozier. They explicitly denied that they set fire to the house. They were subjected to a cross-examination with a view of showing that they had done several suspicious things immediately previous to the fire taking place. The cross-examination of Mr. Woolley was very severe, entering into a great many details of his past life, the connection of Colonel Waugh with the house, the reasons for hanging paper and calico in front of his pictures just before the occurrence of the fire, and such matters. The trial had not come to a close when we went to press with our early edition.

Digitized by Google

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE racing of the week has been unusually barren of interest to racing men in general, except the bookmakers, who make a harvest of it under any circumstances. In the home circuit the Egham meeting was celebrated in two as miserable days as were ever witnessed; and the northern gathering, at Stockton, though favoured by fine weather and the course in good "going" order, was not distinguished by any feature to raise it above mediocrity. The Stockton Tradesmen's Handicap fell to Change, who was made the favourite as soon as the acceptances were declared. Winteringham scored two wins with Entremet—the Trial Stakes and Harry Fowler Stakes. National Guard, about whom such conflicting reports have been in circulation as to his "roaring" propensities, carried off the Sixth Zetland Biennial Stakes, defeating Sauterelle and Stockman, second and third, so easily that his friends considered his chance for the St. Leger not yet put out, and so took 33 to 1 about him. Appenine, who ran second to Claremont in the Convivial, at York, had little difficulty in disposing of the lot of five opposed to him in the Hardwicke Stakes; and the Great Northern Leger was won cleverly by Borealis, a victory which gave her a fillip in the betting on the Doncaster St. Leger. At Egham the largest field of the opening day was for the Queen's Guineas. Twelve went to the post, and Gibraltar, 6 yrs., with the steadier of 9 st. 12 lb., came away below the distance and won in a common canter by twenty lengths, beating Golden Dust (3 yrs, 8 st. 5 lb.), second, and Tourist (same age), third. In consequence of this hollow victory even money was betted on him for the Surrey and Middlesex Stakes on the following day, and the game old horse again stood his supporters in good stead, as he won, hard held, by a head.

Operations in the cricket-field have been sadly interfered with during the week by the weather. During the latter part of last week the return match between the County of Surrey and the North of England was played at the Broughton Ground, Manchester; and, from the small number of runs obtained by the representatives of the North in their first innings, it might have been presumed that the County had the victory in their hands. The two young players of Surrey, Humphrey and Jupp, exceeded the score (50) of the North by three runs before they were separated, and Surrey's first innings amounted to 136. The tables were turned, however, in the second trial; for the four gentlemen of the North alone—Messrs. E. B. Rowley, B. Waud, R. Blockstock, and F. W. Wright—made 121; and when Surrey went in they had 84 to get, and were all disposed of by the fine bowling of the Northerners, Atkinson and Slinn, for 64, thus losing by 20. The match between the Quidnuncs and the Gentlemen of Sussex, at Brighton, was prolonged so much, in consequence of there being fifteen on a side, that it was drawn on Saturday, after three days' play, the Quidnuncs having the game much in their favour. The All-England Eleven visited Harrogate, and, during the last three days of the preceding week, played against a powerful twenty-two of that locality; but, through the excellent bowling of Willsher and Jackson they came off the conquerors. The gentlemen of Hants seem determined to bring out the rising talent of their county, and for that end eighteen young players were selected to compete against eleven gentlemen. The match was played at Southampton, and some excellent points exhibited. The first three days of the present week the counties of Surrey and Middlesex sent their elevens into the field, or rather to The Oval, to do battle in a good cause—that of replenishing the exchequer of an esteemed veteran, Thomas Sewell, a native of Surrey, a sound batsman, and a good judge of cricket. Besides representing his county he was for many years one of the engaged players at Lord's, and the contemporary of some of the most celebrated players, including Lillywhite, Cobbett, Pilch, Wenman, Marsden, Broadbridge, Box, and, though last not least, Lord Frederick Beauclerk and Mr. Ward. In a down-pour of rain and heavy ground the match ended in a draw, slightly in favour of Surrey.

EGHAM RACES.—TUESDAY.

Betting Stand Handicap.—Bolero, 1. Baliverne, 2. Deerfoot, 3.
King John Stakes.—Birthday f., 1. De Grey, 2. Oberon, 3.
Runnymede Stakes.—Detective walked over.
Egham Stakes.—Baliverne, 1. Lady Derby, 2. Jamaica c., 3.
Welter Stakes.—Devotee, 1. Salisbury, 2. Alcibiade, 3.
Ankerwycke Stakes.—Reindeer, 1. Fletton, 2. Felscombe, 3.
Queen's Plate.—Gibraltar, 1. Golden Dust, 2. Tourist, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Town Plate.—Don't Come Late, 1. Duke of Cambridge, 2. Queen Elizabeth, 3.
Baron's Handicap.—Wild Huntress, 1. Maid of Morn f. and Dilston run a dead heat for second place.
Railway Stakes.—Alarm c., 1. Manbousquet, 2. Netherdale, 3.
Surrey and Middlesex Stakes.—Gibraltar, 1. Detective, 2. Sycophant, 3.
Magna Charta Stakes.—Cadiz, 1. Queen Fastrada, 2. Elise, 3.
Scurry Handicap.—Fletton, 1. Reindeer, 2. Devotee, 3.

STOCKTON RACES.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Entremet, 1. Balderston, 2. Belladrum, 3.
Cleveland Stakes.—Lady of Coverham, 1. Dawdle, 2. Harvest Mell, 3.
Stockton Tradesmen's Handicap.—Change, 1. Trust, 2. Flytrap, 3.
Harry Fowler Stakes.—Entremet, 1. Calabria, 2. Unfashionable Beauty, 3.
South Stockton Selling Stakes.—Wee Aggie, 1. Weatherwise, 2.
Second Year of the Sixth Zetland Biennial Stakes.—National Guard, 1. Sauterelle, 2. Stockman, 3.
Town Plate.—Newchurch, 1. Rosebud, 2. Calabrea, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Hardwick Stakes.—Apennine, 1. Syren, 2. Wee Aggie, 3.
Great Northern Leger.—Borealis, 1. Change, 2. Miss Armstrong, 3.
Lambton Plate.—Prince Arthur, 1. Saragossa, 2. Laomedon, 3.
Elton Juvenile Stakes.—Harvest Mell, 1. Theobalda, 2. Prescription, 3.
Thornaby Selling Plate.—Sledmere, 1. Blondin 2. Wisdom, 3.
United Hunters' Stakes.—Lady Bird, 1. Miss Taft, 2. Ace of Trumps, 3.

THURSDAY.

Claret Stakes.—Piccador, 1. Welcome, 2. Bonny Breast Knot, 3.
Middlesborough Handicap.—Upperhand, 1. Caller Ou, 2. The Monk, 3.
Garbutt Nursery Stakes.—Ghillie Callum, 1. Caxton, 2. Theobalda, 3.
Stockton Cup.—La Toucques, 1. Charles Fox, 2. Newchurch, 3.
Seventh Biennial Stakes.—Apennine, 1. Balderstone, 2. Vanessa, 3.
Selling Stakes.—Rosebud, 1. Blondin, 2. Prescription, 3.
Corporation Plate.—Lady Louisa, 1. Calabria, 2. Newchurch, 3.

OXFORD RACES.—THURSDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Rubini, 1. Winchester, 2.
Prince of Wales's Stakes.—Mulberry, 1. Gordion Knot, 2. Usher, 3.
Freeman's Plate.—Colonel Crockett, 1. Camperdown, 2. Wortham, 3.
Oxfordshire Stakes.—Balham, 1. Odine, 2. Loiterer, 3.
Selling Plate.—Farmer's Daughter f., 1. Cosette, 2. Lady Derby, 3.
County Members' Plate.—Lord of the Manor, 1. Barmaid, 2. Cynic, 3.

The ocean-match from Ryde to Plymouth of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club came off this week. The first prize was a piece of plate, valued at £60, and the second prize a cup, valued at £40, given by Mr. Thomas Broadwood, to all yachts belonging to the Royal Victoria Yacht Club. A third prize of £50 was also given jointly by the Commodore of the club and Mr. Thomas Broadwood. Eleven yachts started from Ryde at 9 a.m. on Monday. The winners arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday as follows:—Schooner Aline, 216 tons, Mr. Charles Thellusson, Commodore, at 9.55 a.m., winning the Broadwood plate; yawl Julia, 122 tons, Mr. G. Fielder, at 11.2½ a.m., winning the extra prize of £50; cutter Marina, 65 tons, Mr. J. C. Morice, at 12.15 a.m., winning the Broadwood cup.

A letter from Viége, in the canton of Valais (Switzerland), states that as two English gentlemen (whose names are not given) were last week crossing a dangerous pass of the Simplon by the glaciers of the Fletschhorn, accompanied by two guides, one of the latter fell into a deep crevice. The gentlemen immediately sent the other guide to Sass, a distance of about three leagues, to fetch ropes for the purpose of extricating the poor fellow, who recovered sufficiently from the effect of his fall to speak to the Englishmen several times during the other guide's absence. Owing to the depth of the crevice and the darkness of the night, nine hours elapsed before the man was drawn to the surface, and he expired from exhaustion a few minutes afterwards.

Mdme. d'Angeville, aged sixty-five, residing at Lausanne has just made the ascent of the Oldenhorn, a height of 9260 feet, in ten hours, accompanied by a single guide. On their return, night having come on, the guide lost his way. The lady proposed remaining at the spot where they were until the morning, in order not to expose themselves needlessly, but the guide determined to turn back part of the way and seek a châlet, which he thought he knew, and where he could obtain a lantern, leaving Mdme. d'Angeville in the mean time on the mountain. After an absence of two hours the guide returned with a light, and the lady then found that the spot in which she had been waiting alone was within a few steps of a precipice of immense depth. The rest of the descent was effected without any particular difficulty. Mdme. d'Angeville is celebrated for having, twenty-five years ago, made the ascent of Mont Blanc at a period when, with the exception of the wife of a guide, no person of her sex had ever accomplished the arduous task.—*Galignani.*

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

DENUDATION OF ROCKS BY RIVER ACTION.—In a recent number of the *Journal of the Geological Society of Dublin* is an interesting paper by Captain Meadows Taylor, on the "Geology of the District of Shorapore in the Deccan," which he says is not altogether granite, as supposed, but contains portions of trap, limestone, and sandstone, in connection with granite. He thus describes the force exerted in producing the most remarkable configurations on the rocks, which are depicted in woodcuts accompanying the paper. "Commencing at the south-west corner, near the hill fort of Juldroon, the first remarkable object is the ravine into which the Krishna River falls from the plateau of the Deccan, which extends from the fort upwards and westwards, for about two miles, till it is crossed by an immense mass of granite, over which the river falls, not at once perpendicularly, but in a series of very steep rapids, and great and small cascades, the steepest portion of which is about half a mile long and about five hundred yards broad. The total height of these falls, from the island above to the pool below, is nearly four hundred feet; so that it may be imagined how grand the sight is when this immense river, flooded in the monsoon, dashes over the cataracts with prodigious noise and fury. There are, indeed, few finer scenes of this description in the world. The great denudation of surface produced by the river's action discloses a bed of wonderful form and colour. The granite here assumes almost a blood-red colour in many parts, owing to the high tint of the feldspar; while the horneblende appears in the form of irregular cubes, of about an inch each way, in a porphyritic character. It is impossible to describe the fantastic groups into which the granite has been thrown, or that it has assumed, consequent upon surface denudation, on the left bank of the river. The piles of rocks, of all conceivable forms and in all kinds of positions, defy description, and, in connection with the cataracts of the river, form some of the most picturesque scenes, as well as the grandest of their character, with which I am acquainted."

MOLECULAR MOTIONS.—In 1827 the celebrated botanist Robert Brown observed a phenomenon which microscopists have since designated Brownian motion. A very small drop of limpid dew holds in suspension grains of dust, or of impalpable organic remains, imperceptible to the naked eye, which the water of which the drop is composed conveys to the object (a leaf, flower, &c.) on which it is deposited. These particles of matter, when seen by the microscope, by their vibratory motion have the appearance of true animalcules. The opinion at first held that these movements were indications of a rudimentary life was soon abandoned. The phenomenon was afterwards attributed to currents, caused by the inequality of the temperature affecting different layers of the liquid, and by permanent evaporation. According to M. Wiener (in *Poggendorff's Annalen der Physik*) we must seek the cause in the constant movements which take place in bodies in the liquid state. He undertook to show in a series of experiments that the vibratory motion in sand, whitelead, &c., is due neither to a mechanical cause, attraction, or repulsion of the molecules, differences of temperature, nor to evaporation; and he affirmed that the greatness of the undulatory motion depended on the size of the molecules. The subject is one on which the minds of philosophers are much exercised. We have only room for the resumé of Mr. Wiener's propositions, in which he thus expresses his views:—"In solid bodies the oscillation of the molecules has a direction opposed to that of the oscillation of the atoms, while in liquid bodies they have the same direction. The heat employed in making a solid body pass into the liquid state, the latent heat, serves to augment the force which, after the change of direction of the oscillations of the etherial atoms and the material molecules, is necessary in order to maintain invariably the duration of the oscillations or the temperature."

OZONE EXHALED BY PLANTS.—M. Poey, of the Havannah, has communicated to the Academy of Sciences at Paris an account of his experiments showing the production of ozone in the vegetable kingdom. On the 1st of April last, at three o'clock p.m., he placed under a cylinder of glass, eighty centimetres high and twenty-two centimetres broad, an aromatic shrub (Psidium aromaticum, goyavier) and some stalks of other plants which abundantly produce essential oils. The lower extremity of the cylinder was solidly fixed in the earth and covered with wet mould. The upper end of the cylinder was closed with a sheet of white paper, securely glued. After having previously placed within the cylinder several bands of ozonoscopic paper, the whole was hermetically closed, so that not the smallest quantity of air could penetrate into the interior. For the first twenty-four hours, the cylinder having been exposed towards the north in a very strong light, but sheltered from the solar rays from the south, all the paper reagents remained entirely white; only on the internal surface of the cylinder watery vapour was deposited. In the next twenty-four hours M. Poey strongly wetted the soil, so as to cause great evaporation, and exposed the cylinder to the direct solar rays; but no action appeared. On April 4 he took off the paper cover, when a strong aromatic effluvium was disengaged. Then, without in any way altering the position of the cylinder, the plants were left uncovered, and in about an hour (at one o'clock p.m.) the ozonoscopic paper had taken a slight coloration; at sunset it was already blackening, and at half-past seven it had acquired a most intense colour. Other experiments confirmed the facts. Dried leaves and branches produced much less ozone than green ones, and the quantity varied with different plants, according to their nature, in proportion as they exhaled more or less essential oil, &c. These experiments seem to prove that neither the action of light, humidity, or of the small quantity of air contained in the cylinder sufficed to colour the paper reagent, which only became sensitive when exposed to large masses of the circumambient air.

THE SPECTRUM ANALYSIS OF THE ELECTRIC SPARK produced in liquids and gases having been made by M. Daniel, he has reported the results to the French Academy of Sciences. We give the chief points from the *Comptes Rendus*:—"The spark obtained by means of a Ruhmkorff's induction apparatus was produced in sulphuric ether, sulphide of carbon, chloroform, aniline, distilled water, and other liquids. The electrodes employed were made of zinc, copper, pewter, cadmium, bismuth, antimony, tin, lead, iron, aluminium, silver, platinum, and various alloys. The spectra obtained exhibited not only the characteristic rays of each metal, but also the spectrum of carbon, and the principal rays of hydrogen arising from all the liquids which contained those elements. The red ray of hydrogen was always very brilliant. The spectrum of carbon was not always complete; the violet rays were rarely visible; but the red, yellow, green, and especially the blue rays, never failed. From the vapours of the above-mentioned liquids, M. Daniel obtained the same phenomena as from the liquids themselves, but the spectra were more brilliant. He generally distinguished the spectrum of the metal and the spectrum of the elements of the vapour. With regard to gases, he found by employing electrodes of copper, silver, and platinum, that the spectrum was more distinctly marked—viz.: In nitrogen, fine rays in the orange and yellow; blue bands, and fluorescence. In hydrogen, the characteristic rays of the gas, and blue bands. In ammonia, the spectra of nitrogen and hydrogen, and fluorescence. M. Daniel derives the following conclusions from his researches:—The constitution of the electric spark is always the same, whatever be the state of the medium in which it is produced, liquid or gaseous. There are generally—1. Volatilisation of the polar and incandescent metal of the vapour produced; and, 2, incandescence of the elements of the medium traversed by the current. In certain cases, the medium alone, or even one of the elements, seems to become incandescent. In other cases it is especially the metallic vapour which becomes luminous. All simple bodies which have a great affinity for metals, whether free or in a compound easily decomposible by the spark, give intensity to the metallic spectrum."

ATMOLYSIS, A NEW METHOD OF ANALYSIS OF GASES.—Mr. T. Graham (the master of the Mint) has forwarded to the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Paris a memoir on the motion of gases in their passage under pressure through fixed porous plates, and the partial separation of mixed gases which may be obtained by such means. In his immortal researches on diffusion, published in 1834, he made use of a "diffusiometer," formed of a cylindrical tube of glass a little less than an inch in circumference, and about ten inches in length, one of the ends of it being stopped with a plate of plaster of Paris about one third of an inch in thickness, whereby it was converted into a species of test for gases. Mr. Graham now employs plates of the porous graphite or plumbago, artificially prepared by the late Mr. Brockedon. When the tube is being filled with hydrogen the porosity of the graphite is checked by means of a thin plate of gutta-percha. When this is removed the gaseous diffusion immediately begins through the pores of the graphite, and in forty or sixty minutes the whole of the hydrogen has escaped through the diffusiometer, and is replaced by a volume of atmospheric air much less considerable (about one fourth), conformably to the law of the diffusion of gases. During this time the mercury in the tube rises several inches, giving a most striking proof of the intensity of the force by which the reciprocal penetration of the gases is effected. Our space will permit us to give only some of the new results obtained by Mr. Graham. He shows that the rapidity of the passage of gases into a vacuum depends on their specific weight. A gas falls into a vacuum with the velocity acquired by a heavy body when falling from an atmosphere composed of the gas in question, supposed to be everywhere of a uniform density. The height of this uniform atmosphere will be in an inverse ratio to the density of the gas. An atmosphere of hydrogen, for example, would be sixteen times higher than one of oxygen. If the swiftness of the effusion of oxygen be represented by 1, that of hydrogen will be expressed by 4 (the root of 16). This law has been submitted to experimental verification, and is quite analogous to that which regulates molecular diffusion. But the phenomena are essentially different. The swiftness of the effusion of a gas is many thousand times greater than that of diffusion. The swiftness of the effusion of air is as rapid as that of sound.—The partial separation of a mixture of gases and vapours of different degrees of diffusibility, effected by permitting them to diffuse themselves through a plate of graphite into a vacuum, is thus a new method of analysis, which Mr. Graham proposes to name "atmolysis," and which possesses a practical character susceptible of very extensive applications. The separation is much more considerable when the pressure is greater and attains its maximum, in permitting the gases to diffuse themselves in a perfect vacuum. A great many experiments have been made in relation to this, the most interesting being the concentration of oxygen in atmospheric air by means of an "atmolysing tube." Mr. Graham, in conclusion, notices that the molecular or diffusive mobility exercises a certain influence on the heating of gases by contact with heated liquid or solid surfaces. The more rapid the molecular movement of a gas is, the more frequent will be the contact of the molecules, and the quicker will be the communication of the heat. To this is probably due the greater cooling power of hydrogen as compared with that of oxygen, or air, as was observed by Dalton, who also attributes this property of hydrogen to its mobility.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The British Museum will be closed on the 1st, and reopened on the 8th, of September next.

A set of model lodging-houses for Jews has been opened in Whitechapel by Rabbi Adler.

A flower, fruit, poultry, pigeon, and rabbit show has been held this week at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. The exhibitions were numerous and excellent.

The committee of the National Archery Society have accepted the invitation of the Alexandra Park Company to hold their annual meeting at the park next year, when prizes to the amount of £500 will be awarded.

There was a sharp storm of thunder and rain on Tuesday night in London and the neighbourhood. At Deptford the lightning struck the Roman Catholic Church, and knocked off the cross from the top, besides doing considerable damage to the brickwork.

The Board of Works for Westminster have rescinded their resolution, by virtue of which the stalls were removed from the streets under their jurisdiction. The announcement of this decision naturally gave great satisfaction to the poor people concerned.

It was noticed in the *Builder* some months ago that the monumental stone to the memory of Daniel Defoe in Bunhill-fields was without an inscription. The head-stone in question, which was sunk in the ground, has since been raised, repaired, and re-painted, with the addition of an epitaph, at the expense of Dr. Rogers, of Dalston and Westminster.

An accident occurred last Saturday at the new bridge in course of construction across the Thames for the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway at Blackfriars. While the men were at work upon the "traveller," propelling it along, the scaffolding broke, and the ponderous weight and the men were precipitated into the river. Seven or eight were dangerously injured, and one man was drowned. The "traveller" was recovered next day.

The agreement for the purchase of the land required for the formation of Finsbury Park has been signed on the part of the Metropolitan Board of Works and the proprietors of the land, and the price to be paid for it is to be settled by arbitration. The site will embrace Hornsey-wood, and the land lying between the Great Northern Railway and the Green Lanes, northward of the Seven Sisters'-road, as far as and including a portion of the land on each side of the New River.

The half-yearly meeting of the Metropolitan Railway was held on Wednesday. The chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report, stated that whatever had been their differences with the Great Western Railway Company, everything was in the way of being amicably settled. The rupture was, however, likely to be of advantage to the Metropolitan Company, because it would enable them to develop to a greater extent the local traffic. A dividend of 5 per cent was declared.

The Germans of London held high festival at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday. First, it was the occasion of their annual gymnastic festival, and, secondly, it was a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Körner. Unfortunately, the rain fell in torrents during the day and evening. This rendered impossible the torchlight procession which was to have taken place, but it did not prevent the gymnastic sports being gone through; nor did it interfere with a banquet in the evening, at which several national and patriotic toasts were given with great zeal. An association has been formed to erect a hall for the purposes of the Gymnastic Society, and kindred German objects. About £6000 is required, and it is intended to raise the amount by shares of £1 each. £1200 has been subscribed, and a site has been secured in the vicinity of King's-cross.

Last week the births of 1788 children—912 boys and 876 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1811.——The deaths in London last week numbered 1337, including the deaths of 690 males and 647 females. If correction be made for increase of population, it will be found that the deaths of London at the present time are only thirteen above the average derived from ten corresponding weeks—viz., the thirty-fourth week in each of the years 1853-62. It is thus apparent that the health of London is not materially affected by the prevalence of any of those virulent diseases (if we except smallpox) which at this season of the year have been known to swell the bills of mortality. Five nonagenarians died, two widows, aged ninety and ninety-four; a single woman, aged ninety-three years; and two men, aged respectively ninety and ninety-three years.

The new park at Battersea has recently been much beautified, under the direction of Mr. Cowper, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests. The whole extent of the ground, large portions of which, till recently, have been lying waste, has been most tastefully laid out and arranged, and divided into long lines of flower-beds, similar to those in Regent's Park. The walks along these beds have been constructed with the greatest view to effect, and several of them, which are quite as long as the width of the park, have a most charming aspect, the flowers down the entire lengths being of the most varied hues, and neatly railed with galvanised wire. The latest improvement which has been effected within the last few weeks is near the south entrance, in the Battersea-road. There a long oval bed has been laid out, intersected with circular patches, which have a very pretty effect. The beds are stocked with the choicest flowers and English and foreign exotics, and are planted with great taste. The carriage road round the park has also been completed, and is daily thrown open for carriages and horsemen. A better time for a visit than the present could not be selected; for, independent of the numerous other attractions which it possesses, the roses and dahlias are in full bloom. Great judgment has been displayed in placing chairs in the different parts of the park for the accommodation of the public. The lake is also now well stocked with different species of wild fowl. Battersea Park and the elegant bridge which connects it with Chelsea were, as many of our readers may remember, formally opened to the public in the spring of 1858. The first Act of Parliament for originating the park passed the Legislature in 1836, but it was not till further Acts were passed to enlarge the powers of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests in 1848, 1851, and 1853 that steps were taken to turn the waste ground, then known as Battersea-fields, to what is now acknowledged to be "the garden of the south of the metropolis."

LAW AND POLICE.—**The Hammersmith magistrate was** occupied on Saturday with a summons against the Rev. J. Roe, of the Brompton Oratory, at the instance of a woman calling herself Margaret Agnes Guelph, for the alleged detention of her marriage ring and certificate. The applicant was under the delusion that she had been married by Cardinal Wiseman to "Albert Edward Guelph," the Prince of Wales. The magistrate dismissed the summons.

In the course of disposing of a case of assault at the Police Court held at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, the defendant was detected by the Lord Mayor, who happens to be a Freemason, in the act of using the Masonic sign to him. The Lord Mayor rebuked him for the impropriety, and took occasion to say that it was not the first time such a thing had been done in his presence during his mayoralty.

It came out, in a case at the Clerkenwell Police Court, that a woman who, in 1861, was sentenced to fifteen years' transportation, obtained a ticket-of-leave after an incarceration of only about twelve months.

Letters from Constantinople report the burning down of the old Seraglio—the palace of Selim, of Mustapha, and of Mahmoud—next to the principal mosques the most unique and characteristic architectural feature on the south side of the Golden Horn.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

(From our Special Artist.)

THE country for forty miles round Vicksburg is covered with small encampments of women and children who have been driven from their homes by predatory bands of Northern soldiers. Ladies who have been reared in luxury are now reduced to the discomforts and hardships of a bivouac, which they bear uncomplainingly, being willing to suffer in a cause for which their husbands, lovers, and brothers are fighting. With nothing but a few yards of canvas to protect them from the frequent thunderstorms which burst in terrific magnificence at this season of the year over Mississippi, they support with dignity their heavy trial. A cavalry soldier has just come into the camp with letters, and has given animation to the Illustration.

During the investment of Vicksburg regular communication between the garrison and the Confederate forces outside was put a stop to. Still there were bold spirits to be found who were willing to brave the danger of passing the enemy's lines; and the sketch I send you has for its subject an adventure of this kind. It had been reported to General Johnston that the troops in the beleaguered city were beginning to run short of caps, the frequent assaults of the enemy upon the trenches having necessitated a continuous fire from the garrison, which had much reduced the stock. Volunteers were immediately called for to carry in a fresh supply; and of the first twelve who made the attempt every one of them was either captured or shot. Subsequently, however, numbers succeeded in getting into the town, and even returning to our camps; and of the party illustrated in my sketch all were fortunate enough to evade the vigilance of the Yankee guards. I accompanied them some distance on the way, and saw them enter the ravines and gorges at the outer line of Federal pickets. This was at a point some twelve miles from Vicksburg; and as I lay on the ground in the calm, quiet night I could distinctly here sounds of musketry between the loud booming of the mortars. Probably a sortie was taking place, the Confederates

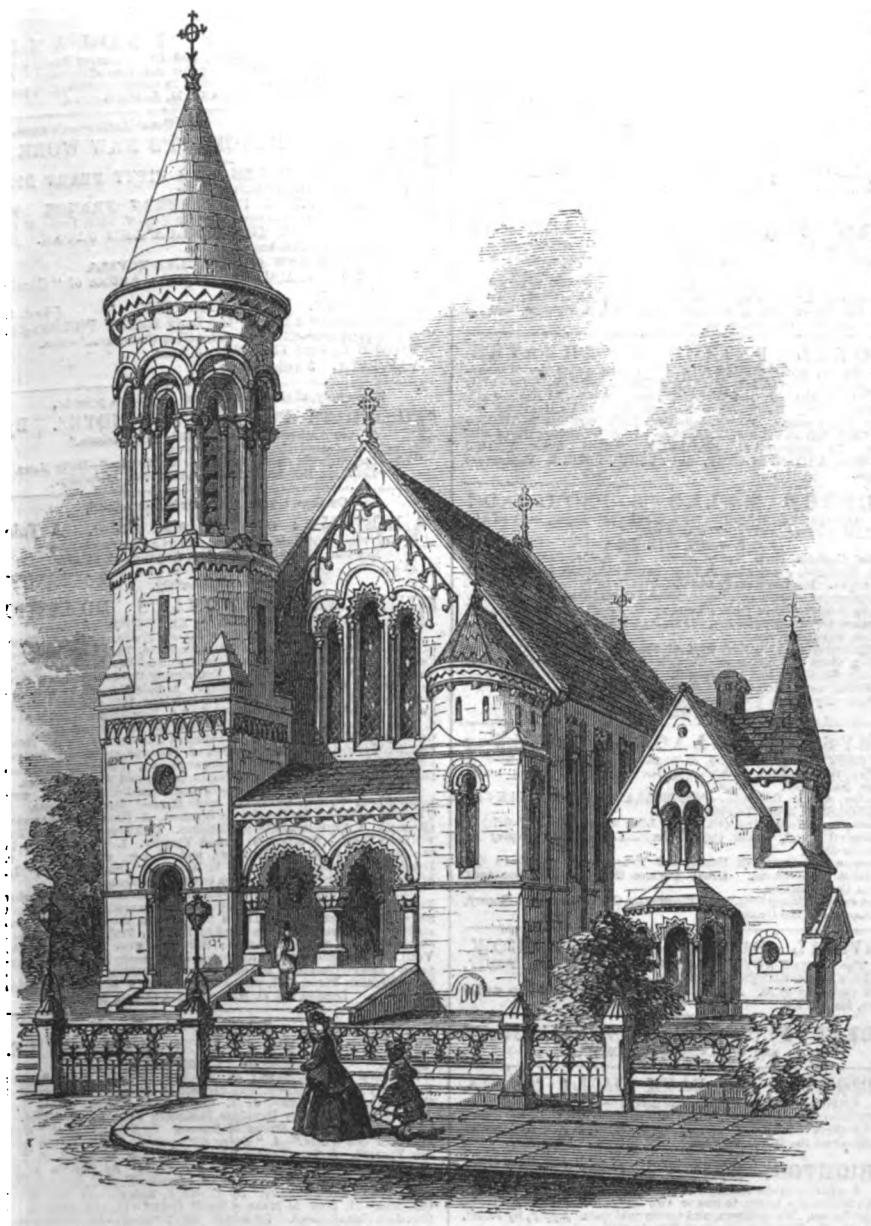
Digitized by Google

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

SOUTHERN REFUGEES ENCAMPING IN THE WOODS NEAR VICKSBURG.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

CONFEDERATE SCOUTS WITH PERCUSSION-CAPS FOR THE GARRISON OF VICKSBURG RUNNING THE FEDERAL PICKETS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

Digitized by Google



NEW WESLEYAN CHURCH AT GREAT CROSBY, NEAR LIVERPOOL.

NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL AT GREAT CROSBY.

A WESLEYAN chapel, built, fitted, and endowed to the extent of £100 a year, by Mr. John Schofield, of Liverpool, has recently been opened in the village of Great Crosby, near Liverpool. Its style is Norman. The front consists of a gable with interlacing arches on carved corbels, a three-light window, and a porch with very rich massive arches and polished granite columns, terminating at both ends with towers—one on the north being 80 ft. high up to the top of the stone roof, the other considerably shorter—both forming good entrances to the schoolrooms and vestries below. A broad flight of steps goes from tower to tower, and forms an imposing entrance to the church through the arches of the porch alluded to. The walls are of grey stone, from Upholland, with dressings of white stone, which makes an agreeable contrast. Internally, the comfort of the congregation has been most successfully studied, and the seats are so arranged that all sit with their faces direct towards the minister, and, through an inclination in the floor, no one sits in the way of his neighbour, but all have an equal view, not only of the minister, but of the altar or communion, which is formed by an "apse" having three sides filled in with rich stained glass windows, by Lavers and Barraud, of London, and bearing at the bottom the following inscription:—"A memorial of the charity of John Schofield, who built and endowed this church." These windows were put in by a few of Mr. Schofield's friends to show their respect for him, and in acknowledgment of so great a gift. The arch in front of the apse is a very good specimen of the style, and the stone columns between it and the smaller arches on each side are enriched to correspond, as only Norman pillars are. The organ (by Gray and Davidson, of London) is placed in one of the spaces at the side of the apse, the other being occupied by the stairs. All the smaller arches are filled in with elaborate pitch-pine screen-work, with curtains of blue cloth, festooned behind, which, with the maroon and gold tablets, the blue apse carpet, the velvet cushions, and the crimson cushions and carpets to the seats, make up a general effect rarely equalled. The pulpit is richly worked in Caen stone, by Mr. Shaw, of Brownlow-hill. The lighting, which is at once novel and effective, is arranged on the wall in the form of a chevron, or zigzag, with curved ends, in lengths between the roof principals. The total cost of the erection, including the endowment, organ, and fittings, is estimated at about £5000. The architect was Mr. C. O. Ellison, of Liverpool; and the builders were Messrs. W. and F. Witter.

having made one or two at that time which were brilliantly successful. These scouts lay in the woods during the day, and when night came they crept on their hands and knees through successive lines of the enemy's pickets, choosing the roughest paths and taking advantage of the ravines. In my drawing a group of Yankees are seen on the embankment on the right, listening to a sound which they cannot explain, while those who are disturbing them are crawling along in the dense shadows, avoiding every gleam of moonlight, and prepared at any moment to use the revolver or the knife.

THE OCEAN MATCH YACHT CUP.—SEE PAGE 208.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.—SEE PAGE 208.

Digitized by Google

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd inst., at Langham Hall, Rutland, Mrs. Edward George Baker, of a daughter.

On the 19th inst., at Midmills House, Inverness, Mrs. H. C. MacAndrew, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th inst., at St. Mary Broomfield, Essex, by the Rev. J. B. Whiting, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. J. W. Lee, of Hartlebury, Worcester, brother-in-law of the bride, Frederick Adolphus Philbrick, Esq., of No. 5, St. George's-terrace, Regent's Park, and of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Charlotte, daughter of James Beadel, Esq, of Broomfield Lodge.

On the 24th inst., at St. Petersburg, Russia, by the Rev. William O. Jenkins, David L. M'Grigor, Esq., to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Watson, Esq., Willington Lodge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

On the 20th of June, 1863, by special license, at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, South Africa, by the Rev. William Campbell, Joseph Patrick Wills, second son of the late William Wills, Esq., surgeon, of Rotherhithe, Surrey, to Caroline Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Lieutenant Frederick William Bishop, R.N., second son of the late John Bishop, Esq., of Sunbury House, Middlesex, and of Ascot Lodge, Berkshire.

On the 26th inst., at Norwood, by the Rev. J. Watson, by special license, Captain Little, J.P., of Roswell, in the county of Wicklow, eldest son of the late Rev. J. Little, D.D., to the Hon. Anne Henrietta Butler, daughter of the late Hon. Henry Butler, and sister of Henry Edmund, thirteenth Lord Viscount Mountgarret. No cards.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

VERY little change has taken place in the value of National Stocks this week. On the whole, the market has ruled steady; but the amount of business doing in it, both for Money and Time, has continued very moderate. The Unfunded Debt has been somewhat heavy, at ¼ discount to ¾ premium.

The supply of money on offer is still very large, and the demand for accommodation may be considered steady. In Lombard-street the best bills are discounted as follows:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Thirty days' bills ..	.. 3½	Four months' bills	.. 4½
Sixty days' ditto ..	.. 4	Six months' ditto ..	.. 4½ 5
Three months' ditto	.. 4½		

We understand that the stock of bullion in the Bank of France has increased by about £400,000 since the last return was made up. The quotation for money in Paris has, therefore, slightly given way. The rates in the leading Continental cities are as under:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.
Paris	4	3½
Vienna	5	5
Berlin	4	3½
Frankfort	3	2½
Amsterdam	3	3
Turin	5	5
Brussels	3	2½
Hamburg	—	2½
St. Petersburg	6	8

Several parcels of bullion have come to hand from various quarters, and about £400,000 has been disposed of to the Bank of England. The steamer for India has taken out £203,110.

Nearly the whole of the foreign exchanges are in favour of this country; consequently, a further increase in the stock of bullion in the Bank of England is anticipated.

The annexed return shows the state of the note circulation of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending July 25:—

Bank of England	£21,415,830
Private Banks	3,078,167
Joint-stock Banks	2,812,970
Scotland	4,160,679
Ireland	4,986,457
Total ..	£36,459,142

The above return shows a decrease in the circulation of £638,300, compared with the same time last year. The specie held by the Irish and Scotch banks has amounted to £4,317,380.

On Monday, Consols, for Money, were done at 93¾ ⅞; Ditto, for Account, 93¾ ⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¾ ⅞; India Bonds, 16s. to 19s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 1s. prem. Bank Stock was 238 to 240; India Stock, 224 to 226; Ditto, New, 106¾ ⅞; and Rupee Paper, 107¼ ¾, and 116¼ ¾. Very little was passing in Stocks on the following day:—Consols, for Transfer, closed at 93¾ ¼; Ditto, for Account, 93¾ ⅜; Bank Stock, 238 to 240; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¾ ⅜; India Stock, 224 to 226; Ditto, New, 106¾ ⅜; Rupee Paper, 107¼ ¾, and 116¼ ¾; India Bonds, 16s. to 19s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem. India Debentures marked 100¾. Scarcely any movement took place in prices on Wednesday:—Consols, for Money, left off at 93¾ ¼; Ditto, for Account, 93¾ ⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¾ ⅜; India Bonds, 16s. to 19s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 1s. prem. Bank Stock was 238 to 240; India Stock, 224 to 226; Ditto, New, 106¾ ⅜; and Rupee Paper, 107¼ ¾, and 116¼ ¾. Very little was passing in Stocks on the following day:—Consols, for Transfer, closed at 93¾ ¼; Ditto, for Account, 93¾ ⅜; Bank Stock, 238 to 240; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¾ ⅜; India Stock, 224 to 226; Ditto, New, 106¾ ⅜; Rupee Paper, 107¼ ¾, and 116¼ ¾; India Bonds, 16s. to 19s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem. India Debentures marked 100¾. Scarcely any movement took place in prices on Wednesday:—Consols, for Money, left off at 93¾ ¼; Ditto, for Account, 93¾ ⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¾ ⅜

NEW MUSIC.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD'S MUSIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY for Town and Country. Terms—Two, Three, and Four Guineas per annum.

HALF-PRICE.—ALL FULL-PRICED MUSIC sent post-free at half the marked price by CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEWEST PIANOFORTE PIECES.

Arditi (Luigi),	"L'Ardita," Valse brillante	3s. 0d.
"	"La Farfalletta," Polka-Mazurka	3s. 0d.
Blumenthal (Jacques),	"La Foi." Mélodie	3s. 0d.
"	"Les Ailes"	4s. 0d.
De Vos (Polydore),	"Schwäbisches Volkslied"	3s. 0d.
Favarger (René),	Au Feu," Galop	4s. 0d.
"	"Berceuse," Romance	2s. 6d.
"	"Marche Bosniaque"	3s. 6d.
"	"Niccolò de' Lapi"	3s. 6d.
"	"Orfanella"	3s. 0d.
"	"Valse de la Cour"	3s. 6d.
"	"Yvonne," Polka Mazurka	3s. 0d.
Giorza (Paul),	Grande Valse, "Farfalletta"	3s. 6d.
Heller (Stephen),	4me Scherzo (Op. 106)	4s. 0d.
Kuhe (Wilhelm),	"Niccolò de' Lapi"	4s. 0d.
Naumann (T. W.),	"Dagmar" (on Danish Airs)	3s. 0d.
"	"Dania"	3s. 0d.
"	Marche Cortége de Gounod	3s. 0d.
Oury (Mdme.),	"La bella mea"	3s. 6d.
Pinsuti (Ciro),	"Rosina," Mazurka	3s. 0d.
Richards (Brinley),	"Chough and Crow"	3s. 0d.
"	"Mynheer Van Dunck"	3s. 0d.
"	"Tell me, my heart"	3s. 0d.
"	"O Speranza" (Niccolò de' Lapi)	3s. 0d.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

THE NEWEST ENGLISH SONGS.

A Day Dream	J. Blumenthal	3s. 0d.
Fallen Leaves	Francesco Berger	3s. 0d.
I come from the Beautiful Rhine	F. Mori	3s. 0d.
I prithee give me back my heart	J. Blumenthal	3s. 0d.
Johnnie Gray	Frank Mori	2s. 6d.
Minnesinger's Dream	Henry Smart	2s. 6d.
Shades of Evening close around	Frederic Clay	3s. 0d.
Spinning-wheel	Henry Smart	2s. 6d.
Thoughts of Thee	J. Blumenthal	3s. 0d.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

MUSIC, by BRINLEY RICHARDS, performed at the GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL at RHYL, NORTH WALES, Aug. 27.

NEW NATIONAL SONG, "God Bless the Prince of Wales." Sung by Mr. SIMS REEVES. With the Festival Chorus, 3s.; Piano Solo and Duet, each 4s.; Harp, 4s.; Orchestra, 4s.; Military Band, 4s.; Harmonium, 3s.; Four-part Song, for Choirs and Audiences, Twopence. The Words alone, to any number, gratis and post-free.

THE HARP OF WALES. Ballad, with Chorus composed for this occasion. Sung by the highly popular Welsh Vocalist, LLEW LLWYVO. 2s. 6d.

THE RISING OF THE LARK. For Piano. No. 3 of the "Recollections of Wales." 3s.

THE ASH GROVE. For Piano. No. 2 of the "Recollections of Wales." 3s.

THE MARCH OF THE MEN OF HARLECH. For Piano. No. 4 of the "Recollections of Wales." 3s.

Also sung by Mr. Sims Reeves, at the Rhyl, N. Wales.

TWILIGHT IS DARKNING. Song. By F. W. KUCKEN. 2s. 6d.

Also, by BRINLEY RICHARDS, sung with remarkable success by Miss Edith Wynne.

THE PILGRIM'S PATH. Sacred Song. 3s.

The above may be had of all Musicsellers; and of the Publishers, Robert Cocks and Co.

ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S THEMATIC CATALOGUE of NEW VOCAL MUSIC, gratis and post-free

ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S PIANOFORTES, in Walnut and Rosewood, 6½ Octaves, £25, £35, and £42.

London: ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington-street, W., Publishers to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and the Emperor Napoleon III. Agents for India—Messrs. BURKINYOUNG and CO., Calcutta.

NEW SONG—BIRD OF THE WILDERNESS. Composed by EDWARD LAND; Sung by Mr. KENNEDY. Price 2s. 6d. (Sent at half-price.) This graceful Song is the conspicuous favourite in the Entertainment on the Songs of Scotland.—DUFF and HODGSON, 20, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG—THE WELCOME AT THE DOOR. Composed by STEPHEN GLOVER. Price 2s. 6d. (Sent at Half-price.) Sequel to the celebrated Song, "The Good-by at the Door." Popular as the latter has been, "The Welcome" will be equally successful.—DUFF and HODGSON, 20, Oxford-street.

RANSFORD'S New HARVEST-HOME SONG, Sung by the Author with great success. Also his "Hope for the Best" and "Sunny Days will Come Again." Price 2s. 6d. each.—London: RANSFORD and SON, 2, Princes-street, Cavendish-square. All Music Half-price.

CRAMER'S ENGLISH PIANETTE, 22 guineas. Cramer and Co. manufacture this capital small instrument. It has all the requisites of the best Pianoforte—check action, solid touch, agreeable tone. The case is of polished ash or pine. In practising on this Pianoforte the fingers of the player will be strengthened much more rapidly than on an old instrument, loose in the key and worn in the hammer. In rosewood, 25 guineas; in walnut, 26 guineas.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that this instrument has not the common or single action, but the double or check action; and that Cramer and Co. are the only manufacturers of it in England.—207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S INDIAN PIANETTE, in solid Mahogany, for warm climates. The most portable Pianoforte yet made. Price 35 guineas.
207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S PIANOFORTE GALLERY offers peculiar advantages for the choice of a first-rate Pianoforte. There is a profusion of every description, from the smallest Pianette to the largest and finest Grand, and by all the eminent makers of England and the Continent. Nothing but the very best instruments are selected from the factories, all that are deficient in tone being carefully avoided. Purchasers from CRAMER and CO. may therefore rely on having placed in their hands whatever may be reasonably expected from a selection made with competent practical skill.

Cash purchasers will receive the usual discount.

Every Instrument fully guaranteed.

Cramer and Co. deliver their Pianofortes at any railway station in the kingdom without risk to the purchaser, and at a very trifling cost.

Cramer and Co.'s Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street.

PIANOFORTE RENOVATION.—CRAMER and CO. have organised a separate staff of the most skilful workmen for the repairing and renewing of the mechanism of pianofortes worn out by years of constant practice. Cramer and Co. do not pretend (as is very commonly done) to make the instrument "equal to new," but they guarantee that, if originally good, it will be restored to great freshness of tone, and in other respects made to be perfectly satisfactory. Cramer and Co. give estimates of cost, and say whether the instrument be worth the outlay.—Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER and CO.'S GREAT SALE of SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES, at their Gallery, 207 and 209, Regent-street. The instruments are all by the very best makers, have been returned from the season's hire, and will be sold at the most moderate prices. The Sale will continue until the 3rd of October. The number of instruments to select from is quite unprecedented.

CHISSHOLME and SONS, Pianoforte Manufacturers (from Messrs. Broadwoods'), 61, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. Studio Pianos, in solid walnut, mahogany, or ash cases, from 20 guineas. Pianofortes on hire, from 10s. per Month.

MUSICAL BOX DÉPOT for the Sale of NICOLE'S celebrated Musical Instruments is removed from No. 34 to 11 and 12, Cornhill, London. List of tunes and prices gratis and postage-free.

MUSICAL BOX DÉPOTS, 32, Ludgate-street, and 56, Cheapside.—NICOLE'S large Musical Boxes, 21 per Air; Snuffboxes, 18s. to 45s. Catalogues of tunes and prices gratis and post-free, on application to WALES and CO., as above

MAPPIN BROTHERS,
THE LONDON-BRIDGE FIRM.

MILITARY CANTEENS for Officers, £8 each. No charge for Oak Case, containing

PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.	£ s. d.	IVORY TABLE KNIVES.	
4 Table spoons	0 12 0	Brought forward	£5 5 8
6 Table forks	0 18 0	1 Gravy spoon	0 7 0
6 Dessert spoons	0 13 6	1 pair sugar tongs	0 3 6
6 Dessert forks	0 13 6	2 Salt spoons	0 3 4
6 Tea spoons	0 8 0	1 Batter knive	0 3 6
1 Egg spoons	0 5 0	6 Table knives	0 11 0
1 Soup ladle	0 12 0	6 Cheese knives	0 8 0
1 Pair fish carvers	0 14 0	Pair of meat carvers	0 7 6
1 Sauce ladles	0 8 0	Pair of chicken carvers	0 7 6
1 Mustard spoon	0 1 8	Ivory-handle steel	0 3 0
		Oak chest, no charge.	
Carried forward,	£5 5 8	Complete	£8 0 0

Every other size and pattern in stock.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Silversmiths and Cutlers, West-end House, 222, Regent-street; and 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge. Same prices charged at both houses as at their Manufactory, Queen's Plate and Cutlery Works, Sheffield.
Observe the address.

COALS.—COCKERELL'S COALS, price 24s., cash. Central Office, No. 13 Cornhill, E.C.

PICTURE-FRAMES, Best and Cheapest in London. Handsome gilt Frames, complete, 20 by 15, 2s. each. The trade and country dealers supplied with every description of Frames and Mouldings, at the lowest Prices.
GEO. REES, 57, Drury-lane, and 34, St. Martin's-lane.

TO INVENTORS.—The GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (Limited), 71, Fleet-street, obtains PATENTS for INVENTIONS, and affords unusual facilities to Inventors. Printed information gratis. E. M. LATHAM, Sec.

FAMILY ARMS.—All Persons desirous of having a correct copy of their armorial bearings should send name and county to CULLETON'S HERALDIC LIBRARY. No fee for search. Plain sketch, 3s. 6d.; in heraldic colours, 6s.; large size Arms, Crest, and Motto, with heraldic description, beautifully painted in rich colours, 12s. Family Pedigrees traced and Arms quartered and impaled by T. Culleton, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), London, W.C.

YOUR ARMS, CREST, MONOGRAM, or Address Stamped on Paper Free of Charge, and no charge for engraving die if an order is given for a ream of best paper and 500 envelopes to match at 21s., carriage paid, by T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

WEDDING-CARDS and ENVELOPES Stamped in Silver with Arms, Crest, or Monogram. 50 Cards for lady and gentleman, 50 choice envelopes, maiden name printed on flap, all complete, 12s. 6d., carriage paid. A Cardplate engraved in any style, and 50 best Ivory Cards, 2s., post-free.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

FAMILY ARMS Engraved on Seals, Rings, and steel Dies in artistic style. Crest on Seals, 7s. 6d.; solid Gold Ring, 18-carat, Hall-marked, engraved with any crest, 32s.; ditto, very massive, 42s.; ditto for Arms, Crest, and Motto, 60s. The Hall mark is the only guarantee for pure gold.—T. CULLETON, Engraver to her Majesty and the Board of Trade, by appointment, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

MARK YOUR LINEN with CULLETON'S PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES.—By means of this invention the difficulty of writing on linen with the pen is entirely superseded. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name, 2s. 6d.; Set of Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest, 5s. Post-free for stamps. Any one can use them.—T. Culleton, Patentee, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, WATCHMAKERS, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank). First-class Patent Detached Lever Watches, with the latest improvements and maintaining power, to continue going whilst being wound, recommended for accuracy and durability.

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial, and seconds	£4 14 6
Ditto, jewelled in four holes and capped	6 6 0
Ditto, the finest quality, jewelled in six holes	8 8 0

Silver Watches, in Hunting Cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES—SIZE FOR LADIES.

Patent Lever Watch, with gold dial, jewelled	11 11 0
Ditto, with richly-engraved case	12 12 0
Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes	14 14 0

GOLD WATCHES—SIZE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Patent Lever Watches, jewelled, enamel dial and seconds	10 10 0
Ditto, in stronger case and capped	13 13 0
Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance	17 17 0

Gold Watches in Hunting Cases, £3 3s. extra.

List of prices with remarks on watches, gratis and post-free.

GOLD CHAINS and FINE GOLD JEWELLERY.—A very elegant STOCK of GOLD CHAINS, 18s. to 20 gs.; Gentlemen's Albert Chains, 21s. to 18 gs.; Gold Brooches, 30s. to 15 gs.; Gold Bracelets, 55s. to £20; Wedding and Keeper Rings, 10s., 15s., and 20s. Gem ditto, 12s. 6d. to 20 gs.; Gold Earrings, 12s. 6d. to 5 gs. per pair. Gold Lockets, 10s. to 16 guineas. Gold Scarf Pins, 5s. to 10 gs.—FREDCK. HAWLEY, Goldsmith, 148, Regent-street, W. Jewellery repaired and Diamonds reset.

WATCHES, TIMEPIECES, and CLOCKS. Elegant GOLD WATCHES, jewelled in four holes, £2 15s. to £35; Silver Watches, £1 5s. to 12 guineas; eight-day Timepieces, 12s. 6d. each; Clocks going 14 days, three guineas and upwards.—FREDERIC HAWLEY, Watchmaker, 148, Regent-street, W. (from 75, Strand, and Coventry-street). Established nearly a Century. List of prices free. Old Watches, Gold, Silver, Diamonds, &c., purchased or taken in exchange. Merchants and Captains supplied on liberal terms. Watches and Clocks repaired.

DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker by special appointment to her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand (adjoining Coutts's Bank), and 34, Royal Exchange.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.—M. F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker by special appointment to her Majesty the Queen, 33 and 34, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross (corner of Spring-gardens).

THE PRETTIEST GIFT FOR A LADY is one of JONES'S LEVER WATCHES, at £11 11s.; for a Gentleman, at £10 10s. Rewarded at the Exhibition for cheapness of production. Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House.

MAPPIN, WEBB, and CO.'S celebrated 30s. Ladies' Leather Travelling and Dressing Bags, containing 14 most useful requisites. £2 2s.

Gentleman's Waterproof Ditto, containing Brushes, Razors, Combs, Bottles, &c., best and cheapest ever invented. Shilling Table Knives, with real Balance Ivory Handles; Cheese Knives, 9d.; Carver and Fork, 3s. 6d., made of the Finest Steel. Costly Illustrated Catalogues free.

Mappin, Webb, and Co., Manufacturers,
71 and 72, Cornhill, City. 77 and 78, Oxford-street, West End.
Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

KEYZOR and BENDON'S TWO-GUINEA BINOCULAR FIELD, RIFLE, or OPERA GLASS.—The extraordinary power of this instrument renders it adapted to define objects distinctly at ten miles' distance—suitable for the theatre, racecourse, target practice, sportsmen, tourists, and general outdoor observation. Illustrated Price Lists of Optical Instruments for 2 stamps.—50, High Holborn, London.

UNIVERSAL MICROSCOPE, Price £5 5s. SMITH, BECK, and BECK, 31, Cornhill, E.C. (late 6, Coleman-street), Catalogues sent on receipt of six postage-stamps.

ELLIOTT BROTHERS, Opticians to the Royal Family and Government, beg to give notice that they have REMOVED from their temporary premises in Charing-cross to No. 449, STRAND (opposite the railway).

"RECONNOITRER" GLASS, 9s. 6d.! Weighs 8 oz., is achromatic, and so strong that ships, houses, trees, &c., ten miles off; Jupiter's Moons, &c., are distinctly seen by it; and when used as a landscape glass is valuable on a twenty-five mile radius. "I think the Reconnoiterer very good."—The Marquis of Carmarthen. "I never before met an article that so completely answered its maker's recommendation."—F. H. Fawkes, Esq., Farsley, Otley. "Regarding the glasses supplied by Messrs. Salom, I am well pleased with them."—From a report by the Head Gamekeeper of the Marquis of Breadalbane. "The economy of price is not secured at the cost of efficiency. We have carefully tried it at an 800-yard rifle-range against all the glasses possessed by the members of the corps, and found it fully equal to any, although they had cost more than four times its price."—The Field. Post-free, 10s. 10d. The Hythe Glass, showing bullet marks at 1200 yards, 31s. 6d. These Glasses are only to be had direct from SALOM and CO., 98, Princes-street, Edinburgh, who have no agents.

THE PLANETS and DOUBLE STARS seen distinctly by a New Telescope for £5, which will also distinguish the face of a sheep and features of a man four miles, the sign of a public-house five miles, shot-marks upon a target two miles, and time by a church clock ten miles. This instrument is guaranteed in writing to perform the whole of the above, and to be equal in the most important respects to telescopes costing £70. It has a 3 in. superior achromatic object-glass, two eyepieces, &c., with portable metal tripod stand with jointed claw feet.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. Persons are invited to apply for a diagram with full particulars and numerous testimonials, sent free. Powerful small pocket telescopes, opera, field, and general outdoor glasses.

OPERA, Race, Field, and General Out-door Day and Night GLASSES, with an improvement which renders them much more portable and powerful, they being suited to the waistcoat pocket. It has always been a great drawback to the general use of field-glasses on account of their weight and large size; but as Messrs. S. have overcome this difficulty a more rapid sale is expected, which induces them to reduce the prices, which range from 20s.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-st., Piccadilly.

SPECTACLES.—The Patent Newly-invented TINTED SPECTACLES are patronised by the majority of the nobility, including Viscount Palmerston. They give extraordinary relief by day and night to weak, dim, and defective vision.
S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

DEAFNESS.—The SOUND MAGNIFIER and INVISIBLE VOICE CONDUCTOR, a newly-invented instrument for cases of Deafness. It fits into the ear not perceptible; removes singing noises in the head, and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street Piccadilly (opposite the York Hotel).

THE NEW AUTUMN SILKS, &c.—KING and CO., Silkmercers, &c., 243, Regent-street, beg to announce that their first delivery of the NEW AUTUMN and WINTER DRESSES is now ready for inspection, and that they will forward Patterns post-free to all parts of the world.
Address to King and Co., Regent-street, London.

THE NEW AUTUMN FANCY FABRICS, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street, from 7s. 6d. to 50s. the Full Dress. Patterns sent post-free.
Address to King and Co., Regent-street, London.

AUTUMN FANCY SILKS, £1 1s. a DRESS, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Patterns sent post-free.

AUTUMN STRIPED SILKS, £1 5s. a DRESS, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Patterns sent post-free.

AUTUMN CHECKED SILKS, £1 10s. a DRESS, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Patterns sent post-free.

AUTUMN CORDED SILKS, £1 15s. a DRESS, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Patterns sent post-free.

AUTUMN BROCHE SILKS, £1 19s. 6d. a DRESS, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Patterns sent post-free.

MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS, £2 2s. a DRESS, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street, in all the new dark colours; also in pink, sky, green, mauve, white, and silver-grey, for Evening and Wedding Dresses. Patterns sent post-free.

THE NEW REVERSIBLE SILKS, £2 14s. 6d. a Dress, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Patterns sent post-free.

NEW BLACK SILKS at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.

Black Ducapes	£1 1 6	the Full Dress.
Black Glaces	1 5 6	"
Black Brochés		
Black Corded Silks		
Black Brochés Moires		
Black Gros Grains	2 5 6	"
Widows' Silks	2 10 6	"
Black Plain Moires, richest qualities	3 18 6	"

Patterns sent post-free.
Address to King and Co., Regent-street, London.

FAMILY MOURNING.
Messrs. JAY
would respectfully announce that great economy is effected by purchasing Mourning at their Establishment, 247 and 249, Regent-street, their Stock of FAMILY MOURNING being the largest in Europe.
Though Messrs. Jay professedly keep the best articles for Mourning and Half-Mourning—at all times the cheapest—they supply a Complete Suit of Domestic Mourning for 2½ guineas.
MOURNING COSTUME of every description is kept Ready Made, and can be forwarded in Town or Country at a moment's notice.
The most reasonable prices are charged, and the wear of every article is guaranteed.
The London General Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street (next the Circus). JAYS'.

MIGNIONETTE BLACK SILKS, at MESSRS. JAYS', for 2s. 6d. per yard! The London General Mourning Warehouse, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

TO LADIES.
JAMES SPENCE and CO. are now offering the remaining portion of their Stock of Fancy Dresses, Grenadines, and Muslins, at greatly reduced prices:—
A lot of Muslins at 6½d. per yard; former price 10d.
A lot of Grenadines at 10½d. per yard; former price 1s. 6½d.
A lot of Muslins at 5½d. and 6½d.; were 8½d. and 10d.
Also, a well-assorted Stock of made-up Mohair and Grenadine Skirts, with and without Jackets, from 12s. 9d. Complete.
All the goods are this season's patterns.
James Spence and Co., 77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard.

SILKS at REDUCED PRICES. JAMES SPENCE and CO. are, previous to the delivery of their Autumn Stock, offering the remaining portion of their Silk Goods at very low prices.
Useful Checks and Stripes, from 23½d. upwards, Wide Width.
Chénés, Brochés, Glacés, &c.
Several very cheap lots of Black Glacés and Ducapes.
Patterns post-free.
James Spence and Co., Wholesale and Retail Silk Mercers, Drapers, &c., 77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard.
Close on Saturdays at Five o'Clock.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778.
LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS sent free of carriage.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of COMPLETE SETS OF BABY-LINEN, which are sent home throughout the kingdom free of carriage.
UNDERCLOTHING, for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES, for Ladies and Children of all ages.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778.
BABIES' BASSINETS Trimmed and Furnished ready for use, and sent home free of carriage.
BABIES' BASKETS Trimmed and Furnished to correspond.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.
Descriptive Lists, with prices sent free by post.

JAMES LOCKE and CO. beg to solicit the attention of their customers to their NEW STOCK of SCOTCH MANUFACTURED GOODS for the present and coming seasons, among which will be found the Newest Styles in Cloaks and Jackets for town or country wear, Shawls and Wraps for travelling, and Linsey Woolseys and other materials for Dresses, Skirts, &c. Patterns forwarded free.
James Locke and Co.,
The Scotch Warehouse, 117, 119, and 127, Regent-street.

NEW AUTUMN SILKS, LINSEY AND FANCY DRESSES, GRANT AND GASK
Beg to announce that on Tuesday, the 1st of September, they will offer 600 pieces New Fancy Gros-Grain Silks, at 2½ guineas for 14 yards, wide width.
Also, a large portion of the Rich Silk Stock of the Compagnie Lyonnaise, Paris.
Superb Silk Dresses, suitable for Outdoor, Dinner, or Evening wear, will be sold from 3 guineas to 6½ guineas.
The higher-priced goods are the most superb produced for this season.
Patterns free.
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street.

SHIRTS.—BOWRING and ARUNDEL, professed Shirtmakers, beg to call attention to their large variety of new Patterns in Dress and Morning Shirts suitable for the present season.
11 and 50, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; and 11, Old Bond-street, W.

BOWRING and ARUNDEL, Outfitters and Manufacturers of Clothing suitable for all climates.
11 and 50, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; 11, Old Bond-street, W.

THE IRON AGE! STEEL COLLARS! Perfect Whiteness! Perfect Comfort! Ladies' or Gentlemen's Collars, 1s. 6d. each; a Pair of Cuffs, 2s. 6d.; by post, 4d. each extra. Sold by Mr. YEATMAN, 158, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; and 91, Regent-street, W.

ROUND SHOULDERS, Stooping Habits, and Deformities are cured by CHANDLER'S IMPROVED HYGIENIC CREST EXPANDER, for both sexes. They are especially recommended to children for assisting the growth and producing a symmetrical figure.—66, Berners-street W. Pamphlets forwarded.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
NEW FANCY SILKS, from 30 shillings to 30 guineas.
Rich Dark Coloured Pompadours, £2 7s. 6d.
Cadrille Glacés, £2 15s. 6d.
Self-coloured French Glacés, in 33 New Shades, £2 15s. 6d.
Extra Full Dress of 14 yards.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

A New Fabric, Suitable for EARLY AUTUMN DRESSES. The "Genappe Cloth," either Plain or Figured, in every shade of colour, from 12s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. the Extra Full Dress. Patterns free.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

THE BEST GLOVES. Bajou's Best Paris Kid, 2s. 1½d. per pair (free for 27 stamps), in all sizes and colours, every pair warranted.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

FAMILY MOURNING SENT FREE OF EXPENSE.
Families are respectfully informed that an assortment of mourning goods (including dresses, bonnets, millinery, mantles, shawls, &c., and every requisite for a complete outfit) would be dispatched for selection to any part of the country, free of expense, immediately on receipt of an order per post or telegram, accompanied by an experienced Assistant, or superior fitting Dressmaker (if necessary). Patterns and Estimates free. Also complete lists of Mourning requisite for every grade or degree of relationship.
Agent for the new imperial unspotting Crape.
Address PETER ROBINSON, Family and General Mourning Warehouse, 103 and 104, Oxford-street, London.

GLOVES.—The Best Alpine Kid, 1s. 6d. Pair, 17s. Dozen. Delafosse's Royal Guinea Gloves, 21s. Dozen. The very best Paris Kid, 2s. 7½d. Pair, 31s. Dozen. Sample Pair free for two extra stamps.—BAKER and CRISP, removed from 221, to 198, Regent-street (nearly opposite Conduit-street).

NEW AUTUMN DRESSES.—
The New Sandringham Poplins, 25s. Full Dress.
The New Tartan Irish Poplin, 47s. 6d. Full Dress.
The New Poplin De Suez, 2 guineas.
The New Alpacas, Genappe Cloths, Repps, Droguets, Wincays, &c., from 8s. 9d. to 1 guinea Full Dress.
Patterns sent post-free.
BAKER and CRISP'S New Premises, 198, Regent-street.

PRETTY AUTUMN SILKS, from 1 guinea Full Dress.
Black Glacé, Gros Grains, Ducapes, Royals, and Widows' Silks, from 1 guinea to 60s. Full Dress. Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP, removed to 198, Regent-street.

15, LADIES' SILK, CHENILLE, BRAID, and invisible HAIR-NETS, in every Colour, 1s., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 6d. each, post-free.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER for LADIES' BELTS with CASH-POCKET, ornamented with Steel, 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each. Elegant Belts and Satchel, 5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. each, post-free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

ORCHARD AND COMPANY, (Late Hodge, Lowman, and Orchard.) ARGYLL HOUSE, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street.
French and English Silks, in great variety, for Walking, Dinner, and Evening wear.
Black Glacés, Black Moires Antiques, Black Brochés, Black Reps, &c.
Wedding, Walking, Dinner, and Evening, Lace, Tulle, and Fancy Dresses.
Orchard and Co. are Importers of the Uninflammable French Tarlatans for evening wear.
NEW ROOMS are Opened for SHAWLS, MANTLES, OPERAS. Some very exclusive materials, from 1 to 3 guineas.
Waterproof Cloaks, 18s. 6d. to 21s. Sealskin Cloaks and Jackets, Sealcloth.
Also the New Scarlet Gipsy and Galway Cloaks.
Rich Corded Silk and Velvet Mantles. This Department possesses great attraction.
Family Linens of all descriptions, for which the House has been celebrated for Forty years.
Family and General Mourning.
Argyll House, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street.

CRINOLINE.—The Patent ONDINA, or Waved JUPON, does away with the unsightly results of the ordinary hoops; and so perfect are the wavelike bands that a lady may ascend a steep stair, lean against a table, throw herself into an armchair, pass to her stall at the opera, or occupy a fourth seat in a carriage, without inconvenience to herself or others, or provoking the rude remarks of the observers, thus modifying in an important degree all those peculiarities tending to destroy the modesty of English women; and, lastly, it allows the dress to fall into graceful folds. Price 15s. 6d., 21s., and 25s. 6d. Illustrations free.
E. PHILPOTT, 37, Piccadilly, W.

SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS. The superior fit and quality of these Shirts are well known. Six for 33s., 35s., and 42s. A measure and instructions for measurement sent post-free. R. Ford and Co., Patentees, No. 38, Poultry, E.C.

LADIES' FIRST-CLASS KID ELASTIC BOOTS, Fancy Toes, 15s. 6d.; Treble-soled Kid Elastic Boots, for the Country, 18s. 6d. Second-class Kid Elastic Boots, 8s. 6d. Elastic House Boots, 5s. 6d.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, Oxford-street, W.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—ARTIST in HAIR. DEWDNEY begs to inform Ladies or Gentlemen that he beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in Gold, Hair Bracelets, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, &c., and forwards the same at about one half the usual charge. A beautiful collection of specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An Illustrated book sent post-free.—Dewdney, 172, Fenchurch-street, London.

TOURISTS, PEDESTRIANS, and RIFLEMEN should not fail to purchase the PATENT YOKE KNAPSACK, light, watertight, perfect, cheap. Patentees and Manufacturers, S. W. SILVER and CO.; and sold by Portmanteau Makers, &c.

TO LADIES. — GREEN TISSUE IVY LEAVES, for ornamenting Chimney-glasses and preserving them from flies. Elegant and useful. 18 stamps per set of 72 slips, with instructions, post-free.—E. PETERS, Tovil, Maidstone.

THE KING OF BAVARIA has for many years sanctioned the manufacture of a most efficacious medicine, known under the name of the ESSENTIAL SPIRIT OF MELISSUS. Mr. Wilderich Lang continues to carry on the manufacture of this universal remedy for weaknesses of all kinds. For Headache and Toothache it is unquestionably one of the best cures, and as a means for imparting vigour to the system is unsurpassed. Sold in 1s. 6d. and 3s. bottles, wholesale and retail, by BUTLER and CRISPE, Chemists to the Royal Family, 4, Cheapside (corner of St. Paul's, London); and respectable Chemists throughout the country.

NAPOLEON PRICE'S GOLDEN OIL for RESTORING the HAIR. The fact of its being in constant use in the Royal Nursery and in the families of the nobility stamps its superior excellence. 3s. 6d., 5s. 7s., and 10s. per bottle.—Manufactory, 158, New Bond-street, first floor.

TOURISTS, TRAVELLERS, VISITORS to the SEASIDE, and others exposed to the Sun and Dust will find the application of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR both cooling and refreshing to the Face and Skin; allaying all heat and irritability; removing eruptions, freckles, and discolorations; and rendering the skin soft, clear, and pleasant. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.
Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and beware of spurious and pernicious articles sold under the name of "Kalydor."

COOL and REFRESHING TOILET REQUISITE.—OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA, established upwards of forty years, is the best and only certain remedy ever discovered for preserving, strengthening, beautifying, or restoring the hair, whiskers, and moustache, and preventing them turning grey. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s., by C. and A. Oldridge, 22, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.; and all Chemists and Perfumers. For children's and ladies' hair it is most efficacious and unrivalled.

ANOTHER CURE (this week) of Asthmatic Cough by DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—Aug. 24, 1863.—William Taylor, the Cape, Smethwick, Birmingham, aged eighty-five, says he has for many years suffered from an asthmatic cough. To get rest at night was almost out of the question, although he tried many things; but for the last four years, since he has taken Dr. Locock's Wafers, he can ensure a good night's rest; but if he happens to have no wafers in the house to take, he lies "barking and coughing" all night long.—Witness, R. Brown, Chemist, 55, Spring-hill, Birmingham. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. per box, of all Druggists.

YOUNG'S 1s. Box ARNICATED WHITE FELT CORN and BUNION PLASTERS. By H. Young, 31, Shaftesbury-place, Aldersgate-street, E.C. The best relief to sufferers. Ask for Young's 6d. and 1s. box; by post, 1s. 2d.

Digitized by Google

NEW MUSIC.

TO CHORAL SOCIETIES AND SINGING CLASSES.

THE SOLDIER'S CHORUS from "FAUST," with English Words, price 4d.—"Glory and love to the men of old;" the celebrated Chorus arranged as a Four-part Song.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE HARUM SCARUM GALOP. By JAMES CASSIDY (Composer of the Burlesque Galop). Just published, grotesquely illustrated. "The 'Harum Scarum' will be as popular as the 'Burlesque.'" Price 3s; Duet, 3s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

FAUST.—GOUNOD'S Celebrated OPERA. The success of this Opera has been unprecedented. Pianoforte and Vocal Arrangements of all the principal Airs, Quadrilles, Waltzes, &c., now ready. The Opera complete, with Italian or French words, price 16s.; or for Pianoforte Solo, 7s. 6d.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

OSBORNE'S FAUST. A Fantasia on Favourite Melodies from Gounod's celebrated Opera, by the above popular Composer. Price 4s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

OSBORNE'S "SALVE! DIMORA." Cavatina from Gounod's "Faust." Arranged for the Pianoforte by this favourite Composer. Price 3s.
CHAPPELL and Co. 50, New Bond-street.

GOUNOD'S FAUST VALSE, the celebrated Valse from "Faust," arranged for the Pianoforte by the Composer. Price 3s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BRINLEY RICHARDS' SOLDIERS' CHORUS, from Gounod's celebrated Opera of "Faust." Arranged for the Pianoforte. Price 3s.; Duet, 4s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

KUHE'S FAUST. Fantaisie de Salon pour le Piano, on favourite Airs from Gounod's Opera. Price 4s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

LEYBACH'S FAUST.—Fantaisie Élégante, Sur "Faust," de Gounod. Four Piano. Price 4s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

LISZT'S FAUST VALSE.—The celebrated Valse, transcribed for the Pianoforte. Price 6s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

OURY'S FAUST.—Grand Fantasia on Airs from Gounod's Opera. Price 4s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE FAUST WALTZ, on Airs from Gounod's Opera. By C. Coote. Beautifully Illustrated. Price, Solo or Duet, 4s.; Septet, 2s.; Full Orchestra, 3s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE FAUST QUADRILLE, on Favourite Airs from Gounod's Opera. By C. Coote. Beautifully Illustrated. Price, Solo or Duet, 4s.; Septet, 2s.; Full Orchestra, 3s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE FAUST GALOP, from Gounod's Opera. By C. Coote. Beautifully Illustrated. Price, Solo or Duet, 3s.; Septet, 2s.; Full Orchestra, 3s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

LE PARLATE D'AMOR. Romance from "Faust." Sung by Mdlle. Didiée and Mdlle. Trebelli in Gounod's celebrated opera, with French, Italian, or English words. In C or B flat, or A. 2s. 6d.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

SALVE! DIMORA CASTA PURA, as sung by Signor Giuglini in Gounod's grand opera of "Faust," in A flat or F. Price 7s. 6d.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

QUANDO A TE LIETA. Romance, Sung by Mdlle. Didiée in Gounod's opera of "Faust." Price 2s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

COME LA BREZZA, the celebrated Vocal Valse from Gounod's celebrated Opera of "Faust," sung, with immense success, by Mdlle. Titiens, &c., in A or G. Price 2s. 6d.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

GLORIA IMMORTALE, the celebrated Soldiers' Chorus, in Gounod's Opera of "Faust," for one or four voices. Price 2s. 6d.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES. CHAPPELL and CO. have a large Stock of SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES for Sale, by BROADWOOD, COLLARD, ERARD, &c., &c., at very reduced prices. Also, new Instruments of every description.—Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

PIANOFORTES at CHAPPELL'S.—The largest Stock in London, by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, &c., for Sale or Hire.—50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN PIANINO (the only Pianino to which the Prize Medal was awarded).—A very elegant Pianoforte, of small size, the full compass, check action, and most perfect touch, admirably adapted to small rooms, yachts, boudoirs, &c. Warranted to keep in tune, and to be the best and cheapest Pianoforte, with check action and all the latest improvements.
Price, in mahogany, rosewood, or walnut, 25 and 26 guineas. A great variety may be seen at
Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ENGLISH MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE.—To amateurs preferring the pure English tone of the Broadwood or Collard quality, the English Model will be found the most perfectly satisfactory instrument, at moderate price. The action is of the same simple description as the above makers', and therefore especially adapted to the country, where the more complicated actions are objectionable to many of the tuners. In elegant rosewood cases, with full fret, similar in every respect to other Instruments at 30 guineas, price 25 guineas; in walnut, 40 guineas.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 50 guineas in rosewood; or in walnut 60 guineas. This Instrument has Three Strings and the fullest grand compass of Seven Octaves. It is strengthened by every possible means to endure the greatest amount of wear, and to stand perfectly in any climate. The workmanship is of the best description; the tone is round, full, and rich; and the power equal to that of a Bichord Grand. The touch is elastic, and the repetition very rapid. No pianoforte, in all respects comparable, has hitherto been made in England at the same price. Every instrument will be warranted, and (if desired) exchanged within six months of the purchase.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BROADWOOD, COLLARD, and ERARD. The best Pianofortes of every description, including all the newest kinds by these celebrated makers, may be tried side by side (and hired with option of purchase) at the new Showrooms of
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S DRAWING-ROOM MODEL HARMONIUM, the best that can be made, price 60 guineas; other varieties at 35 and 25 guineas. Illustrated Catalogues of Pianofortes and Harmoniums upon application to
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUM by ALEXANDRE, with five octaves, two footboards, and in oak case. These instruments are lower in price and superior to all other cheap harmoniums. Descriptive lists on application to
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND HARMONIUMS by ALEXANDRE, nearly (if not quite) as good as new, at greatly-reduced prices, at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S PRIZE EXHIBITION MODEL HARMONIUM, for the CHURCH. 13 stops, 4 rows of vibrators, and Venetian swell, worked by the heel of the right foot, in oak case, 23 guineas. A large assortment may be always seen at CHAPPELL and CO.'S, 50, New Bond-street.

HALF-PRICE and POST-FREE. The full-priced Music of every Publisher supplied upon the above terms from EVANS and CO., 77, Baker-street, Portman-square, W., for stamps or P.O. order.

NEW MUSIC.

MAGGIE'S SECRET, by CLARIBEL, the most successful song ever introduced by Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, just published, price 3s. Also, by the same Author, Sims Reeves's famous song, You and I, price 3. Blind Alice, 3s. The Two Nests, 3s. Through the Jasmine, 3s. Five o'Clock in the Morning, 3s. The Blue Ribbon, 3s. The Broken Sixpence, 3s. Won't you tell me why, Robin? 3s. The Old Pink Thorn, 2s. 6d. Dreamland, 3s. I remember It, 3s. Janet's Choice (20th thousand), 3s. Janet's Bridal (5th thousand) 2s. 6d. Also, by the same Author, Io penso a Te, a new Italian Song.
BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

LOOK OUT UPON THE STARS. Serenade. By HENRY SMART, Author of "Floating Leaves," &c. Price 2s. 6d. A most attractive song to amateurs, being at the same time easy and effective.
BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

MDLLE. TITIENS'S GREAT SONG,

THEY OFFER RANK TO ME. By HOWARD GLOVER. This popular Song (which has passed through three editions) will be sung by Mdlle. Titiens at the approaching Worcester Festival.
BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

HERR SCHACHNER'S ORATORIO,

ISRAEL'S RETURN FROM BABYLON, about to be performed at the Worcester Festival, will be ready in a few days, price One Guinea, handsomely bound. The Orchestral and Choral Parts are in the press.
BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street.

BOOSEYS' MINIATURE PIANOFORTE, price 17 guineas, in walnut, French polished:—"We have had occasion to examine a new description of Pianoforte manufactured by Boosey and Sons, which combines quality and cheapness in a degree which has not previously been ever attempted. When heard it creates such surprise as would be caused by a child 'discoursing most eloquent' music with the voice of a full-grown man. It has a rich, brilliant tone, quite strong enough to fill the largest drawing-room; and the whole mechanism of the instrument seems to be firm and durable. No piano at so small a price has ever before been presented to the public."—Vide ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Feb. 28, 1863. This Piano is well adapted for the cabin of a ship or an extreme climate.—Boosey and Sons, 24, Holles-street, London.

NOTICE.—HALF-PRICE.—All Music, and the best Editions, at half the published price, sent post-free for postage-stamps or Post Office order.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street, W.

The prettiest drawing-room piece is

GANZ'S SOUVIENS TOI, Mélodie chantante. Price 3s. 6d.
"A most pleasing morceau, equally simple and elegant."—Illustrated News.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

AN EXQUISITE MORCEAU.

KUHE'S SILVER MOONBEAMS. Price 3s. 6d. The most favourite piece by this celebrated Composer.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

GREAT SUCCESS.

COOTE'S KATE KEARNEY WALTZES, at Mellon's Concerts, introducing "Kathleen O'More," "Terence's Farewell to Kathleen," "Kate Kearney," "Savourneen Deelish." Price 4s.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

THE LATEST EXCITEMENT.

COOTE'S FAIRY VISIONS VALSE. Price 4s., Solo or Duet. One of this Composer's happiest ideas, sparkling and dansante.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-st.

THE BEST SET OF LANCERS ARE

COOTE'S CURE LANCERS. Price 4s. Introducing "The Pilgrim of Love," "My Pretty Page," "So Early in de Morning," "The Cure," and other popular Airs. A real merry set. No dance programme complete without them. Always redemanded.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS.

COOTE'S ROULETTE GALOP. Price 3s. The best Galop of the day.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

COOTE'S VILLAGE-BELLS POLKA. Price 3s. One of the very best published, and will excel in popularity the celebrated "Great Eastern," by the same Composer.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

CONTINUED SUCCESS.

COOTE'S MAY BLOSSOMS VALSE. Price 4s., Solo. Performed by all the Bands in the United Kingdom.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

NEW BALLAD.

SIGHING FOR THEE, by F. BUCKLEY, price 2s. 6d., is exceedingly pretty.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

SUNG BY WAMBOLD, ALWAYS REDEMANDED.

I WAIT TO HEAR THY SWEET GOOD-NIGHT. Serenade. (Jenny Lind's Song.) Price 2s. 6d.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

BUCKLEY'S BEAUTIFUL SONG,

COME WHERE THE MOONBEAMS LINGER. Price 2s. 6d. The melody is simple and beautiful.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

C. M. E. OLIVER'S NEW BALLAD,

OH! BLOW ME A KISS ON THE WIND. Price 2s. 6d. One of the best of this Composer's pretty songs.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

WORDS BY LONGFELLOW.

THE RIVER. By C. M. E. OLIVER. Price 2s. 6d. A very pleasing ballad, beautifully illustrated.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

NEW BALLAD FOR CONTRALTO—VERY PRETTY.

FOR THEE AND ONLY THEE. By FRED. BUCKLEY. Price 2s. 6d. "The name of the composer is sufficient guarantee as to its merits."—Vide Review.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS, by LACHENAL, Full Compass, with all the latest Improvements, warranted for Hot Climates, and to keep well in Tune, from Two guineas, with Case, Lock and Key, &c.
HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

THE RIFLE, By G. RENNIE POWELL. "SIGNS OF AUTUMN," "THE MERRY SLEIGH BELLS," "LAND AHEAD!" and "THE BLAZING LOG," by CLINTON, sung with immense success by Mr. Lord, in his popular entertainment, "The Canoe, the Rifle, and the Axe." Just published by ROBT. W. OLLIVIER, 19, Old Bond-street, W.

THE SCOTCH MAIDEN'S DREAM. New Song. By FRANK ROMER. Price 2s. 6d. Companion to THE ENGLISH GIRL'S SONG, 2s. 6d.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and Co., 63 and 63, New Bond-street.

"THE BROKEN FLOWER." Song for Mezzo-Soprano Voice. Composed by the Hon. ALFRED STOURTON. Price 2s. 6d.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and Co., 63, New Bond-street.

THE HON. ALFRED STOURTON'S Popular Song, THE SPELL OF THY BEAUTY, now being sung with immense success by Miss Poole and Miss Lascelles. Price 2s. 6d. Can be had either in F or A flat.
COCK, HUTCHINGS, and Co., 63 and 63, New Bond-street, London.

KIRKMAN'S 7-octave trichord SEMI-GRAND and DRAWING-ROOM GRAND PIANOFORTES, with double repeating action and all their very latest improvements. Price from 100 guineas and upwards. For beauty of tone, perfection of touch, and durability, these instruments are unrivalled.—COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO., Music and Pianoforte Warehouse, 63 and 63, New Bond-street, London, W.

PIANOFORTES, New and Secondhand, by Broadwood, Collard, Kirkman, and other Makers, for SALE or HIRE, at Messrs. COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO.'S (late Leader and Cock), 63 and 63, New Bond-street (corner of Brook-street).

KIRKMAN'S Celebrated TRICHORD PIANOFORTES of every description for SALE or HIRE, at COCK, HUTCHINGS, and CO.'S Pianoforte Warehouse, 63 and 63, New Bond-street, London, W.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.
TOURIST TICKETS, at Cheap Fares, available for one calendar month, are issued from King's-cross and other principal stations to EDINBURGH, Glasgow, Stirling, Dunkeld, Perth, Dundee, Forfar, Brechin, Montrose, Arbroath, Aberdeen, Keith, and Elgin; and also
To SCARBOROUGH, Whitby, Redcar, Filey, Bridlington, Withernsea, Harrogate, and the Isle of Man.
For further particulars see programmes, to be obtained at King's-cross Station, at all the receiving offices in London, and at the stations in the country. SEYMOUR CLARKE, General Manager.
London, King's-cross Station, August, 1863.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.
TOURIST TICKETS at Cheap Fares, available for One Calendar Month, are ISSUED at the Midland Booking Office, King's-cross, and other principal stations, to
SCOTLAND—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, &c.
IRELAND—Belfast, Portrush, for Giant's Causeway.
LAKE DISTRICT—Windermere, Furness Abbey, Ulverstone, Coniston, Penrith, Morecambe, Ingleton, &c.
SEASIDE and BATHING-PLACES—Scarborough, Whitby, Filey, Bridlington, Harrogate, Matlock, Buxton, &c.
Programmes and full particulars may be obtained at all the Company's Stations and Receiving Offices.
Inquire at King's-cross for Tickets viâ Midland Railway.
Derby, 1863. JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

FURNITURE CARRIAGE-FREE to any part of the Kingdom.

Drawing-room Suites, complete	.. ..	£35	0 0
Dining-room Suites, complete	.. ..	28	0 0
Bedroom Suites, complete	.. ..	26	0 0

Warranted First Class.
P. and S. BEYFUS, 144, OXFORD-STREET.
Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post-free on application.

LE SOMMIER ÉLASTIQUE PORTATIF. The foundation for all mattress bedding should be elastic, and the usual spring mattress is too heavy and cumbersome for general use. HEAL and SON'S new Patent LE SOMMIER ELASTIQUE PORTATIF is made in three separate parts, and is therefore light and portable; it is also cheap and durable, and as it has no stuffing on the top it cannot harbour moth.

EASY-CHAIRS, SOFAS, and COUCHES, best quality only, made to any shape, on approval, at T. H. FILMER and SON'S Manufactory, 31, 32, and 34, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. An Illustrated Priced Catalogue sent post-free.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS, WALL LIGHTS, and Lustres, for Gas and Candles. Table Glass, &c. Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7 15s. Glass Dessert Services for 12 persons, from £2. All articles marked in plain figures. Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for presents, Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed. London—Showrooms, 45, Oxford-street, W. Birmingham—Manufactory and Showrooms, Broad-street. Established 1807.

CHANDELIERS in BRONZE and ORMOLU for DINING-ROOM and LIBRARY, Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormoulu, China, and Glass. Statuettes in Parian, Vases, and other ornaments.—OSLER, 45, Oxford-street, W.

EVANS'S PRIZE KITCHENER.—This matchless Kitchener obtained a Prize at the Exhibition of 1862. It is adapted for the Cottage or Mansion, from £5 5s. to £30. Also, larger sizes for Hotels, Taverns, Private and Public Schools, Clubhouses, Hospitals, Unions, &c., with Steam Apparatus, from £50 to £100 and upwards.
Showrooms, 33 and 34, King William-street, London-bridge.
Manufactory, 10, Arthur-street West, adjoining.

CHUBBS' LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES with all the newest improvements. Street-door Latches. Cash and Deed Boxes. Full Illustrated Price-lists sent free.
Chubb and Son, 57 St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

SPECIAL PRIZE MEDAL for the BEST SEWING-MACHINE awarded to W. F. THOMAS.—These celebrated Machines are adapted for both manufacturing and family use, and will stitch, hem, bind, gather, &c. Catalogues and samples of the work may be had on application to W. F. Thomas and Co., 66, Newgate-street, and Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London.

HEDGES and BUTLER, 155, Regent-street, London, W., and 30, King's-road, Brighton, recommend their Dinner Sherry, at 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen. Pure Claret, of good body and flavour, 20s., 24s., and 30s.; Hock and Moselle, 30s., 36s., and 42s.; Champagne, 42s., 48s., 60s. On receipt of a Post-office order, or reference, any quantity, with a priced list of all other wines, will be forwarded immediately.—Originally established A.D. 1667.

SAUCE.
LEA and PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
None genuine without name on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper.
Sold by CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Barclay and Sons; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

A Delicious Sweetmeat. Sold by Grocers and Confectioners.
FRYS' CHOCOLATE CREAMS.
Medal awarded to Fry and Sons, 1862.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA CHEAPER. Full benefit of reduced duty obtained by purchasing Horniman's Tea in packets; very choice at 3s. 6d. and 4s. "High Standard" at 4s. 4d. (formerly 4s. 8d.) is the best imported.

BROWN AND POLSON'S
PATENT CORN FLOUR,
Packets, 6d.
Its quality maintains for it the general preference.

LETTERS PATENT 1862. PRIZE MEDAL 1862.
ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS is the most valuable preparation for making pure and delicate Gruel. Modern chemistry has shown that this food is easy of digestion and rich in nutriment.
ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY makes a delicious custard pudding, directions for which have been given by Mons. C. B. Francatelli. It is appreciated as a non-inflammatory drink, is excellent for mothers nursing, and has been used with great success for rearing children by hand.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO.
Garlick-hill, London.

KEEN'S GENUINE MUSTARD,
There are many qualities of Mustard sold.
Obtain Keen's Genuine Mustard and full approval is guaranteed.
FIRST MANUFACTURED, 1742.
Sold by the Trade from the Cask, and in 1 lb. and 4 lb. canisters.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO.,
Garlick-hill, Cannon-street, London.

OSWEGO
PREPARED CORN,
for
Puddings, Custards, Blanc-Mange, &c.
Manufactured and Perfected by
T. KINGSFORD and SON,
of Oswego, State of New York.
It is the original preparation from the farina of maize, established 1848, commands the highest price from the trade, and often the best value to the consumer.
It is a quarter stronger than any of the imitations, has a finer grain, and is more delicate.
The Oswego has the natural golden tinge, and not the chalk white produced by artificial process.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO.,
Garlick Hill, London.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS
TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
used in the Royal Laundry,
and awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES for LADIES. Of Chemists everywhere, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d. per bottle. Ten beautiful colours for dyeing any article of clothing in a few minutes; also for dyeing seaweed, fibres, ivory, &c.; for dyeing wood, paper, &c.; for illuminating and painting; also for colouring photographs. The attension of exporters is solicited.—Wholesale of Proprietors, DANIEL JUDSON and SON, 10, Scott's-yard, Bush-lane, London.

GLYCERINE, which very simple tests show to be impure, is being sold on the statement that it is in every respect "equal to Price's." Most medical men prescribe "PRICE'S Glycerine" where purity is of importance. Patients can ensure it by desiring to have their glycerine in one pound, 8, 4, or 2oz. bottles, with capsules over the stoppers, marked "Price's Patent."
Belmont, Vauxhall.

CARSONS' ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, for outdoor work, as iron, wood, stones, brick, compo, greenhouses, &c. Can be applied by any person. Five cwt. free to most parts of the realm. White and stone colours, 20s. per cwt.; oaks, reds, chocolate, lead colour, and black, 20s.; greens and blue, 44s. Patterns and testimonials upon application to Walter Carson and Sons, 9, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR STAMPING PAPER and ENVELOPES with Arms, Crest, or Monograms plain. Rodrigues' Cream-laid Envelopes, 4d. per 100; Cream-laid Note, full size, five quires for 6d. At HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, Dressing-cases, Travelling-bags, Despatch-boxes, Writing-cases, Jewel-Cases, Mounted and Ormoulu Suites for the Writing-table; and a choice variety of useful Elegancies suitable for presents, at H. RODRIGUES' well-known establishment, 42, Piccadilly.

WEDDING CARDS and ENVELOPES Printed and Stamped in Silver, with Arms or Crest, in the latest fashion. Card Plate elegantly engraved and 100 Superfine Cards printed for 4s. 6d.—At HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly.

CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAIT ALBUMS from 5s. to 10 guineas. Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and Distinguished Persons of all nations. Single Portraits, 1s. 6d.—At RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly. Catalogues post-free.

100 PATTERNS SILKS.—Post-free.—All the New Coloured Silks for early Autumn, plain and figured, from 1 guinea the Dress.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

10,000 YARDS BLACK SILKS, comprising every description and width of Black Glacés, Gros Grains, Moire Antiques, Gros de Suez, &c., the colour and durability of which are guaranteed. Patterns free.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

2500 YARDS FRENCH FOULARD SILKS, the very best quality, 30 inches wide, 10 yards for 18s. 9d. Any length cut. Patterns free.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX and INDIA OUTFITS.—CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE respectfully solicit and inspection of their extensive and recherché STOCK, combining Parisian taste with the excellence and durability of material for which their house has been noted for upwards of seventy years.
Christian and Rathbone, 11, Wigmore-street, W.

LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS and RIDING-JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Inverness Capes. Patterns of materials and prices sent post-free.
J. R. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.

SILKS.—PATTERNS FREE.
New Checked Glacés, 27s. 6d. for 12 yards.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

READY-MADE and BESPOKE CLOTHING, for all Classes and all Ages, at
E. MOSES and SON'S.

THE CELEBRATED "INDISPENSABLE" SUIT, strongly recommended for Tourists and Excursionists, from 30s., at
E. MOSES and SON'S.

JUVENILE CLOTHING, in great variety, for all Classes, at
E. MOSES and SON'S.

HOSIERY and DRAPERY, for all Classes and all Ages, at
E. MOSES and SON'S.

HATS and CAPS, for all Classes and all Ages, at
E. MOSES and SON'S.

BOOTS and SHOES, for all Classes and all Ages, at
E. MOSES and SON'S.

OUTFITS, for all Classes, all Ages, and all Climates, at
E. MOSES and SON'S.

E. MOSES and SON:
London Houses:
154, 155, 156, 157, Minories; 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, Aldgate; 508, 507, 506, New Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, Hart-street; 137, 138, Tottenham-court-road; 283, Euston-road.
Country Establishments:
Sheffield and Bradford, Yorkshire.
The establishments are closed every Friday evening at sunset until Saturday evening at sunset, when business is resumed until 11 o'clock.
All articles are marked the lowest prices in plain figures.
Any article not approved of will be exchanged, or the money returned.
Lists of Prices, with Rules for Self-measurement, Fashion Card, and our pamphlet, "Gossip on Dress," gratis and post-free.

SHIRTS.—Morning and Evening Shirts of every description, fitting with precision and ease, at moderate prices. Directions for self-measurement and patterns sent on application.—CAPPER and WATERS, 36, Regent-street, London.

DRESSING-BAGS for TRAVELLING. Writing-cases for Tourists. Dressing-cases for Tourists. The public supplied at wholesale prices, from the largest Stock in London.
PARKINS and GOTTO, Manufacturers, 24 and 25, Oxford-street.

THE ALEXANDRA HAIR-WAVER, patronised by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, is the invention of UNWIN and ALBERT, Court Hairdressers, 24, Piccadilly, of whom only they can be obtained at 1s. the pair; by post, 14 stamps.

H. WALKER'S PATENT PENELOPE CROCHET NEEDLES have "Penelope" on each handle. A set of Bone Handles for 10d.; Japanned, 8d.; Tartan, 1s.; the new Patent Uncotopic Handles, which keep the hooks in position for work, for 1s. post-free of any dealer.
H. Walker, Alcester, and 47, Gresham-street, London.

PISTACHIO-NUT TOILET-POWDER imparts to the skin a natural whiteness, youthful delicacy, and softness attainable by no other means. 2s. 6d. per Box. Sold everywhere.—PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street, London.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S HUNGARY WATER, Orators, Clergymen, Lecturers, Authors, and Poets give it the preference, for it refreshes the memory through the olfactory nerve. Six-Bottle Case, 10s. 6d.—New Bond-street (No. 2), London.

HAIR-CURLING FLUID.—248, High Holborn, London.—ALEX. ROSS'S CURLING FLUID Curls Ladies' or Gentlemen's Hair immediately it is used, let the hair be never so straight. Sold at 3s. 6d.; sent per post for 54 stamps.

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn, London.—ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes superfluous hair from the face, neck, and arms, without effect to the skin, 3s. 6d., sent the same day as ordered for fifty-four stamps.

SPANISH FLY is the active ingredient in ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL, which produces Whiskers, stops the hair from falling, and severe bald places. Price 3s. 6d.; by post for 54 stamps.—248, High Holborn, London.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION. OSTEO-KIDON (by her Majesty's Letters patent). Artificial Teeth, from one tooth to a complete set, without pain or extracting stumps, at half the usual charges, by Messrs. Gabriel, Dentists. London: 27, Harley-street, W., and 34, Ludgate-hill, City (over Benson's); 134, Duke-street, Liverpool; 63, New-street, Birmingham. References to patients. Gabriel's "Treatise on the Teeth" gratis, or free by post. Diploma, 1815. Consultation free.

ALL afflicted with WEAK EYES may obtain instant relief by using Dr. WARNER'S EYE WATER; it removes all inflammation arising from cold, dust, or constitutional causes.—Sold in bottles, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., by Sanger, Oxford-st.; Prout, Strand; Barclay, Farringdon-street; Hooper, London-bridge.

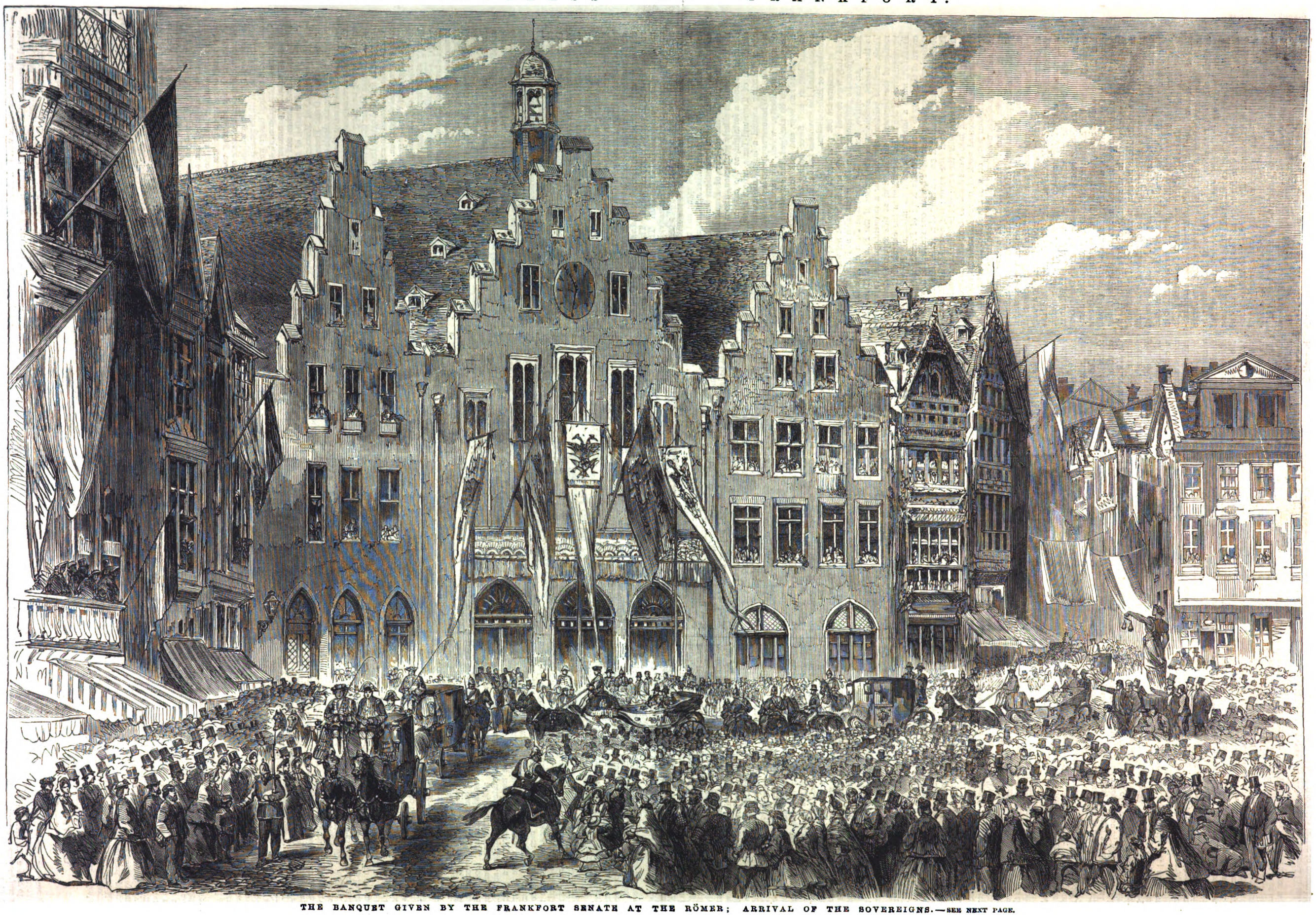
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is an excellent remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions. 178, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1830.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Jewellery, Miscellaneous Property, &c., of every description Purchased to any amount by Mr. and Mrs. DAVIS, 4, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W. Ladies and gentlemen waited on, or, parcels sent, P. O. orders remitted. Established 60 years.

Digitized by Google

THE CONGRESS AT FRANKFORT.



THE BANQUET GIVEN BY THE FRANKFORT SENATE AT THE RÖMER; ARRIVAL OF THE SOVEREIGNS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Digitized by Google

THE CONGRESS OF FRANKFORT.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

THERE is no country in the world which has undergone such mighty political changes in the course of little more than two generations of men than Germany. Originally a well-knit monarchy, proudly denominated the "Holy Roman Empire," with dependencies in the east, the north, and south, as far as Asia Minor and the sources of the River Euphrates, it gradually dissolved, by a curious process of disjunction, into a number of incoherent particles, bound together by more or less artificial ties. The defect of the Constitution of Germany, from the oldest time, was a want of political centralisation. There was an Emperor, but he was only the shadow of a monarch; lifted up to his dignity by election, he had to do the bidding of his constituents, and, in most instances, was glad to purchase peace by sacrificing the interest and welfare of the nation intrusted to his rule. The Emperor, or Kaiser, was assisted in the administration of affairs by the "Aulic Council," which exercised the functions of the supreme court of the realm; but this body, too, was weak and helpless to such a degree as to be unable to enforce its own judgments, even within a hundred miles of the seat of government. A necessary consequence of this state of things was that there grew up in Germany a body of little Sovereigns—nominally the vassals of the Kaisers, but in reality as independent of him as of any foreign Potentate. From petty Barons, holding land in trust for the Monarch and the nation, they raised themselves to Princes and Dukes, and in one instance—in Prussia—to Kings, claiming co-ordinate power with the rightful Sovereign. Such was the state of Germany when the French Revolution swept over it like a whirlwind, threatening alike thrones and individual rights. With his usual penetration, Napoleon I. saw at once that his own vast political design would be greatly assisted by accelerating the process of dismemberment, and he accordingly did this in a simple fashion by creating a number of new German Kings, Sovereigns, Dukes, and Grand Dukes, and forming with them a political alliance called the "Confederation of the Rhine." It was clear enough that all these newly-baked Monarchs could be nothing else but the absolute tools of the Great French conqueror; this consideration, however, did not prevent a single one of them from accepting the proferred dignities and forswearing the allegiance due to the lawful Sovereign. Under these circumstances, unable to cope with the power of France, assisted by the treachery of his own vassals, there remained nothing for the German Kaiser but to resign his dignity, which he did accordingly on the 6th of August, 1806. From this date to the Congress of Vienna Germany ceased to exist in a political sense, and became a mere geographical designation.

The Congress of Vienna "reconstructed" the Germanic empire, after the prescription of Talleyrand, by dismembering it still more and placing at its top the ghost of a Diet as representative of a living unity. The territories of some of the smaller Potentates were confiscated in favour of the more powerful Princes, and these (thirty-nine in number) were all acknowledged as lawful Monarchs, with Sovereign rights and privileges within their own territories. The new Act of Constitution of the Germanic empire was proclaimed at Vienna on the 8th of June, 1815, having been subscribed to by all the reigning Princes of the realm. According to this Charter the realm was to be united for the future in a "German Confederation"—*Deutsche Bund*—formed for the chief purpose of "preserving the internal and external security of Germany and the independence and inviolability of the German States." Consequently, the chief object of the *Bund* was to be the preservation of the dismemberment of the nation, a duty which it has sought to accomplish faithfully in the course of nearly half a century's existence. The German Confederacy, established at the Vienna Congress, was a singularly complicated and cumbersome machinery. It vested the administrative and executive government of Germany in a double-headed Diet, constituted, in its first form, as a general assembly, or plenum, of all the members of the confederation, every one of them having at least one vote, and many of the greater Powers several; and, in its second form, the one which came actually to exist, as an ordinary assembly, or Committee of Confederation, in which seventeen votes were divided between the thirty-nine members in such a manner that each of the Sovereigns had a separate vote, and the rest was given to the petty Princes combined. The people of Germany remained entirely unrepresented in the Diet. That this new organisation, professedly for the unity of Germany, but in reality for the upholding of its political separation, proved a complete burden rather than an assistance for the progress of the nation, was but natural. But the German people are a quiet race; and they bore their Bund, as they submitted to all their other misfortunes—passports, police, and prisons. For nigh two generations the symbol of German unity kept sitting in the ancient city of Frankfort-on-the-Main, in the shape of seventeen elderly gentlemen, who regularly assembled once a month, or once a fortnight, as the case might be, in the palace of the Prince of Turn-und-Taxis, where seventeen comfortable armchairs, standing around a large baize-covered table, were ready to receive them. Whenever any press law had to be made more stringent, or any little liberty, which, by accident, some State might still possess, had to be abridged, the seventeen old gentlemen became lively for half an hour, and took to signing documents with big seals at the bottom and fierce-looking eagles at the top. The labour accomplished, the seventeen fell dutifully asleep, at some Kurhaus at Homberg or Baden-Baden.

The Germans are but poor hands at revolutions; but in the year 1848 they were roused into one, and their first act was to expel the old diplomatic gentlemen from the green table at Frankfort-on-the-Main. An executive, headed by Archduke John of Austria, took to the vacant armchairs in the palace of the Prince of Turn-und-Taxis, and the political compass, for a moment, pointed to a resurrection of the Germanic empire. But at this supreme moment the representatives of the nation assembled in the church of St. Paul at Frankfort, made a lamentable political mistake. By offering the crown of Germany to a semi-lunatic King of Prussia, and getting it refused with scorn, they demolished, with one stroke, the new edifice of Germany unity, sinking it under a heap of ridicule. The Archduke Dictator disappeared from the scene; the assembly at St. Paul's melted away as snow under the sun; and before many months were over the seventeen old men came back to their soft-bolstered seats, beginning the accustomed work of repression and separation. For several years the labour went on with more effect than ever, until at last a silent opposition, more powerful in all popular movements than sudden revolutions, began to make itself felt among the German people. The first practical result of this opposition was the foundation of the National Verein, or National Union, a very powerful political association, now spread throughout the length and breadth of Germany, and counting its members by tens of thousands, among the most intelligent and influential citizens. The declared aim of the society was the unity of Germany—to be gained by peaceable means, if possible; but to be gained at any price. A Sovereign Prince, Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg, soon became the leader of this potent organisation, showing his disinterested motives by the public declaration that he would be ready to give up, at any moment, his own power and dignity in favour of a head of the nation, a new German Kaiser. Thus the movement increased in force and influence, finally displaying its physical power in an assembly of armed men, which met at Frankfort-on-the-Maine not many months ago. The ostensible purpose of meeting was a *schützenfest*, or fête of riflemen, somewhat similar to our Wimbledon camp gathering, with distribution of prizes, medals, and martial displays. But beneath this professional object there lurked an earnest political purpose, made manifest in many bold speeches. Duke Ernest was present at the meeting, the hero of the fête and the observed of all observers. From Frankfort-on-the-Maine he retired for a short while to his sequestered residence at Gotha for quiet meditation, and thence went straightway to Vienna, demanding and obtaining an interview with the Emperor of Austria. What passed is now known in all well-informed German circles: that Germany was ripe for unity, and desirous, not only of obtaining it, but with the means fully prepared—"riflemen, if necessary, your Majesty!"—that events allowed of no longer delay; and that if the Princes did not give, the nation would be compelled to take. Such was the burden of Duke Ernest's address; but he laid the greatest stress upon the fact of the Germans having lost all faith in Prussia and her ruler, and being ready to rally under the banner of the Imperial house of Hapsburg. Francis Joseph did not waver long, but at once, and without hesitation, accepted the counsels of the ducal leader of the National Verein.

On the 6th of August, 1806, Kaiser Francis II. resigned the Imperial crown of Germany; and on the 6th of August, 1863, his grand-nephew Francis Joseph issued an invitation to all the German Sovereigns for a congress at Frankfort to deliberate on the affairs of Germany. The purport of the summons was readily understood by all the crowned heads of the nation, some of whom went joyfully, others with fear and trembling, to the appointed place of meeting. The extraordinary power of the unity movement among the nation was illustrated by the fact that not a single Sovereign, with the exception of the Prussian King, dared to remain absent from the Congress. One of the Princes, at the time of summons, was travelling in Norway, two others were on a bed of sickness, and several retained by urgent affairs at home; but all tore themselves at once from business, pain, and pleasure, hastening up to Frankfort to meet the Emperor. The world, probably, never before saw such a gathering of crowned heads. Flying under the shelter of the Imperial prestige, as a tree is sought in the brewing storm, the Princes yet were by no means attracted by their affection for the descendant of many German Kaisers, but far more impelled by the fear that he might mean mischief, which their presence would be able to prevent. Indeed, the belief seems to have been general for a while among many of the Sovereigns that Francis Joseph intended to place the Imperial crown of Germany—still kept among the treasures of his family at the Hofburg in Vienna—on his own head; and the knowledge that such a step, once boldly taken, would be applauded by an overwhelming majority of the nation, made them make double haste up to Frankfort, in order to use their personal influence in a contrary sense. It remains a notable fact that all the Princes arrived at the city before the Emperor, although the latter came a day earlier than was first announced. Every one, too, desired and obtained a private interview with his Majesty, in which, no doubt, individual interests were discussed in preference to national questions. How far all this pressure had an influence upon the resolutions of Francis Joseph must remain a matter of conjecture; but a guide upon the subject lies in the fact that the more liberal of German Sovereigns—the Grand Duke of Baden, and particularly Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg—had to enter opposition against the actual propositions laid by the Emperor before the Congress as not sufficiently entering into the spirit of the reforms demanded by the nation. On the whole, there seems good reason for believing that the first intentions of Francis Joseph were of a much bolder nature than his subsequent proposals, and that his Majesty was made to waver in his path by the many personal influences brought to bear upon him.

It is to be feared that the "reform bill" laid before the Congress, even if accepted by all the German Sovereigns, including the King of Prussia—which seems not at all likely at the present moment—will by no means satisfy the great national party; for, divested of all extraneous matters and reduced to its simplest actual purport, the bill of the Emperor of Austria contains but the following two reform propositions:—First, to replace the present Diet, consisting of seventeen aged and acute diplomatists, by twenty-one other diplomatists, kept in order by five Royal "directors," not likely to reside for many months in the year in that dark and crooked little lane at Frankfort in which stands the Turn-und-Taxis mansion; and, secondly, to establish a chamber of delegates, 300 in number, not chosen by the people, but by the Chambers of the various States. The latter arrangement must at once deprive them of any influence they might otherwise possess; and, being mere deputies of deputies, their votes and discussions can scarcely be expected to guide, in the slightest possible degree, the decisions of the twenty-one diplomatists, deriving additional force from the real or supposed sanction of five crowned heads, who play the part of directors. Consequently, the chief change in the constitution of the German Confederacy, if the Austrian proposals be accepted, will be, that there are twenty-one members of the Diet instead of seventeen. They must needs be bent on the same purpose as of old, but will be, perhaps, a little more conciliatory in speech and manner, listening to the objections of honourable delegates—who are to receive a good salary, to keep them quiet and obedient—and otherwise keeping up the old formula laid down at the Congress of Vienna, of "preserving the independence and inviolability of the *various* German States." To form the States into one State is not laid down in the programme submitted to the Congress of Sovereigns, and certainly would have not the slightest chance of being accepted by them, at least voluntarily. Nevertheless, some good will probably accrue even out of the acceptation of the present reform proposals, by opening a way to the peaceful solution of the great question of German unity before it gets ripe for a revolution. Far better that Princes should deliberate at a hundred congresses, and diplomatists fill reams of paper with propositions and counter-propositions, than that the fate of a great nation should be left once more to the old lottery of bayonets and rifle-balls.

ARRIVAL OF THE SOVEREIGNS AT THE GREAT BANQUET GIVEN BY THE FRANKFORT SENATE AT THE RÖMER.

The first of our Engravings of the above important historical event represents the arrival—*auffahrt*, literally "up-going," as the Germans call it—of the Emperor of Austria, followed by the other Princes, at the great gate of the Römer, where the grand banquet was given by Frankfort Senate to the assembled Sovereigns. "The Römer, or Roman-house, was originally the townhall of the free city of Frankfort, but, given up to State purposes, acquired high fame in connection with the history of Germany, or, as native historians like to call their ancient country, the Holy Roman Empire. The place in front of the Römer, depicted in the Engraving, and denominated the Römerberg, is particularly rich in historical associations. It was here that, on the coronation of a new Kaiser, the whole population assembled to see his Majesty dine, and, in fact, to dine with him. In the midst of the place there was erected, on this occasion, an immense temporary kitchen, in which, among many other solid viands, a whole ox, as large as could be obtained, had the honour to be roasted. As soon as the cook had done his duty, the Lord Chamberlain came down from the Imperial banqueting-room to claim a loin of beef for the Monarch, together with a beaker of red and another of white wine, which ran from fountains in the middle of the square. The Kaiser having obtained his share, the people then took theirs, commencing a fair fight for the roasted ox, the luscious contents of the fountains, and even the scarlet cloth over which the Emperor walked from the dome to the Römer. Sanguinary struggles not unfrequently took place about the possession of the head of the ox. Two of the guilds of Frankfort, the vintners and the butchers, were particularly anxious to hang up the skull of the roasted hero among the trophies of their respective halls, and lives were lost in the attempts of each party to possess more bones than the other. All these past glories of the Römer were not revived in the banquet given by the Senate to the Emperor and Princes; but an allusion to them, at least, was found in the bill of fare in the 'bœuf historique.' Comparing past times and the present, the difference was that, while formerly the people ate the whole ox, giving the Kaiser but a slice, now the German Sovereigns consumed all that there was of beef, allowing the people not even to see the eating of it.

"The *auffahrt*, or arrival of the Princes at the gate of the Römer, took place a little before six o'clock, in the presence of an immense crowd of spectators, filling every nook and corner of the vast place, the Römerberg. The very roofs of the houses were covered with human beings; and some adventurous mortals, under age, poised themselves upon chimneypots, flagstaffs, and signboards. Elector Frederick William of Hesse, the worst ruler and the best connoisseur of horses in all Germany, was the first who arrived at the Römer, in a carriage gilded to profusion and drawn by four cream-coloured mares, said to be unmatched all over the world. His Highness was followed by the blind King of Hanover, sitting in his open carriage upright and stiff as a statue, and surrounded by an army of lacqueys, whose powdered wigs created intense astonishment among the multitude. There was not a single cheer for either of these two Sovereigns; but a very storm of 'Hurrahs!' greeted the arrival of the next Prince, Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg. So close did the people press to his carriage to show their affection, that the horses were stopped at times, and the coachman had infinite trouble to get up to the gate of the Römer. Moderate cheers also received the Kings of Bavaria and Saxony, who followed next; as well as the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, a tall, stately man, with full beard and moustaches. Other Princes, Dukes, and Grand Dukes who now came received but little attention; and it was not until the Emperor himself drove up the Römerberg that the enthusiasm of the spectators broke out in full force. For a moment the cheers were absolutely deafening, and the wild cries, 'Hurrah for the Kaiser!' with their double meaning, seemed to create a profound impression even upon Francis Joseph, accustomed as he must have been to cheers during his sojourn at Frankfort. By a delicate attention, just at the moment as his Majesty stepped from his carriage, a pair of white doves, with scarlet ribbons round the neck, were led up into the sky close to him. The ribbons, it was said, contained the inscription, 'Francis Joseph I., Kaiser of the Germans.'"

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE 4th of May, 1863, will long be remembered in New Zealand as the date on which, even in that country, one of the most bloodthirsty and cruel murders ever perpetrated was committed by native Maories.

A small party of soldiers were, it will be remembered, proceeding from Tataraimaka to New Plymouth, when, about half way on their journey, they were joined by two officers. Unsuspectingly they continued their journey; the day was bright and pleasant, and the two officers lingered at a small stream to allow their horses to drink; the soldiers soon after came up to the same spot. No sooner were they assembled together than a volley from an unseen enemy laid three of them low. Volley upon volley continued until all were struck down, killed or wounded, but one man, and this man defended himself with his rifle, keeping off some thirty or forty natives, and finally escaped.

The sufferers belonged to the 57th Regiment, who occupied several redoubts constructed on the borders of native territory to keep the savage hordes in subjection. Many days passed over without an opportunity being afforded of retaliating on their brutal murderers. Lieutenant Brutton, 57th Regiment, was the first who succeeded in inflicting summary chastisement, by killing two and wounding several other natives who were endeavouring to cross the boundary line. A few days later Lieutenant Waller, 57th Regiment, very nearly fell a victim to another ambuscade, but, recovering his feet very rapidly after his horse was shot, he wounded one of the Maories with his revolver and drove off the six others, who dared not face one determined Englishman. A party of the 57th Regiment was soon on the tracks of these savages, and succeeded in bringing back the wounded man, from whom was taken one of the rifles and belts of the men murdered on the 4th of May, as well as the watch and other small articles belonging to Dr. Hope. This prisoner was handed over to the authorities in New Plymouth, and confined in the military prison; but to this day no notice has been taken of his savage treachery. The strongest circumstantial evidence convicts him of being the murderer of poor Hope; still, the prisoner is not tried, and report says he will get off, because, although the country is under martial law, he is to be handed over to the civil power.

Sundry expeditions were set on foot to take *utu*, as the natives call the law of retaliation; but up to that which forms the subject of the accompanying Sketch none of them were successful. The Maori is too cunning to be easily caught; and, following the policy which he has hitherto pursued, Sir G. Grey will not prohibit the Maories from coming into the settlements; consequently they come and go at their pleasure, supply themselves with blankets, food, and even tomahawks without restriction; and, as a matter of course, are made aware of any movement contemplated by the military authorities.

By gradually collecting the necessary convoy at a point about eight miles from New Plymouth, called Oakura, where a portion of the 57th Regiment was strongly intrenched, General Cameron was enabled to assemble a force of about 700 men at this place on the night of the 3rd of June, without many persons being aware that an expedition was contemplated. At midnight the troops moved quietly off, and after a wet and disagreeable march of four hours reached Tataraimaka, near which it was known about six hundred natives were assembled.

Silently and perfectly were the arrangements made, and just as daylight tinged the horizon—which had cleared off, leaving an unclouded sky—the first shot from the battery of Armstrong guns woke up the enemy. Shot followed shot with marvellous precision, and H.M.S. Eclipse, Captain Mayne, now joined in the chorus, throwing her heavy 100-pound Armstrong shell into the very centre of the Maori position.

As soon as it was light enough to see, the 57th Regiment, which unfortunately is so scattered that only 350 men could be mustered for the occasion, crept noiselessly down a gully and forded the Katikara River, a deep and rapid stream which divides the native from English land, and ascended the opposite bank, which rises to a height of at least 100 ft. So complete was the surprise that the rifle-pits at the head of the gulley, which might have inflicted serious loss on the advancing columns, were not even manned. The companies not only ascended the steep ground but re-formed on its crest before a shot was fired from the enemy. The soldiers were, however, soon discovered, as the skirmishers spread themselves out through the thick fern like a pack of foxhounds searching for their prey. There was plenty of game. The ring of the Minié now sounded sharply in reply to the less certain crack of the old smoothbore with which the Maories are armed. Their bullets began to drop about pretty thickly, but with uncertain aim. It was evident that 600 Maories could not stand against half that number of soldiers in fair and open fight. Lieutenants Brutton and Waller, of the 57th, with fifty men each, pressed rapidly on to the right, where it was known that the Maories were strongly intrenched, and whence numbers were already beginning to retire. Without waiting to fire their rifles, these two parties rushed across the open half-cultivated ground, cleared all before them, and, taking the position in reverse, opened the main road which crosses the Katikara at its mouth, and enabled the 70th Regiment to come up without loss, under the guidance of the gallant General, who placed himself at their head.

Meanwhile, the rest of the 57th Regiment had inclined more to the left, where a strongly-intrenched pah filled with Maories tempted their prowess. Waiting but a few moments to extend the companies, under a well-sustained fire from the enemy's rifle-pits, on they rushed, and stayed not till they had jumped over every obstacle, slaughtering with the bayonet every Maori that opposed them. It was a splendid opportunity, and right well did the old "Die-hards" avail themselves of the occasion. Before time was given for another soldier to cross the river these gallant men had scattered the enemy. Between 500 and 600 Maories were flying like a flock of sheep before them, and the day was won. Twenty-two Maories were taken out of the redoubt dead, and at least that number were left unsought and uncared for in the fern. Twice that number must have been wounded in their rapid retreat; but so rapidly and so effectually was the work done with the bayonet that not six rounds a man were fired by this gallant band.

It is not the intention to particularise or to mention the individual gallantry of officers; it would, indeed, be difficult to single out one more eager or more zealous than his neighbour. The despatches will doubtless give such particulars, and it would be invidious to name any where all behaved so well.

The Sketch is taken at the moment that the companies, somewhat broken by the high fern and flax, through which they had to pass, are in the act of rushing into the redoubt, which, as will be seen, was strongly perched on the crest of a knoll. The impetuosity of the charge astonished the defenders, many of whom endeavoured to escape by jumping over the parapet and out of their rifle-pits and rushing down a gulley to the left of the pah. Many nobly stood their ground, and died struggling manfully to the last; some even stood upon the parapet or fought like rats in a hole.

The Armstrong guns having set fire to the "wharres," all record of the enemy's loss was effaced. Many must have been burnt in the ruins, and twenty-two were shot or bayoneted in their "rifle-pits." The victory was complete; and his Excellency Sir George Grey, who landed shortly after from the Eclipse, rode over the ground, and complimented Colonel Warre on the brilliant success of his men.

No prisoners, and but few spoils, were taken. A quantity of fire-arms, rifles and muskets, were scrambled for by the troops engaged. A "paiaha," or chief's spear, a few "meres" and green stone ornaments, composed the relics of the day; and the 57th Regiment brought away the celebrated "toll-bar," so famous at the time when the unfortunate steamer Lord Worsley was wrecked a few miles down the coast.

It should be added that the troops were not dressed in red. Every man wore a forage cap and blue frock the better to conceal him from the sharp eyes of the enemy.

Digitized by Google

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Dragons' Teeth. By the Rev. J. Pycroft. (2 vols. L. Booth.) The title of this book does not herald a learned work upon dentistry; nor let the mythological scholar suppose that there lurks beneath it a history of the deeds of Cadmus and Jason. Mr. Pycroft has nothing to say upon the subject of the molars in dragons, nor has he undertaken to write an account of the battles of the Sparti; he only borrows from a well-known myth an allusion to the moral of his story. His "dragons' teeth" are the bad seeds of education sown in one Edward Walford, which spring up in the form of vices and troubles. Thomas Walford, who began life as a clerk in a general merchant's office, ends it as a general merchant himself, the owner of Richcourt Manor, and the possessor of something like a hundred thousand pounds and upwards in the funds. After he has ended it, his widow strikes dismay to the heart of General Colton by bringing into the world not only two children, but two boys, within two hours of each other; for thus General Colton's son is deprived of every reasonable chance of becoming the master of Richcourt Manor. The two babes are christened—the elder, Edward; the younger, Nathaniel; and the former, as heir to a large estate, begins to be ruined almost from the day of his birth. A money-worshipping generation singles him out for its caresses even in his bassinet; inquires, as he gathers wild flowers with his baby-brother in the lanes, which of the two is the "happy child;" and rushes to the window to gaze upon him as he is driven by in the basket carriage, with a footman at his side. Then, when schooltide comes, Master Ned, the heir, is sent to the "private establishment," to be petted and spoiled; and Master Nat, the moneyless, goes to Eton to be knocked into shape by wholesome discipline. After school comes college. "Fortunatus," having learnt nothing whatever except bad habits at his "fashionable seminary," is crammed by an unprincipled private tutor sufficiently to pass his matriculation examination, and enters upon Oxford life, as it is passed by the idle, gambling, dressy, extravagant, and vicious. He abjures reading, boating, and cricketing, and takes to lounging, riding, and driving. The latter habits take him to Woodstock, to the presence of Alice Hengen, whose heart he breaks, and whose reason he unseats from its throne by promising, but omitting, to marry her. He does not effect her ruin, as that phrase is generally understood; but, nevertheless, so hot against him is the rage of Hannah, Alice's elder sister, that she sets herself to work to obtain revenge. She is aided in her design by Tom Snipe, the unprincipled tutor already mentioned. He manages to mislead Edward Walford, who, by extravagance, has fallen into difficulties, and betaken himself to the usual resource of fortune-hunting, into believing that Hannah is a certain heiress for whose wealth our hero has conceived a strong passion, and she, by this means, becomes Mrs. Walford—taunts him even as they sit in the grey-horsed chariot, and at an early opportunity informs him that he has "*married the sister of* ALICE HENGEN!" However, Walford is so convinced of the illegality of the marriage that he has no hesitation in marrying again; and this, of course, considerably complicates matters; for Hannah, having allowed a sufficient interval to elapse from the date of the second marriage for the birth of children, appears one day at Richcourt Manor, and informs Lady Harwood, whose daughter Walford has married, that "his babes are bastards, and his so-called wife no wife at all." At this critical juncture step upon the scene two great legal luminaries—Nat. Walford, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and Sir Richard Thompson, Knight, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, known in earlier days as "Gritty Thompson," the usher of Walford's private school, by whose penetration it is discovered that Hannah had herself a husband living at the time she married Walford. Mr. Pycroft's evident desire to inculcate the doctrine of public school education and of hard work in the world for the furtherance of some good object; to show the evil to which wealthy young men without sound principles instilled into them from babyhood are exposed; to elevate virtue and humble vice in the dust, is beyond praise. One wishes his style were more worthy of his purpose. He is so vigorous as to be somewhat coarse; and we close his book with the feeling that he has been giving human nature literally what is vulgarly called "a lick with the rough side of his tongue." We miss finish and polish.

Lyra Eucharistica. Edited by the Rev. Orley Shipley, M.A. (1 vol. Longmans.) A collection of hymns bearing upon the Holy Communion. They are original and translated, modern and ancient. A fair sample of the style is—

Friends in Jesus, now draw near,	Hush your anthems, cherubim;
Brothers, sisters, enter here;	Stand astonished, Seraphim;
Filled with humble, glad emotion,	Men on earth, your brothers lowly,
Bowed in lowly, deep devotion:	Dare to join your "Holy, Holy."
Come, approach the sacred Board,	Lord, may Grace imparted here
'Tis the Supper of the Lord;	In our future lives appear;
Where the choicest things of Heaven	These have been—let others say—
From his loving Heart are given.	At the gates of Heaven to-day.

* * * * *

The Political, Social, and Literary History of France. By the Rev. Dr. Cobham Brewer. (1 vol. Jarrold and Sons.) By the information upon the titlepage that the work is "brought down to the year 1863" one is led to infer that the present history is only a former one enlarged. However, we had never seen it before, and we were at once struck with the vast amount of information contained in it; we thought that as a handy book for refreshing the memory it would be most useful. It is said to be "designed especially for schools, for private families, and for candidates of the military, civil service, and Oxford local examinations;" and it certainly, with its "questions" at the end, has the aspect of a "cram" book. The author, for the assistance of those who are not acquainted with French pronunciation, has invented a system of guidance which, being founded on the principle that "*r* in English is never a phonetic consonant *after* a vowel," is slightly objectionable, for *ar* is improperly "used to represent the sound of *a* in *father*." To this sort of doctrine we are indebted for those eyesores and earsores in poetry—to wit, *war* rhyming with *saw*, &c. To say nothing of the Chinese air which is thrown about French words by writing *Polignac* as *Po-lin-yak*, some of the equivalents by no means fairly represent the originals; for instance, *Neuilly* is written *New-ye*. Nor does the hint to pronounce *Champ-de-Mars* as *Sharn-Mar* commend itself to one, especially as, unless we be much mistaken, the *s* in *Mars* is pronounced. At p. 343, also, we are told that Murat was called *le Bon* (sic) *Sabeur* (sic). A misprint may, and, no doubt, does account for the last word; but was he not called, from his beauty, *le beau sabreur?* Howbeit, these small matters do not interfere with the general usefulness of the book.

Journal of Landsborough's Expedition (1 vol., H. Bailliere); *M'Kinlay's Journal of Exploration* (ditto); *J. M. Stuart's Explorations*, 1861-2 (ditto). We very recently had occasion, in noticing a work, called "Tracks of M'Kinlay" (Sampson Low, Son, and Co.), to refer to the three leaders of expeditions whose journals are hereby brought to the notice of the public. The first two, it will be remembered, were sent in search of Burke and Wills, whose melancholy fate is still in the recollection of all. Each journal is accompanied by illustrative maps and charts.

The Forest of Arden. By John Hannett. (1 vol. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) This is "a topographical and historical account of the district between and around Henley-in-Arden and Hampton-in-Arden, in the county of Warwick." The plan of the book is this:—The reader is supposed to be a traveller newly arrived at the Swan, Henley-in-Arden, whence Mr. Hannett takes him for a nine days' tour, giving him a history of every place they visit each day, compiled from the most authentic sources; the natural and architectural objects worthy of notice being represented by engravings, "principally from photographs taken expressly for the purpose," executed by Mr. E. Whimper.

Three Weeks in Majorca. By William Dodd, A.M. (1 vol. Chapman and Hall.) These 169 pages were written in 1862, but why they were not published then the author conceives that "the public will not care to know." He mentions the date, however, "because, in the case of a progressive country, statements which are perfectly true in one year may lose some of their exactness in the next." There is nothing very remarkable in Mr. Dodd's book; but if any one has an idea of visiting the Balearic Isles, he will probably find in it reasons for not abandoning the notion, for his short sojourn seems to have rendered him very favourably impressed towards the Mallorquines (for Majorca is called by the inhabitants Mallorca). For the traveller who "cannot be happy except when he is killing something," Mr. Dodd mentions that "he will find . . . very fair shooting."

FINE ARTS.

AT last—we must emphatically say *at last*—there seems a fair prospect that we shall, with continued exercise of patience, live to see the long-looked-for lions placed on the four pedestals at the foot of the Nelson Monument, Trafalgar-square. Sir Edwin Landseer, to whom the commission to model them was intrusted long since, and after many years' previous delay, has just completed a preliminary model, about lifesize, for one of these lions. This is to serve as a "finished study" for the execution—with, we presume, slight variations—of the four colossal models from which the moulds will be taken for the final casting. The actual lions are to be in bronze, and to measure twenty feet long, instead of between six and seven, the dimensions of the present one. The huge mass of clay for the execution of the model of one of these enormous lions is now being built up to scale in one of the rooms of Baron Marochetti's great studio, statuary, and casting works, at Brompton, where, as we stated some time since, for convenience, and quite independently and unaided, Sir Edwin has been working for a considerable time. The model just finished is acknowledged by all who have seen it to be quite as successful as we might have expected had it been from Sir Edwin's pencil instead of from his modelling-tools. It is not improbable, however, that the great artist may find it necessary to make some alterations or modifications in the course of executing the large model, in order to meet the peculiar exigencies of the enlarged scale, the dark material and the somewhat (for its size) low destination of the finished work. We shall therefore reserve our criticism. It may not be generally known that Sir Edwin is not exactly a novice in the sculptor's art. He is said to have made, in youth, several successful essays in modelling. Apart from this, he is only following the precedent of the great mediæval and Renaissance artists — Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Raphael, and other fathers of modern art, who were sculptors as well as painters, and some of them architects, "art-workmen," ornamentalists, engineers, and many other things to boot.

The picture by the eminent Belgian painter, M. Slingeneyer, "A Martyr in the Reign of Diocletian," a young Christian peacefully sleeping in his cell, as the keeper opens the door through which he is to be thrust to the wild beasts in the arena of the Colosseum, and which we engraved and described when in the International Exhibition last year, is now to be seen at Messrs. Jennings's, Cheapside.

The great line-engraving, after Sebastiano del Piombo's "Raising of Lazarus" in the National Gallery, upon which Mr. Doo, R.A., has now been engaged several years, approaches completion, and proofs of the plate in its present state may be seen at Messrs. Colnaghi's, Pall-mall. With a little more force, so as to approximate more nearly to the depth of tone of the original picture, and with a trifling revision of the expression in one or two heads, the engraving will be entirely satisfactory. When quite finished, we shall review at greater length this the most elaborate specimen of pure line-engraving executed for many years past, and, in view of the present state of patronage for this noble branch of art and of the advances of photography, not improbably the last great work of the kind we shall see attempted in this country. At the gallery of the same well-known firm may also be seen the etching by Mr. Cousins, R.A., for his mezzotint after the portrait of the Princess of Wales by the German painter, M. Lauchert. The etching is beautifully executed; but there are faults in the painting which would certainly reappear in the plate if Mr. Cousins were not to have the sittings which, we are glad to hear, he is promised. Messrs. Colnaghi, we may also add, have just published a mezzotint portrait of Lady Marian Alford, after a picture by Mr. Buckner, which is noteworthy for the excellence and promise of the workmanship: it is engraved by Mr. Zobel.

Of course, no mere mechanical means can quite successfully mimic the evidence of mind in every touch of the artist. Yet there is so much to learn that is merely mechanical in the early stages of art-study—so much that is mere matching of flat spaces of colour—that we can unreservedly recommend the application of chromotypography for the purposes of art-instruction, in a series of "Copies for Colouring," after water-colour drawings by Birket Foster, Absolon, and Harrison Weir, just published by Barnard and Son.

To the number of new applications of photography to which we adverted some weeks since in alluding especially to the formation of national photographic portrait-galleries, we may add that a Berlin photographer is said to have discovered how to burn photographs into glass with great delicacy and exactitude, so as to form beautiful ornaments for windows. The value and beauty for many decorative purposes of such an application of photography in a permanent form cannot fail to be forcibly suggested by this announcement.

Mr. Steell has completed the clay model for the bronze statue of the late Professor Wilson, which is to be erected at the north-west corner of East Princes-street-gardens, Edinburgh. The moulds are ready, and the work is to be cast at Mr. Steell's foundry, Grove-street, where the casting of the colossal figures of Wellington and Lord Melville took place.

Preparations are being made at Dublin to place Mr. M'Dowell's statue of the late Lord Plunkett in the hall of the Four Courts. The orator is represented in the act of addressing an audience. The pedestal bears the simple inscription, "Plunkett. Erected by the Bar of Ireland."

Mr. G. F. Watts has undertaken to paint a fresco on the north wall of one of the new courts at the South Kensington Museum, in the gallery above the space occupied by the Loan Collection.

Baron Marochetti's bronze statue of the Prince Consort, destined for a memorial at Aberdeen, is ready for casting, and will be inaugurated next month.

ILLUSTRATIONS FROM SHANGHAI.

THE native tea-gardens in the city of Shanghai, of which we give an Engraving, from a photograph by Mr. W. Saunders, an English resident there, have been lately occupied as barracks by the French troops stationed in the city.

The group of disciplined Chinese, with their foreign officer, forms a part of that native force which, under European leaders, has been doing such good service against the Chinese rebels. They have proved satisfactorily that, when well led, the Chinese make disciplined and gallant soldiers.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Hon. Miss Sophia Wheatley, of Charles-street, Berkeley-square, and St. Leonards-on-Sea, was proved in London, by her sisters, the Misses Georgina Louisa Wheatley and Mary Wheatley, the joint executresses, and the principal legatees under the will. The personal property is sworn under £16,000. There are several pecuniary and specific bequests; amongst the latter are sundry articles of jewellery given to the testatrix at various times by the late Queen Dowager; also a gold inkstand sent to the testatrix after her late Majesty's death. These relics she has separately bequeathed to her relatives and friends. All legacies are to be paid free of legacy duty. The residue of her property, real and personal, is to be equally divided between her said two sisters, who resided with the testatrix.

The will of George Rainy, Esq., formerly of Raasay, Inverness, N.B., and late of Porchester-square, Middlesex, was proved in London under £160,000 personalty—the executors nominated being the testator's brother, Henry Rainy, Esq., M.D., of Glasgow; Charles Stuart Parker, Esq. (the nephew), of Liverpool, merchant; Charles S. Parker, jun., Esq. (the great-nephew), of University College, Oxford; and George Haygarth Rainy, Esq., the testator's son. The will bears date April 16, 1863, and the dispositions are confined to the members of his family. He bequeathes to his wife, beyond her settlement on marriage and all other provisions in her favour, a further sum of £11,500; and, after making liberal bequests to a brother, sister, nephews, and a niece, leaves the whole of the real and the residue of the personal estate to his son, George Haygarth Rainy, Esq.

The will of Edward Field, Esq., formerly of Oxford, afterwards of Ipswich, and late of Oaks, Framlingham, Doctor of Physic, was proved in London by his two sons, the Rev. Edward Burch Field, and Æsculapius Field, Esq., the joint executors and trustees. The personal property was sworn under £30,000. The will was executed in 1850. The testator has devised his Bedfordshire estates to his son Edward, and has left all other his real estates to his son Æsculapius, dividing his personal estates between his two sons and his daughter.

The Russian papers announce that lamentable conflagrations have taken place in the city of Kiew.

The Prince Elector of Hesse has given notice to the managers of the gaming-house at Nendorff that their lease will not be renewed, and that games of hazard will no longer be tolerated in his States.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR ANGUS CAMPBELL, BART.

Sir Angus Campbell, second Bart., of Dunstaffnage, in the county of Argyle and Hereditary Captain of the Royal Castle of Dunstaffnage, was the eldest son (by his wife, Caroline Eliza, second daughter of Sir W. Plomer, of Snaresbrook, Essex) of Sir Donald Campbell, who obtained the baronetcy of Dunstaffnage by patent, dated March 11, 1816, and who was Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island from 1847 until the year of his death, 1850. His son, Sir Angus, the subject of his notice, was born the 19th of August, 1827, and, having entered the Royal Navy, obtained the rank of Lieutenant in 1849. He married, the 22nd of September, 1852, Sophia Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Admiral M'Dougall, R.N., of M'Dougall, by whom (who died June 18, 1857) he leaves no issue. Sir Angus died, on the 13th inst., at Dunstaffnage Castle, near Oban, and is succeeded by his next brother, now Sir Isaac Donald Campbell, the third Baronet, who was born the 5th of October, 1829. This family of Campbell, of Dunstaffnage, springs from Colin, first Earl of Argyll, and through that descent has held for centuries the Dunstaffnage estates and the hereditary title of Captain of the Royal Castle of Dunstaffnage.

ADMIRAL VERNON HARCOURT, R.N.

Admiral Octavius Henry Vernon Harcourt, R.N., who died at his seat, Swinton Park, near Masham, on the 14th inst., was a younger son (by his wife, Anne, third daughter of Granville, first Marquis of Stafford) of the Most Rev. Dr. Edward Vernon, Archbishop of York, who took the surname of Harcourt, by Royal sign manual, in January, 1831, on inheriting the estates of Field Marshal, William, third and last Earl Harcourt. Octavius Henry Vernon Harcourt was born Dec. 26, 1793, and entered the Royal Navy, in 1806, as midshipman, in the Tiger, and in the following year witnessed the surrender of Alexandria. He was much employed in boat service up the Nile. He assisted at the blockade of Toulon, and contributed to the destruction, towards the close of October, 1809, of two French ships of the line, the Robuste and the Lion. His subsequent services, till the end of the French War, were continuous and of note, particularly off the coast of Italy and at the blockade of Elba. He afterwards served on the West India station, whence he brought home, in July, 1827, upwards of a million dollars. He attained his rank of Vice-Admiral in 1861. The gallant Admiral devoted the latter years of his life to furthering the interests of the Church of England and public education. He caused to be built at his own expense a very handsome church and parsonage at Healey, near Masham, which he amply endowed; also another church at Brent Tor, in Devonshire, the endowment of which he considerably augmented. He also restored at his own cost, in a most efficient manner, the parish church at Masham, besides contributing very largely to the funds for the restoration of several other churches, not only in Yorkshire, but in other counties. He made princely donations to the Riddell Memorial, the Mechanics' Institute (in Masham), the Masham Grammar School, the Masham Free School, the Infant School, and the Free School at Kelbank, near Masham, as well as to the funds of all the local charities. He was also a kind and liberal landlord, and his loss will ever be deeply felt by his tenantry. Admiral Vernon Harcourt married, on the 22nd of February, 1838, Anne Halwell, second daughter of William Gater, Esq., and widow of William Danby, Esq., of Swinton Park, Yorkshire. The Admiral was cousin of George John, fifth and present Lord Vernon, and was brother of the late George Granville Harcourt, Esq., of Nuneham, of the late and present Chancellors of the diocese of York, of Admiral F. E. Vernon Harcourt, and of the Rev. Prebendary of Carlisle.

THE REV. DR. RAFFLES.

The Rev. Thomas Raffles, D.D., LL.D., one of the most distinguished divines of his time, was the son of William Raffles, Esq., by Rachel, daughter of Richard Dunsby, of Wells, and was the grandson of Thomas Raffles, Esq., of Berwick, and of the Prerogative Office, Doctors' Commons, and the cousin, heir male, and representative of the celebrated Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, Lieutenant-Governor of Java. The Rev. Dr. Raffles was born on the 17th of May, 1778, and was educated at the Old College, Homerton, then under the care of the late Dr. Pye Smith, and passed through his studies with honours. He was, when twenty-one years of age, ordained a clergyman of that important Dissenting sect, the Independents, and he became the pastor of a Congregational (Independent) Church at Hammersmith. After officiating there for three years he, in February, 1812, accepted the invitation of the Congregational Church in Great George-street, Liverpool, and entered thereupon those more enlarged pastoral duties which were to last over half a century, and were to procure for him so wide and enduring a reputation. His remarkable eloquence at once attracted notice, and his gentlemanly bearing, his piety, benevolent disposition, and amiable and agreeable manners, speedily secured him general respect and affection. His position as a preacher of extraordinary power and effect was established and maintained till his death. He first officiated at Liverpool in a small brick building; but this was destroyed by fire in February, 1840, and, as his congregation had vastly increased, the opportunity was taken for erecting on the same site the present beautiful Independent Chapel, which forms, so far as the places of worship are concerned, one of the chief ornaments of Liverpool. With increased room for action, Dr. Raffles's beneficial influence extended, and that not only on account of his eloquence, but by force of his personal character. He fulfilled all his sacred functions with exemplary energy and devotion. His success found its highest proof in the large and influential congregation which he was mainly instrumental in forming and preserving. Added to his eloquence, the chief characteristics of his ministry were affectionate fidelity and earnest sincerity; his ministry had, too, one other salient feature: it was entirely devoid of any kind of polemical rancour. He felt kindly, and, on all occasions, acted with thorough Christian liberality, towards all religious sects and persuasions; and it has been remarked of him that he never used a harsh expression in alluding to any faith, however differing from his own. A friendship of no ordinary character subsisted between the late Dr. Raffles and the late and present Bishops of Chester. But it was not only as a most eloquent and exemplary divine that Dr. Raffles was publicly known. He was very able as an essayist, a writer, and a poet. Many works of his, and especially some productions in verse, enjoy standard popularity. He was also a devoted patron of science and the fine arts, and his taste in one respect as a collector has made a gathering which will find few rivals in the kingdom—viz., his extensive autograph collection, which fills many volumes, and, as it is composed not of the mere signatures but of the letters of celebrities of all ages, and is illustrated with their portraits, forms a literary and historical treasury of no little interest and value. Dr. Raffles was a Fellow of the Zoological Society, a member of the Literary and Philosophic Society of New York, and a member of various learned and religious societies in Liverpool and elsewhere. He particularly encouraged and aided the Liverpool Sailors' Society and Home. The Raffles Scholarship was founded in his name at the Lancashire College, Manchester. In private life Dr. Raffles' society was the charm of all who knew him. His thorough amiability, ready wit, and humour, and many other social qualities drew friends and visitors to him from all parts, and made his hospitable home at Edge Hill a centre of intellectual and domestic attraction. Dr. Raffles retired from his regular duty at Great George-street Chapel in 1861, when a superb silver testimonial (since exhibited at the Great Exhibition) was presented to him by his congregation. The Rev. Doctor, after a long and painful illness, died on the 18th inst. at his house, Edge Hill, Liverpool. Dr. Raffles married, the 18th April, 1815, Mary Catherine, daughter and eventual heir of James Hargreaves, Esq., of Liverpool, and cousin of the present John Hargreaves, Esq., of Broad Oak, Lancashire, and Hall Burn, Bucks, by whom (who died on the 17th of May, 1843) he leaves issue (with two other sons, James Hargreaves and William Winter, and a daughter, Mary Rachel, wife of S. M. Bulley, Esq.) an eldest son, Thomas Stamford Raffles, Esq., a barrister of the Inner Temple, and the present stipendiary magistrate of Liverpool. Dr. Raffles was a cousin of Charlotte, Countess of Castle Stuart, and his sister was the wife of the late James Baldwin Brown, LL.D., a well-known barrister of the Northern Circuit, whose son, the Rev. James Baldwin Brown, M.A., is a clergyman of note in the Independent ministry.

H. RAEBURN, ESQ.

Henry Raeburn, Esq., of St. Bernard's, who recently died, in his 80th year, at Charlesfield House, Midlothian, was the last surviving son of the Royal Academician Sir Henry Raeburn. Although not professionally an artist, Mr. Raeburn inherited from his distinguished father an enthusiastic love for the fine arts. He has left a valuable collection of paintings—the works of his father, and chiefly the portraits of distinguished contemporaries, such as Sir Walter Scott, Sir John Sinclair, Sir David Brewster, and others. Mr. Raeburn followed his father's system of encouraging, to the utmost of his ability, the progress of young artists, and he afforded them every facility for studying and copying the works in his collection. Mr. Raeburn enjoyed the esteem of a wide circle of friends, and was well known in Scotland for the interest he took in agricultural pursuits and progress.

It is stated that the report which has been generally circulated, to the effect that the Lords of the Treasury have instructed the Postmaster-General to admit youths of fourteen years of age to be trained to the higher duties of the subordinate departments of the Post Office, and to be draughted into the establishment after three years' service or apprenticeship, is incorrect. The foundation of the rumour is explained to be in the fact that six boys, the sons of deserving messengers in the Post Office, have been appointed messengers in the savings' bank.

Digitized by Google

SKETCHES FROM SHANGHAI.

GROUP OF DISCIPLINED CHINESE SOLDIERS WITH EUROPEAN OFFICER.

NATIVE TEA-GARDENS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

Digitized by Google

REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE NANA SAHIB.

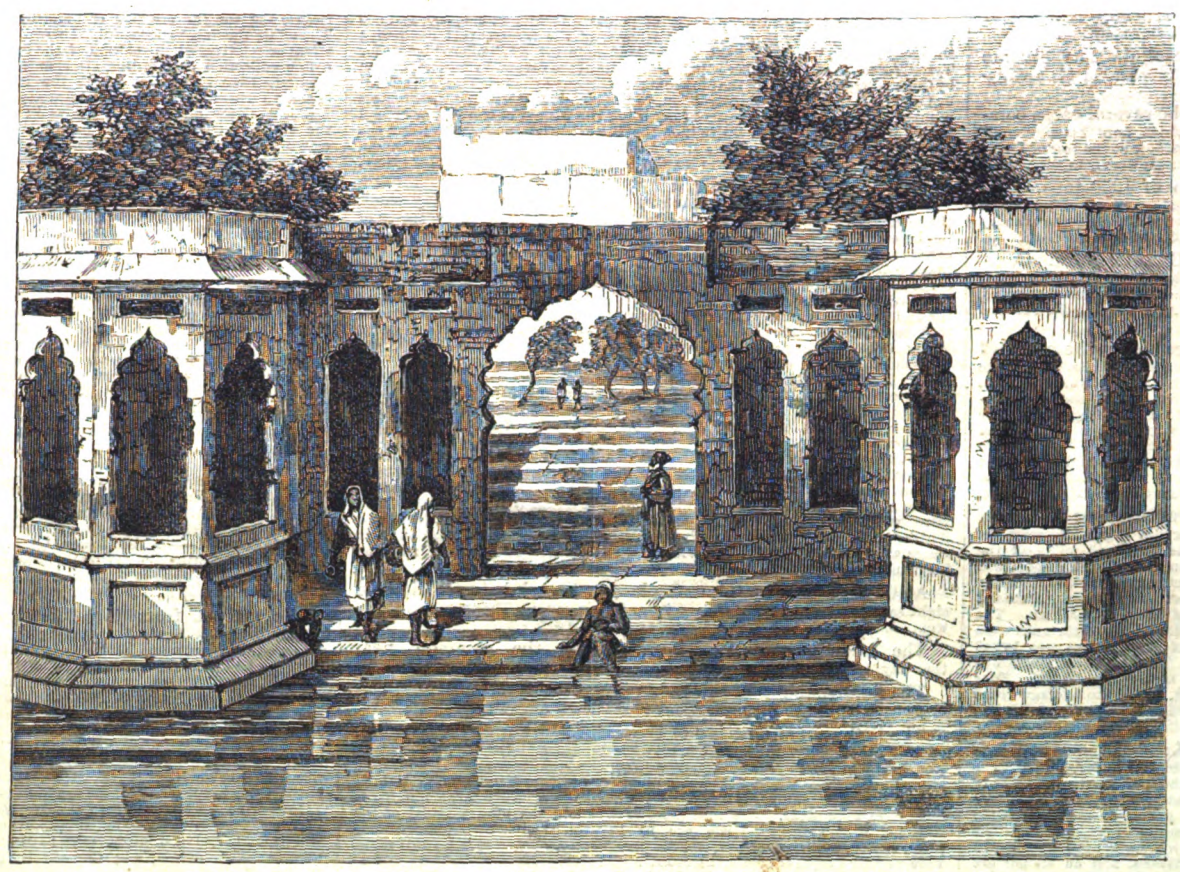
(From a Correspondent.)

THE following account, by one on the spot, of the capture of Nana Sahib, will no doubt prove interesting to our readers.

On the afternoon of the 22nd of June information was given by two spies to Major Davidson, Commissioner, that the Nana had just entered Ajmere, and was secreted with two associates in a temple near the city.

It was at first proposed to surround the place with troops, there being a company of her Majesty's 28th Regiment stationed in the fort at Ajmere; but it was found necessary to proceed with greater caution in order not to create alarm, and so give the prize an opportunity to escape.

At dusk, therefore, Major Davidson, the Commissioner, accompanied only by Lieutenant Brodigan, of her Majesty's 28th Regiment, and Sergeant Dalton, of that corps, proceeded quietly to the temple, and, on a preconcerted signal from the spies, rushed suddenly in. It was perfectly dark. Lieutenant Brodigan seized the first man he met, who fortunately turned out to be the supposed Nana. The other two were also secured and taken immediately to the fort, where they were searched, and have been since confined under a guard of her Majesty's 28th Regiment.



VIEW OF THE DHURUMSALA IN THE CITY OF AJMERE, WHERE THE PRISONER WAS TAKEN.

The following may be regarded as a correct summary of the information given by the spies. They state that they belong to the Bombay police, and left Bombay two years ago, under the directions of their indefatigable superintendent, Mr. Forgett, for the express purpose of tracking the infamous Nana, upon whose head the Government had set the enormous reward of a lac of rupees; that they found him shortly after he left Cashmere about a year ago, in company with his two friends—one a poor old blind man, who has been with him for the last three years and passed as his brother, but who, it appears, was merely taken as companion for the sake of keeping up the character of religious mendicants which they had assumed. This man has since turned Queen's evidence, and his statement agrees in every particular with that of the spies. The other man taken with the Nana is supposed to be his celebrated relative Nana Punt, a cunning, bloodthirsty villain, whom nothing but English blood would satisfy in the mutiny, when he commanded 5000 horse, and was one of their chief leaders. The spies say that they attached themselves as followers of the Nana's party, and speedily gained their confidence.

In the disguise of fakirs they journeyed from State to State, through Rajpootana, meeting with the greatest respect and attention from the native Princes, who well knew it was the Nana, and passed him on, with elephants and escorts of sowars, throughout their territories. The spies state also that the Nana urged the native Princes of Rajpootana to rise. "Now is your time, there is only a handful of the children of the defiled at Nusseerabad; they are all sick and short of ammunition; slaughter them; march on to Neemuch, and the whole country will join you. The native troops have promised to do so."

A commissariat clerk, of the name of Wittoba, a high-caste Brahmin, has been apprehended for communicating with the Nana on the subject of the forces at Nusseerabad. This man had lately been observed to be unusually intimate, for a native, with the non-commissioned officers of the European troops at Nusseerabad, joining their dancing-parties, and entertainments, it is now supposed, for the purpose of extracting information. The spies say that on the road the Nana was constantly receiving communications from him, and important despatches from every part of India, which he invariably tore up after he read them. They travelled through the jungle by unfrequented routes, avoiding as much as possible British territory and stations. For months and months the spies have in vain sought an opportunity to give him up. They have just come from Saloomber, a stronghold in the southern part of the Meywar territory, notorious as the refuge of all the disaffected and disorderly of the Rajpoot States; and this is the most extraordinary part of their statement. The Nana was proceeding on his way through Ajmere, where he only intended stopping the night, to Bickaneer, to meet Tantia Topee, who is alive and ready to give as much trouble as ever; the individual hanged at Sepree in 1859 not being the redoubtable Tantia, but a religious fanatic, who sacrificed himself in his stead.

Six different kinds of deadly poisons were found on the Nana, together with a quantity of documents, all written in a peculiar character, which has not yet been deciphered. It is said he denies being the author of the Cawnpore massacre; that, on the contrary, he did all in his power to prevent it, by procuring boats and endeavouring to get off the victims of that bloody scene; but that the sepoys, in defiance of his orders, fired upon and murdered them. He, of course, will not admit that he is the Nana Sahib; but his own account of himself is so unsatisfactory that it contradicts itself. At the same time he has, in the most delicate manner, hinted his ability and readiness to reward any assistance that may be afforded him to escape.

The Nana will be sent to Cawnpore to meet retributive justice.

The building in which the Nana was captured is in the form of a gallery, surrounding a tank of water which is used by the natives for bathing. It is entered by a very small archway, leading down a steep flight of steps, and would not be noticed by one passing along the road unacquainted with the locality.

The birdseye view of the City and Fort of Ajmere is taken from the battlements of the lofty fortress of Taragurh. The lake, or tank as it is called in this country, lies to the north, and the whole, shut in by precipitous and picturesque hills, forms one of the prettiest views in this part of India. The tower from which it is taken is a favourite resting-place of the poor fever-stricken officer or soldier from Nusseerabad, who is sent to the Hill (which is used as a sanatarium), to be as far elevated as possible above the malaria of the plains, and exchange the steamy heat below for the fresher and cooler breeze which sweeps over the mountain. The tower itself is about 1200 feet above the plain, and overlooks Ajmere, which lies at the foot of Taragurh. The city has a thoroughly Eastern appearance.

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE CITY OF AJMERE FROM THE HILL OF TARAGURH.

Digitized by Google

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A vacancy has occurred amongst the Military Knights of Windsor in consequence of the death of Captain John Duncan King.

The inspector-generalship of army hospitals has become vacant by the death, on Monday, of Dr. Alexander Stewart, in his seventy-third year.

The second annual carbine contest of the several corps comprising the Cinque Ports Volunteer Artillery, of which Lord Palmerston is Colonel Commandant, took place on Tuesday, in a meadow at the rear of Dover Castle. Nine prizes, amounting in value to 100 guineas, were competed for.

The hired transport Essex, a new ship of 1250 tons, commanded by Captain Lash, has left for Calcutta. Including women and children, she has on board 400 passengers, being detachments belonging to twenty regiments, who go out under command of Captain Chapman, of the 24th.

Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., Naval Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, re-hoisted his flag last Saturday on board her Majesty's ship Victory, on resuming his annual duties in command of the port, on his return from his annual official tour of inspection through the Channel Islands.

A review of all the troops at Newbridge and at the camp of the Curragh took place on Wednesday week in presence of his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle. The troops consisted of the 10th, 12th, 32nd, 45th, 29th, 84th, and 86th regiments of infantry, in two brigades, under the command of Major-General the Hon. A. Gordon and Colonel Preston, of the 45th Regiment. The cavalry consisted of the 10th, 11th, and 15th Hussars, under the command of Major-General Key. There were also present two batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, and one battery of Royal Artillery, under the command of Colonel Philpotts. His Excellency and the Vice-Regal party were entertained at a sumptuous déjeûner by Colonel Ponsonby and the officers of the 12th Regiment.

The official trial of the paddle-wheel steamer Salamis, 250-horse power, which is intended as a yacht for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, took place yesterday week, at the measured mile, off the Maplin Sands, under exceedingly favourable circumstances. The vessel was in charge of Captain J. K. Hall, commanding the steam reserve; and the other officials present were Mr. Baker, Chief Engineer; Mr. Moore, Assistant Master-Shipwright; and Mr. Rumble, Inspector of Machinery Afloat. The vessel was put on the trial-ground at the Maplin Sands, when six runs were made at the measured mile. The average speed of the six runs was 14·843 knots per hour, which is deemed very satisfactory. The pressure of steam was 26 lb., and the average number of the revolutions of the engines 38½. Four runs were afterwards made with half-boiler power, when the average speed was 12·648 knots. The complete circle was made in 5 min. 10 sec., with the angle of the rudder at 35 deg.

A monument has just been erected at Landport, on the Commercial-road, in honour of the late Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B. The design (the production of Messrs. Willson and Nicholl, of London) consists of a rustic basement supporting a triangular pedestal, with three narrower alternate faces. From the sloping cornice rises a column of red-coloured stone, two feet and a half in diameter, on the capital of which stands the figure of a lion, in a defiant attitude, with the paw resting upon a shell. In the carved capital the Napier crest, seamen's cutlasses, and an anchor are introduced; on the lower part of the shaft of the column is a cartouche, inclosing a medallion, in bronze, by Phyffers, representing the profile of Sir Charles as he appeared in the latter portion of his life. The inscription on the face of the pedestal is—"Charles Napier, Admiral of the Blue, K.C.B.; born 1786; died 1860." On the remaining sides are other inscriptions, viz.:—"To commemorate the untiring efforts of a gallant officer and true-hearted man in advancing the welfare of the British sailor, this column is erected by petty officers, non-commissioned officers, seamen, and marines of her Majesty's Navy, 1863;" and the ancient motto of the Napier family, "Ready! aye ready!" On the three alternate faces of the pedestal are recorded the names "Martinique," "Cape St. Vincent," and "Acre."

THE LATE LORD CLYDE.

Among the honours paid to the memory of Field Marshal Lord Clyde, not the least interesting is the following general order, issued from the Horse Guards to the Army, by the special command of the Queen:—"His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has received her Majesty's commands to express to the Army her grief at the lamented death of Field Marshal Lord Clyde. The great military services performed by Lord Clyde in different parts of the world, the success with which, in most trying circumstances, he restored peace to her Majesty's Indian empire, and the personal regard which her Majesty and her beloved Consort entertained for his high and honourable character, make her Majesty deeply deplore the loss which the Queen, in common with her Majesty's subjects, has sustained."

In addition to this highly-flattering recognition from the Horse Guards, the services of Lord Clyde are to be commemorated by a public memorial. General Eyre states that a proposal with this purpose has been taken up by a number of the most influential noblemen and gentlemen of the country. It is, however, considered desirable to defer calling a general meeting in the present deserted state of London.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The annual inspection of the 46th Middlesex (London and Westminster), by Colonel M'Murdo, took place last Saturday in Hyde Park. The regiment, which mustered about 300 men, divided into six companies, was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Shelley, M.P. Colonel M'Murdo examined their arms and accoutrements, and took up his position at the saluting-post. After marching past at the quick and the double, both in close and open order, the regiment was put through a number of manœuvres, which were executed in a very smart and soldierly style. Considering that the 46th was one of the last volunteer corps enrolled, they fully deserve the commendations bestowed on them by Colonel M'Murdo at the close of the inspection. The ground was kept by the 1st Middlesex Engineers.

On Monday the 29th North Middlesex proceeded to Hampstead for the purpose of a great fête, the Vale of Health having been placed at their disposal by the Suburban Hotel Company. The proceedings consisted of a burlesque tournament, a sham fight, dramas, field sports, and other entertainments, for which there was no charge beyond the price of admission to the grounds. The profits were devoted to the funds of the regiment. A dinner to the corps completed the entertainments of the day.

A previous match between the first "tens" of the 12th Middlesex (Barnet) and 33rd Middlesex (Tottenham) having resulted in favour of the Barnets, a further match, between the second "tens," took place at the Tottenham company's butts on Saturday last. The Barnet corps again obtained an easy victory over their opponents. The usual university pewter fell to Private Peel, who made the highest score on the winning side.

The prize-shooting for the thirteenth and fourteenth companies of the Queen's (Westminster), or St. Martin's division, took place last Saturday, at Wormwood Scrubbs. There was also a competition for the challenge cup for marksmen, given by the ladies of St. Martin's, value 50 guineas, with two guineas for a token, to be worn by the winner, out of the general funds; and consolation prizes, at 200 and 500 yards, five shots at each range. The shooting was very good throughout the contest.

The annual competition of the seventh company of the Finsbury Rifles (39th Middlesex), for prizes presented by the officers, took place on Saturday last. The first prize was won by Sergeant Arch, company musketry-instructor; second prize, by Corporal Hamston; third prize, by Private Buttfield; and the fourth prize, by Private Grover.

The contest for the prize given by the musketry-instructor of the St. George's, open to marksmen only, postponed in consequence of the unfortunate accident which befel Colonel Lindsay at the recent prize meeting, was decided on Monday, on the range of the West Middlesex Rifles. The prize was won by Sergeant Andrews.

A friendly match came off on Saturday last, on the range at Sheen Common, between ten men of No. 6 company of the St. George's, and an equal number of the Richmond corps (9th Surrey), in which the St. George's were the victors. A return match is to be shot off on Wormholt Scrubbs in the second week of October next.

At the inspection of the 4th London by Colonel Morris, on the 15th inst., that officer sharply rebuked the men for their laxity of drill. The hon. secretary writes to say that the officers and members, feeling aggrieved by this expression of opinion, have determined upon having another parade for inspection, at which they hope Colonel Morris will be present. On that occasion they hope to convince him that causes for which the corps cannot justly be held responsible made them appear in so undisciplined a state.

The annual prize meeting of the 32nd Kent was held at their range at Eltham on Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 19 and 20, with the following result:—Twelve pounds, presented by Thomas Jackson, Esq., in three prizes of £5, £4, and £3 each, won by Private Head, Private W. Richardson, and Private Catt and Private Harding (equal). On shooting off the tie, the third prize was won by Private Catt. Twelve pounds, presented by A. W. Bean, Esq., in three prizes of £5, £4, and £3 each, won by Private Harding, Private F. W. Reade, and Sergeant T. W. Mills. Fifteen pounds, presented by the officers of the corps, in two prizes of £10 and £5 each, won by Private W. Richardson and Private Lawrence. Fifteen pounds, presented by the ladies of Eltham, in two prizes of £10 and £5 each, won by Private Hood and Sergeant Mortis. Consolation prize of a silver watch, presented by the Sergeants of the corps, to be shot for by the unsuccessful competitors for the other prizes, won by Private Petty. Two pounds, presented by R. Bloxam, Esq., as a prize to the volunteer who has made the highest aggregate score in the competition for the foregoing prizes, without winning a prize, won by Private Maclellan.——Lord Palmerston has consented to distribute the prizes to the successful competitors of the Margate Rifle Corps early in September.

On Thursday week the annual prize competition of the Windsor Rifles (2nd Berks) took place at the rifle-range at Dedworth, for the ladies' challenge cup, Private T. Whiffin being the winner.

Yesterday week representatives of the companies composing the 1st Suffolk Administrative Battalion met at the Stowmarket range to shoot for various prizes. The first was £10, offered by Lieutenant-Colonel Anstruther, for the greatest number of points and hits at 300, 500, and 600 yards, and was won by Sergeant S. Matthews, of the Stowmarket company; the second prize, "a clean Bank of England note for £5," offered by Major Tyrell, for the greatest number of points and hits at the first two ranges, was won by Colour-Sergeant Betts, of the Stowmarket company; the 3rd prize, £5, offered by Captain and Adjutant Barnardiston, to the competitor making the greatest number of hits at the three ranges (not being the winner of the first or second prize), went to Private R. Burrell, of the Bury St. Edmunds Corps; and the fourth prize, offered by the Very Rev. H. B. Knox, Chaplain of the battalion, shot for at 300 yards, and not to go to the winner of any of the other prizes, went to Private W. Burrell, of the same corps.

Several matters invite notice in Norfolk. On Thursday week the members of the Lynn corps were hospitably entertained by the Mayor of the borough (Mr. L. W. Jarvis) at his residence at Middleton Tower, being conveyed to Middleton from Lynn by a special train.——A return match has taken place on the Mousehold range, near Norwich, between ten of the Lynn corps and ten of the 1st Norwich company. The Norwich side made a score of 432 marks, while their Lynn opponents obtained only 400.——The members of the 2nd Great Yarmouth company have competed upon the North Denes, near that town, for a prize of £6, offered by the Commandant of the corps, Major Orde. The prize was won by Sergeant Pearson.——The Great Yarmouth battery of Volunteer Artillery, under the command of Sir E. H. K. Lacon, M.P., has just been inspected by Colonel Knox, from the camp at Colchester. The gallant Colonel expressed himself well satisfied with the results of the inspection.——The East Dereham company has had a competition for various prizes. An electro-plated tankard, given by Colour-Seageant Gidney, was won by Corporal Pearson. An engraving, given by Mr. Greenacre, for competition by those members of the corps who have attended half the drills from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1863, was won by Private Wilson. An album, containing portraits of all the members of the corps, given by the non-commissioned officers, was won by Private Wilson. Money prizes were won by Sergeant Taylor, Quartermaster-Sergeant Abram, Sergeant Smith, and Private Garwood. Prizes for the best aggregate score at each range were awarded to Private Wilson, Quartermaster-Sergeant Abram, and Sergeant Smith.

At Cambridge a match took place last week between sides of eight each, selected from the University and town corps. The town gentlemen won, scoring 314, while their opponents only made 306.

The Lincoln corps was inspected on the common near that city, last Saturday, by Lieutenant-Colonel Harman.

The first company of the Robin Hood Rifles has accepted the challenge sent by the Milang company of the South Australian Volunteers.

The first annual meeting of the Oxfordshire Rifle Association, of which the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Lieutenant of the county, is president, was held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, last week. The meeting altogether, especially as a test of rifle-practice, was a great success, particularly on Wednesday at the 400 yards range, when an unusually large number of bull's-eyes were made. The first prize of £15 and the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association was won by Private Newitt, of Thame; second prize, of £10, by Private Page, of Banbury. The four prizes at 200 yards range were won by Corporal Castle, Bicester, and Private Jenkins, Oxford; and at 500 yards range by Sergeant Jacob, Oxford, and Sergeant Pentycross, Woodstock; and at 600 yards by Colour-Sergeant Seeley, Witney, and Private Kirtland, Thame. The Association cup, value £10, was won by Corporal Webb, Oxford, the second prize, of £5, being gained by Captain Parsons, Oxford. The non-commissioned officers' prize, consisting of a silver cup, value £5, was won by Adjutant Fane, the second prize being won by Lieutenant Thomson. There was great competition for Lieutenant-Colonel North's prize of £10, and, after some excellent shooting, it was won by Captain Parsons; a second prize of £5 being gained by Private Collins. Sergeant Bartlett, of Witney, won the officers' prize silver cup, and Corporal Ferris, Oxford, the second prize. A silver cup, given by Mr. John Parsons, was won by Private G. T. Prior. Two engravings, given by Mr. G. Browne, were won by Captain Mallam, Oxford, and Adjutant Fane. A silver cup, value £5, given to the competitors making the highest aggregate score with the Enfield rifle in the county prizes, was won by Corporal Webb, Oxford.

The second battalion of Warwickshire Rifles was inspected on the racecourse at Warwick, on Monday, by Lord Leigh, Lord Lieutenant of the county. At the conclusion of the manœuvres his Lordship addressed the men. He said it gave him great pleasure to see them there on that occasion, and he was glad to observe that, though they had, as an administrative battalion, so few opportunities of battalion drill, they had gone through the evolutions in a highly-creditable manner. He had noticed that the formation of the battalion square and the advancing in line were particularly good. He had also been much pleased to notice the silence kept. He congratulated them upon their appearance in the field, and hoped that, commendable as they had shown themselves on that day, they would still endeavour to become more efficient. His Lordship concluded by observing that he should feel great pleasure in seeing all of them in Stoneleigh Deer Park on the occasion of the annual prize-shooting, and added that he would do whatever lay in his power to aid the volunteer movement in Warwickshire.

The members of No. 3 Company of the 3rd Manchester attended at Barton Moss, last Saturday, for their second-class firing. There were four prizes given by the officers of the company for the best scores obtained, and these were carried off by Colour-Sergeant Edmond, first prize; Sergeant Watson, second prize; Private Grindrod, third prize; Private Gregory, fourth prize.——On the same day the members of No. 4 (Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire) Company of the 3rd Manchester, assembled at their private range, liberally provided for them by Mr. E. Chapman, M.P., and chairman of the board of directors of the above company, At Mottram, to compete for prizes amounting in value to upwards of £35. There were present Mr. Chapman, Captain Ross, Ensign Shaw, and several ladies and gentlemen. Between forty and fifty competitors took part in the contest.——On Monday the annual rifle contest of the 4th Administrative Battalion of the Lancashire volunteers took place on Clifton Moss, for the Colonel's prizes. The first prize, of £10, was awarded to Captain Jee, after firing off with Sergeant Prescott, of the same company. The second prize, of £6, fell to the share of the unsuccessful competitor for the first. The third prize (£4) was awarded to Private Barton, of Leigh. After these prizes were awarded, three company prizes, of £2 each, were given, one for the best score at each range. Leigh obtained the first, Swinton the second, and Leigh the third. The total scores obtained by the companies were:—Leigh, 262; Swinton, 235; Eccles, 193; Atherton, 187; Farnworth, 162; Worsley, 140.

The following are the principal movements in Yorkshire last week:—On Wednesday the Hull volunteers assembled to contend for a prize of ten guineas, given by Colonel Lord Londesborough. The chief prize fell to Corporal Kirk, the other prizes (of the entrances) going to Sergeant Kirk, 52; and Corporal Brunton, 46.——The Beverley volunteers assembled on the same day for prize-shooting for those who had been placed in the first class. The first prize was won by Private Stephenson; a tie existed between Privates Shepherd, Barnes, and Holmes, for the next three prizes, which they divided. The second-class contest, at the same ranges, resulted in Private Ward being first, Private J. Boyes second, Corporal Ford third, and Sergeant Pearson fourth. There was no contest in the third class, there being only one entry.——On the same day the Whitby Artillery Volunteers held a prize meeting. The short Enfield given by Mr. George Reed was won by Gunner G. Miller, the second prize by Quartermaster-Sergeant Kirby, the third by Gunner Bryant, the fourth by Sergeant-Major Barry, the fifth by Corporal Robinson, and the sixth by Sergeant Bolton. Sergeant Bartindale's prize for the volunteer making the most bull's-eyes was also won by Gunner G. Miller. The meeting closed with a sweepstakes, won by Sergeant-Major Ibbetson, first, Captain Pierson being second.——The return match between ten Stokesley and ten Stockton volunteers has again resulted in favour of the Stokesley men, who made a gross score of 285, their opponents being 31 marks behind. After the contest Capt. Maxwood entertained the volunteers at dinner at Bushby Hall.

The first battalion of Worcestershire volunteers had a review and sham fight at Hagley Park, the seat of Lord Lyttelton, on Wednesday week. The battalion mustered about noon in the park, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Knight, M.P. They consisted of the following corps:—Tenbury, Wolverley, Kidderminster 1st, Kidderminster 2nd, Bewdley, Halesowen, Dudley, Stourport, Stourbridge, Oldbury, Kidderminster 3rd. The weather was unfavourable, but the evolutions were well got through; and at their close Lord Lyttelton, who conducted the review, addressed the officers and men, and announced that arrangements had been made for procuring a precise and exact uniformity of dress and accoutrements for the volunteers throughout the county, and that a formal order would shortly be issued upon the subject. A bazaar had been set on foot in the park that day to aid that object; and Lord Lyttelton left it to their commanding officers and themselves to consider what means could be best adopted for providing the funds for adequately clothing the regiment. Colonel Knight also addressed the men. Notwithstanding the bad weather, about £100 was taken at the bazaar.

The Salisbury volunteers had their annual shooting-match on Thursday and Friday last week, at the range on Laverstock Down. The challenge cup, presented by Sir Alexander Malet, was this year won by Private W. Young. The second prize of £5 was won by Private Deesning. The Mayor's prize of a silver-chased cup was won by Private Watson, who scored 89 points, and afterwards beat Sergeant Farrans, who had made an equal score. The prize of a claret-cup, offered by Mr. Giles Loder, was won by Sergeant Butler. The officers' prize was won by Private H. Perris. The honorary members' prize was carried off by H. M. Foster.

A rifle-shooting match took place at Leominster on Tuesday and Wednesday last week for numerous prizes among the volunteers of the local corps. For the borough prize Private Saxby stood first and Sergeant Holmes second. The ladies' prize, value £8, was won by Private Davenport, Private Saxby being second. The two made a tie, but Saxby, having won the borough cup, was disqualified. They, however, shot off the tie, when Davenport missed and Saxby made an outer. A prize of £5 5s., the gift of Mr. Brayen, was contended for by sixteen competitors, Private J. W. Davis being declared the winner and Private Coleman second best.

During five days of last week a military fête and fancy fair were held in the grounds of the 1st Gloucestershire (Bristol) Artillery Corps, in aid of the funds for the purchase of two Whitworth rifled guns and carriages, and for the erection of buildings for the head-quarters of the corps. The affair was most successful. In addition to a bazaar presided over by the wives or relatives of the officers of the corps, there were a museum, in which a fine collection of pictures, arms, antiques, and curiosities was exhibited; a Richardsonian theatre, at which the Bristol Histrionic Club drew crowded houses to witness two sensational dramas, written specially for the occasion by Mr. J. A. Ottey and Mr. G. F. Powell; a comic circus, at which members of the artillery corps were the principal performers, aided by a professional clown; Ethiopian serenaders, wandering minstrels, &c. The presentation of the guns took place on Saturday, and was made by the Mayoress (Mrs. S. V. Hare), who had been indefatigable in her exertions as a stall-keeper during the week, and was acknowledged in suitable terms by Major Saville.

A rifle-match, got up by the officers and members of the 10th Somerset (Wells), took place at that city on Tuesday and Wednesday, last week. The programme contained prizes of the aggregate value of 300 gs., some of them being of sufficient amount to attract several of the best shots in the country. The first prize (£70) in the all-comers' match was divided between Captain Heaton, 3rd Manchester, and Mr. W. E. Mitford, Bristol, who tied with a score of 52 marks. The second prize (£20) was divided between Mr. W. E. Mitford, Bristol, and Sergeant Kemp, 3rd Manchester, who each made 52 marks. The third prize (£10) went to the winners of the first prize. In a competition for all classes of volunteers, including yeomanry, the first prize (£30) was won by Lieutenant Marriner, West Middlesex; the second prize (£10), by Private Baker, Bristol; and the third prize (£7) by Sergeant Blagrove, 38th Middlesex.

Last Saturday several prizes were competed for by members of the 9th Duke of Cornwall's (St. Austell). The officers offered a handsome and valuable timepiece for the highest scorer, and an opera-glass to the second scorer, at 200, 400, and 600 yards, five rounds at each distance. Private J. Varcoe was the leading man, and Private Coom the second. There were some money prizes shot for by recruits who had joined within the last twelve months. Privates Jacob, Jane, and Organ were the highest scorers, and in the order named.——A shooting-match, open to the members of the 11th and 12th Duke of Cornwall's (Truro) will take place on Sept. 4. The subscription list towards the prizes to be offered has been headed with £10 10s. from Mr. Montagu Smith, M.P.

We extract from the *Telegraph* an account of the performances of the Jersey National Rifle Association at their recent prize meetings, and the results appear to be in the highest degree creditable to the skill of the competitors as marksmen. In the contest for the gold medal, which was shot for at 400, 600, and 800 yards, the largest scores were—Captain J. De La Taste, Royal Jersey Militia, 54; Captain J. Brayn, 50; Major Bishop, Royal Guernsey Militia, 53; Captain Bishop, 48; Lieutenant Simon, Royal Jersey Militia, 53; J. Gregg, 48. A few days previously a sweepstakes was shot off at 400 yards, when the following scores were made:—Captain E. De La Taste, 20; Captain J. Brayn, 18; Ph. Le Sueur, 18; Major Bishop, 18; S. M. Buttfield, 18; and George Marett, 17. In the competition for the silver medal at 800 yards range, the highest scoring was:—Captain T. Bishop, 26; Captain J. Brayn, 23; Captain E. De La Taste, 23; Frederick Dean, 23; and Major Bishop, 22. The five highest scores in the third series of shooting for prizes at 700, 800, and 900 yards, were:—Major Bishop, 47; S. M. Buttfield, 47; Lieutenant J. Simon, 44; Captain E. De La Taste, 42; and Captain T. Bishop, 42.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Council of the National Rifle Association have made an appeal to the public for a more extended support than they have hitherto received. Their case is a peculiar one. Their annual expenditure, including the sums they expend in prizes, exceeds £8000 a year; their annual income, arising from subscriptions, is little over £2000. For the difference of nearly £6000 they are dependent on the attractions of the annual competition—attractions which a week of wet weather at the time of the competition would suffice to destroy, or at any rate seriously impair, and convert a precarious surplus into a serious deficit. Messrs. Coutts, and twenty-four other London bankers, will receive subscriptions.

The following regulations have been issued by the council in reference to the competitive trial of small-bore rifles, 1864:—"The annual competitive trial of small-bore rifles will, by permission, take place at Woolwich in the month of February next. Minimum bore ·451, maximum weight 9½lb., minimum pull of trigger, 6lb. Each gunmaker will have to bring six rifles of the same description and quality. The rifles will be fired from fixed mechanical rests; and the description of rifle that gives the best figure of merit will, as heretofore, be selected as the one with which the Queen's prize shall be competed for at the ensuing prize meeting of the association, subject to the conditions of the manufacturer undertaking to supply the number of rifles required by the Council within a specified time, of their being in every respect equal to the one chosen, and of the price not exceeding £15 per rifle. The mean figure of merit of all the rifles of each set that may be tried shall decide the position to be assigned to the particular description of rifle. In order to test to a certain extent the amount of recoil, it may be found desirable to try the shooting from the shoulder, but the shooting to determine the figure of merit will be made from the fixed rest. Rests similar to those used at the last competitive trial will be provided by the association. Gunmakers can, however, if they prefer it, bring their own mechanical rests. Competitors desirous of availing themselves of the rests provided by the association may, at any time previous to the trial, go to Woolwich Arsenal for the purpose of seeing that their rifles are properly fitted to the slides and rests. Gunmakers intending to compete will be charged an entrance fee of £10, and must send in their names to the secretary of the association on or before the 1st of January next, after which date the entries will be closed. An early application for slide-bars must be made by those competitors who intend to use the association rest."

The Scotia has brought advices of the loss of the Georgia, a fine steamer belonging to a Liverpool firm, only launched last autumn. She stranded off the coast of Nova Scotia on the 4th inst. The loss is fortunately confined to the cargo, the value of which is estimated at £130,000.

The Peace Society has presented an address to Earl Russell on Japanese affairs. After saying that the first appearance of Englishmen among heathen nations, instead of being the harbinger of peace and a higher civilisation, is frequently but the prelude to a course of aggression and violence, they proceed to state the wrongs of Japan. They tell the Foreign Secretary that our right of intercourse with Japan was in the first instance obtained from that country under the coercion of fear, and that it would be useless to attempt to force an acquaintance at the cannon's mouth. It is not likely that commerce can be successfully prosecuted with a reluctant and angry people; "and, even if it could, it would be more honourable for a Christian nation to make some sacrifice of commercial advantage rather than inaugurate among another people what may prove to be a long course of disorder and blood."

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S TURKISH ROOM, MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.—One of the rooms on the first floor of Marlborough House has recently been converted into a very good representation of a Turkish mandar'ah or reception-room. It is hung about with the many valuable and interesting articles which his Royal Highness brought home as souvenirs of his recent tour, and with the mat and other objects given to him by his New Zealand visitors. Notwithstanding several shortcomings, the fittings of the room have been very successfully designed. On entering the room we found ourselves on a regularly arranged durka'ah or lower floor, whereon, in Eastern houses, the shoes of the guests are left. This is floored with oil-cloth, instead of encaustic tiles; but the faskeeyeh (fountain) is of white marble, inlaid with gilding; and on the right of the visitor, facing the deewan, is a tastefully-designed suffeh, or shelf, backed with looking-glass. There is an arch over and under it, the upper one being decorated with the well-known complex Eastern bracketing. On the shelf are laid out a calumdawn or ink and pen case, perfume vessels, and the elegant jug and basin, the "tisht" and "ibreek," used for washing the hands before meals. The floor of the suffeh is paved with tiles. At the side of the shelf there is a cupboard, fronted with carved wood-work and lined with Turkey-red cloth. The articles in it are too numerous to specify; but conspicuous among them are amber mouthpieces, embroidered tobacco-bags, a coat of chain armour and a helmet, daggers, swords, &c., all artistically arranged. Facing the visitor as he enters the room is a window, with lattice-work admirably and truthfully cut, which looks into the gardens. The lattice-work is the favourite reel pattern, but it is executed with rare fidelity and skill. There is a cushion on the window-seat, and some embroidered-work, executed by the Christians of Beyrout, has been sewn upon it. The walls of the room are papered with Sienna marble; but we miss the Arabic texts which nearly always adorn Eastern rooms. A few inscriptions are certainly hung about the room; but in Eastern houses they form strings and friezes, and are made the principal ornament of the walls. On the walls of the room hangs one of the most interesting articles in it. It is a fragment of real old Egyptian hieroglyphic in an admirable state of preservation and of rare beauty. Three or four steps lead from the durka'ah to the leewan, the floor of which is carpeted with Turkey-red cloth, and on it is laid a genuine Turkey carpet. This leewan or raised portion of the room is separated from the lower part by dwarf-pierced wood partitions beautifully designed, and each of different pattern to the others. Two leathern water-bottles, with hooks for fastening them to the camel's saddle, hang on this partition. A raised frame-work about eighteen inches high, called a takt, is put round the three sides of this leewan, and on it the mattresses and cushions are put to form the deewan. These cushions are covered with the same kind of embroidery which we noticed on that in the window-seat. A round tray upon a low stool, inlaid with mother-of-pearl, &c., which, if not a real Eastern sufrah is indeed ben trovata, forms the only table in front of the deewan. A splendid "water-bubble" stands upon it. A range of shallow cupboards are fitted over the mantelpiece, where we find a magnificent coffee service, the finjans or cups being, of course, no bigger than our egg-cups, and the zarfs or holders most elaborately worked in filigree. Here, also, we see the different specimens of Eastern dress—waist scarfs, abbas, keffiehs; and in the centre, over the deewan, there is another group of Eastern weapons—daggers and swords of rare temper, armour, and helmets. On either side of this group there is a stained-glass window, and a similar one over the cushions at the side of the room. The openings are cusped and filled with blue and red glass.—*Building News.*

Digitized by Google

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE Botanic Garden at Oxford, one of its most delightful resorts, and one of the oldest gardens of its kind in the country—to which John Tradescant was first gardener—has at this moment a rare attraction. Here, in one of the somewhat dowdy conservatories, is in flower an unusually fine plant of the great Vera Cruz Aloe. It has a flower-stem upwards of 20 ft. in height, bearing on its numerous lateral branches many hundreds of pale green flowers. The only recorded instance of a plant of this species producing flowers in this country (says the *Oxford Journal*) appears to be that which flowered in the Royal Gardens, Kew, in the summer of 1811, and was figured in the *Botanical Magazine*. This must not be confounded with the American Aloe (*Agave Americana*), which not unfrequently occurs in collections in this country, and has been occasionally engraved in flower in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. A specimen flowered in the Oxford garden some forty years since. The flowering Vera Cruz aloe, from its great rarity, will, doubtless, bring the *janitore* at the Danby gate many visitors. The ground, five centuries ago, was the burial-place of the Jews at Oxford. It was walled in for a garden in 1632, by the Earl of Danby. Inigo Jones designed the gateway, the cost of which was defrayed out of the fine levied upon Anthony à Wood for his libel upon the Earl of Clarendon. The professorship, founded in 1669, has since been greatly enriched by bequests. The place partakes of the solemnity of the Oxford gardens. The Vera Cruz aloe is stated to be of about eighty years' growth, or from the year before Dr. Sibthorp's professorship commenced. This statement, if correct, favours the popular notion that plants of this genus flower but once in a century; but the maturity of the *Agave Americana* varies with circumstances, from ten to fifty, or even seventy, years.

Mr. Halliwell writes to a contemporary from Stratford, that excavations which he has "lately caused to be made on the east (the garden) side of the site of New Place have resulted in the discovery of the foundations of a large bay-window, which is undoubtedly a fragment of Shakspeare's residence"—"the end of a room out of which Shakspeare must have often looked, and which most probably was his study." "That the remains of the window belong to Shakspeare's New Place, not to the later Clopton residence, is a fact which admits of absolute proof, their situation and character being altogether inconsistent with the known disposition of the latter building." If the reader will turn to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Vol. XI., p. 185, he will there see an engraving of the precise site of this very interesting discovery, from a drawing made by Mr. E. Duncan, in 1847. In connection with the proposed tercentenary celebration of next year, it may be interesting to direct attention to the Appendix to the "Autobiography of John Britton," in which he details his copying of the monumental bust of Shakspeare, in 1814; the projected museum cenotaph, or temple, in 1820, which scheme was soon abandoned; the restoration of the chancel of Stratford Church, the burial-place of the poet, in 1835, which was attended with better success, aided by the Royal Shakspeare Club and the Mulberry Club; and a series of visits to Stratford, with notices of commentators and biographers, artists and players, printers and publishers; besides a print of Stratford Cross with the procession at the Garrick jubilee, in 1769. Nor must we forget the monument to Shakspeare, projected in 1824, in which the King (George IV.) took great interest, and directed certain influential persons to ascertain Mr. Elliston's sentiments, when he made the memorable reply, "Very well, gentlemen; leave the papers with me and I will talk over the business with *his Majesty*."

A very interesting search is being made at the Château of Amboise, on the site of the ancient church of St. Florentin, between Blois and Tours. Here the object of search is the tomb of Leonardo da Vinci, who died, May 2, 1519, at Cloux Luci, a small château, which still exists near the furthermost houses of Amboise. According to Vasari, Leonardo died in the arms of Francis I., by whose invitation the great painter had three years previously arrived in France. We perceive that M. Arsène Houssaye, Inspector-General of Fine Arts, thinks it was at Amboise, where Francis I. often stayed, that Leonardo died in his Royal patron's arms; and not at Fontainebleau, as often stated, Francis not having yet fixed his Court there. Now, the painter's will received at Amboise by M. Boreau, notary, is dated the 28th of April, 1519. Therefore, as Leonardo, who was already ill, died four days after, it appears impossible that he could have gone as far as Fontainebleau, even had the King requested it. Such is the statement which has just appeared in the French journals; but, "according to the journal of Francis I., preserved in the Imperial library at Paris, the Court was on that day (May 2, the day of Leonardo's death) at St. Germain-en-Laye. Fransesco Melzi, in a letter to Leonardo's relations immediately after his death, makes no mention of so noteworthy an incident. Lastly, Lomazzo, who communicated so much respecting the life of the great artist, distinctly says that the King first learned the death of Leonardo from Melzi." (See "Painting Popularly Explained," by Gullick and Timbs, p. 161, note.) That Leonardo died at Cloux, near Amboise, appears certain. He is said to have expressed a desire to be interred in the Church of St. Florentin. The few monuments which were spared by the fanatics were demolished with the church; but M. Houssaye is hopeful in his mission. Stone coffins and tombs, skeletons three or four centuries old; and pieces of stuffs, hair, shoes, urns, and money have been found, but no name or date had been discovered when the last report was made. Still, to recover a memorial of the greatest man of the fifteenth century will be a strong incentive to the archæologists at Amboise. Mr. Hallam justly says that the fragments of Leonardo's writings that have been published, "according, at least, to our common estimate of the age in which he lived, are more like revelations of physical truths vouchsafed to a single mind than the superstructure of its reasoning upon any established basis. . . . The very theories of recent geologers are anticipated by Da Vinci within the compass of a few pages, not, perhaps, in the most precise language, or on the most conclusive reasoning, but so as to strike us with something like the awe of preternatural knowledge."

How the remains of the Prior of Austin Friars at Ludlow were lately discovered, is thus pleasantly narrated in the late Mr. Beriah Botfield's paper in the *Archæologia*, referred to last week:—

Tradition, the handmaid of history, has happily furnished some account of the last state of this ancient foundation. A lady, now advanced in years, but still resident at Ludlow, was amused by the interest created by digging out the old foundations, while, as she said, no one took such notice of the buildings when they were above ground. When she was quite young, and used to go to school from Letwyche, a large range of stone buildings, which looked like a large house, stood a little below the road in an open space full of stones and ruins. Dividing this space from the road was a massive wall with an archway in it, and gates, through which, and between some of the ruins, there was a kind of road down to the "ruined building." The little stream called Whitehall Brook, rising probably from St. Julian's Well, on Gravel Hill, flowed through the fish-ponds below the Priory inclosure into the River Teme. Its course having lately been altered, it has now ceased to run as formerly. The old lady described a road leading from nearly opposite the entrance archway of the Priory to join the Cleobury Mortimer-road, near where the Gravel-hill turnpike-gate now stands. The existence of a road in that direction explains the ancient road which was cut across by the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway at that spot, and set down, in spite of all reasons to the contrary, as a Roman road, at the time it was discovered, nearly seven years ago. The building itself was used as a kennel for Captain Waring's hounds; and the old lady perfectly remembers how he and a gay party of gentlemen and ladies, all dressed in scarlet, rode out of the archway on days when the meet was fixed at Ludlow. But, she added, at night was quite another scene. The old Priory seemed then to be reoccupied by its former inhabitants—singing and other noises were heard, as though many people lived there; and on fine nights the Prior and his brethren, all habited in white, might be seen walking along the road, still called the Friars'-lane, in a stately manner, to the intense alarm of any young folks who might happen to be rambling that way too late in the evening. I tell this tale as it was told to me; but I am happy to add that the kennel was not on the site of the Priory, but in a barn immediately adjoining Old Gates Fee. The harriers, which were the hounds Captain Waring kept, were hunted by a man of the name of Maiden, who lived in that part of the old building which was still habitable. A great part of it had the roof off, and only holes where the windows were. All the remains of the old buildings were taken down by Mr. Gilley Pritchett, who laid down the land as a meadow, the turf of which soon covered the foundation of the walls. This happy accident enabled Mr. Curley, the engineer employed in levelling the ground for the New Cattle Market to trace, with remarkable accuracy, the ground-plan of the Priory and conventual buildings. In their general arrangement they correspond with other houses under the same rule.

Mr. W. H. Clarke, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, remarks:—"It has been said that Scotch fir-trees planted near gentlemen's houses at one time denoted their being Jacobites. This, I suppose, would allude to the residences of the English Jacobite gentry, as the Scotch fir would be too general a feature in Scotland to have any marked signification."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T M.—We shall endeavour to comply with the first of your requests. The second requires more consideration.

BETA.—The largest and most valuable chess library in existence is that possessed by Mr. R. Willson, of this country. Next in importance is the collection owned by Mr. George Allen, Professor of the Ancient Languages in the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.; and next to that the library of the distinguished author and chessplayer, Von Heydebrant der Lasa.

T. S. C.—We remember perfectly the very pretty verses beginning

"Chess on the lawn, beneath the leafy trees,
When many roses flush the summer air,
And with a cooling breath the morning breeze
Comes up the valley fair,"

but never knew who was their author.

R. M.—Next week, probably. They have long been under examination.

W. J. H. COLLINGWOOD.—Too elementary, but very pretty.

I. F., Paris.—The analysis of the end game, King, Rook, and Bishop against King and Rook, to which you refer, is truly admirable; but subsequent investigation has shown that it is not perfect, and the general opinion among the best players now is that the game should be drawn.

R. D. C.—It is much below our mark and many of your previous compositions.

T. SMITH.—The last two problems received are too easy.

H. BERGER, Vienna.—There is nothing whatever problematical in such a position. The mate is seen at a glance.

I. B. C.—Very neat and ingenious.

T. C. U.—1. They shall have attention. 2. To what problems do your solutions refer? You have omitted to give the numbers.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1016, by F. R. S., Ernest, D. D., Vernon, S. B., Leon, W. K., Iota, L. B. G., D. P., G. M. S., F. P., Box and Cox, H. S., Macawber, C. M., Felix, P. G., N. T. C., Clara; D., of Malvern; B. N., A Codger, Peterkin, R. B. W., T. K., Willy, Omicron, G. F. S., T. W. P., I. B., F. H., Lionel, Theta, H. O. R., G. W., Peon, Antony, H. F. C., Quidnunc, W. C. H., Bernard, Dux, Charley, M.P., Major H—, S. W., Pip, Vicar, L. N. R., Stanley, I. W. D., Philo S., Vigo, I am here, Samuel, F. A. S., A Clerk, McD., Stella, Robin Hood, W. E. T., R. E. S., T. A., Peeping Tom, R. T. H., C. N., F. C. H., Milo, Medicus, Samuel, C. H. S., Miranda, T. N. E., Marcus, B. C. L., Oxoniensis, are correct. All others are wrong.

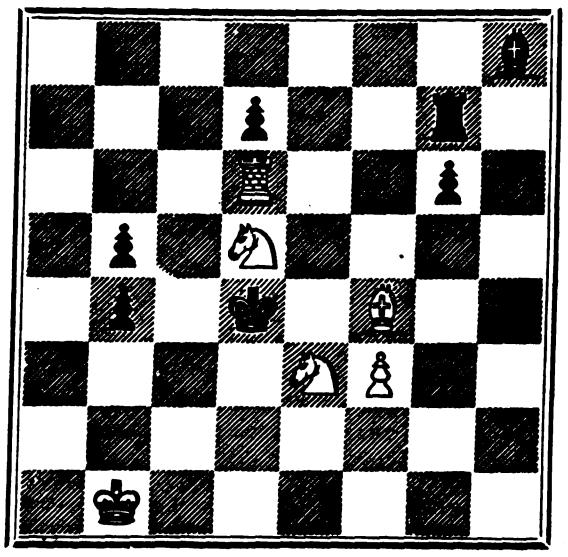
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1017.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K Kt 4th	Kt to K 5th (*a*)	2. B to K 6th	Kt takes R
(*a*) 1.	K to K B 4th	(Instead of taking the Rook, Black may play, 2. Kt takes B; or, 2. Kt to Q 7th; or, 2. Kt to Q 3rd or Q B 4th; or, 2. P to K B 4th; or, 2. R to Q Kt 7th; but in each case he can be mated on the next move.)	
(If he play, 1. P to K B 4th, then follows, 2. B to Q R 5th dis. ch, and 3. R takes B. Mate.)			
2. B takes Kt, and mates next move.		3. K to Q 4th dis. checkmate.	

PROBLEM NO. 1018.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.—MR. BUCKLE'S GAMES.

In compliance with the solicitations of very many correspondents, we propose to reprint a selection from the recorded games of the great Historian of Civilisation, who, to the many admirable qualifications for which he was distinguished, and which have rendered him illustrious, added the comparatively lowly one of being profoundly skilled in chess. The following is a game played by him at odds (he gave the Q Rook), and affords a good idea of the subtlety and vigour of his chess style. We do not remember to have printed any of these games before; but if we have, their beauty will be sufficient apology for the repetition.

(Petroff's Defence.—Remove Black's Q Rook from the Board.)

BLACK (Mr. Buckle.)	WHITE (Mr. —.)	BLACK (Mr. Buckle.)	WHITE (Mr. —.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Kt to K Kt 5th	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	(Very well played. In this position the student must observe that White cannot take either Kt without losing the game directly.)	
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
4. P to K 5th	Kt to K 5th	14.	Q to Q sq
5. B to Q 3rd	Kt to Q B 4th	15. Q to Q B 4th	B to K 3rd
6. Castles	Kt takes B	16. R takes B	B takes Q Kt
7. Q takes Kt	P to Q 3rd	17. Kt takes K B P	Q to Q 2nd
8. R to K sq	B to K 2nd	18. B takes B (ch)	K to Kt sq
9. P takes P	Q takes P	19. Kt to K R 6th (ch)	P takes Kt
10. Kt to Q R 3rd	P to Q B 4th	20. R to K Kt 6th,	
11. Kt to Q Kt 5th	Q to Q Kt 3rd	double check and mate.	
12. B to K B 4th	Kt to Q R 3rd		
13. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to B sq		

Another sparkling little Game, at the same odds, between the same Opponents.

(Evans's Gambit.—Remove Black's Q R from the Board.)

BLACK (Mr. Buckle).	WHITE (Mr. —.)	BLACK (Mr. Buckle).	WHITE (Mr. —.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. Q to Q R 4th (ch)	K to B sq
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	(If he had played B to Q 2nd, then followed Q to K R 4th, &c.)	
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th		
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	14. B to K B 4th	
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th	(Threatening, if Black played Kt to K Kt 3rd, to take the Q P, checking.)	
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd		
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	14	B to K B 4th
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	15. R takes Kt	Q takes R
9. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q R 4th	16. B takes B	R to K sq
10. B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	17. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B to Q B 2nd
11. R to K sq		18. Kt to K 4th	P to K Kt 3rd
(Unlooked for; but a very telling move, as will be seen shortly.)		19. B to K R 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
11.	P takes P	20. Q takes R (ch)	Q takes Q
12. P tks P (dis. ch)	Kt to K 2nd	21. Kt mates.	

Another Game between the same Players, at the same odds.

(Cunningham Gambit.—Remove Black's Q Rook from the Board.)

BLACK (Mr. Buckle).	WHITE (Mr. —.)	BLACK (Mr. Buckle).	WHITE (Mr. —.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. P to Q 4th	B to K Kt 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	16. Q to K Kt 3rd	
3. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K 2nd	(The game move. After this, notwithstanding the great disparity in force, White can hardly hope to save the day, even by a drawn battle.)	
4. B to Q B 4th	B to K R 5th (ch)		
5. P to K Kt 3rd	P takes P	16.	P to K R 3rd
6. Castles	P takes P (ch)	17. P to K 5th	K to R 2nd
7. K to R sq	P to Q 4th	18. R to K B 2nd	R to K Kt sq
8. B takes Q P	Kt to K B 3rd	19. B takes B	Q takes B
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt takes B	20. Q takes Q	P takes Q
10. Kt takes Kt	B to K Kt 5th	21. R takes P (ch) and mate next move.	
11. Kt to K 3rd	B takes Kt (ch)		
12. Q takes B	Castles		
13. P to Q B 3rd	B to K B 3rd		
14. Kt to K B 5th	Kt to Q 2nd		

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

THE weekly meeting of the Central Executive Committee was held in the Townhall, Manchester, on Monday, when the chair was taken by the Earl of Derby. Mr. Maclure, the hon. secretary, reported that the balance in the bank was £310,588 0s. 10d., and that £190 18s. 10d. had been received during the week. The report presented by Mr. Farnall stated that on the 15th there was an increase in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in twenty-seven unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 382. The total weekly cost of outdoor relief on the 15th inst. was £9023 14s. 8d.; in the corresponding week of 1861 it was £2264 15s. 9d.; in the corresponding week of 1862 it was £7127 1s. 6d. Mr. J. R. Kay said that the condition of things in the district which he represented (Bury) appeared to him to be more gloomy now than it was a few weeks ago. Mr. R. Ashworth expressed the opinion, as a member of the Cotton Supply Association, that there would not be more than 22,000 bales per week for consumption till the close of the year, leaving the stock in Liverpool at that time the same as in the present month—viz., in round numbers, 150,000 bales less than at the commencement of the year. He could show, from correspondence received by the Cotton Supply Association, a promise, based upon crops of cotton now growing, of a supply equal to 4½ days' employment per week for 1864. 350,000 bales, equal to 250,000 bales of American, were expected from the Turkish dominions. There would be a small increase from Italy and the Mediterranean islands, an increase of 50,000 bales from Egypt, and of 100,000 more from Brazil and Peru. They might safely estimate an enlarged import from India for 1864 to the extent of 250,000 bales. Mr. T. Ashton said he had no doubt the whole of Lancashire might be in full work in 1855 or 1856, without a bale of cotton being received from America. After some further discussion the subject dropped.

Mr. Rawlinson has presented a highly favourable report to the Poor-law Board respecting the application of the Public Works Act to the cotton-manufacturing districts. In his opinion there is no borough or parish within the district which is not in a position to be benefited by the Act; and he believes that the whole sum which the Government is prepared to advance will be called for.

The Mansion House Committee held its fortnightly meeting yesterday week, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The total amount received to the previous evening was £509,211, of which £428,557 had been already remitted for distribution to the distressed. The amount received during the past fortnight was £695, of which £405 was from colonial resources. Grants to the amount of £1940 were made to several places in the distressed districts. A deputation from the Victoria and Australia Emigration Society waited on the committee to ask for a further grant, and stated that they had sent out eighty operatives over the number which the last grant provided for, which incurred an expenditure of £60 above the sum allowed them. The committee made another grant of £1000, and in addition allowed the £60 which had been expended. There were also grants of £364 15s. and £50 allowed to the Manchester and Carlisle Emigration Societies respectively.

A TOUR IN THE PALESTINE.

(From a Corresponden'.)

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 200.]

THE Palestine, having now finished her trading tour through the Archipelago and Levant, had only to take in a supply of coal, and return as quickly as possible to Liverpool. I had been nearly six weeks on board of her; she had been a most comfortable home to me during that time, and I left her with the deepest possible regret. A better equipped ship I never sailed in; her builders seemed to have exactly hit the point where all excellencies meet. She was fast, safe, roomy, and comfortable, as handsome as a yacht and strong as a man-of-war; her officers gentlemen, and her crew the "pick" of Liverpool seamen. The discipline on board was perfect, for I never heard an oath come from the lips of any officer in the ship, nor did I see a man drunk on board during the whole time I was in her.

Although the prescribed voyage of this particular ship was such as I have described it, the same company have many other ships running through different routes—to Greece, Egypt, up the Adriatic to Trieste and Venice, as well as to all the ports on the western side of the Italian peninsula, from the Straits of Messina to Genoa. Being determined to see both Greece and Italy before I left the Mediterranean, immediately after the Palestine's departure I crossed over into Sicily. This island is so beautiful and so full of interesting objects of every kind that it is worth going to the Mediterranean if only to see it. From Malta to Syracuse in Sicily is only a journey of a few hours, and from there it is easy to get along the coast in any direction. To travel through the interior of the island is difficult, the roads in Sicily being bad and few and far between. Syracuse is an interesting city, full of antiquities. It has a beautiful harbour; two columns—all that is left of the Temple of Jupiter—are sea marks used by the pilots on entering it.

The grand volcanic mountain of Etna is the great physical feature of Sicily. The ascent is usually made from Catania, and amply repays those who take the trouble to go up it. The crater of the mountain is ten thousand feet above the sea level, but, nevertheless, may be reached without any extraordinary difficulty. The highest region is a barren waste, covered with blocks of lava, ice, and snow. The crater is two miles in circumference, and is surrounded by a wall of rugged peaked cliffs of lava, forming one of the wildest scenes that may be met with in any part of the world. The lower slopes of the mountain are thickly wooded, and the base studded with smaller hills, having innumerable farms and villages scattered about them. Taomina is another very interesting spot situated upon the sea coast, at the foot of Etna. It is full of architectural antiquities, and, being built upon the precipitous cliffs, is picturesque in the extreme. Messina, the principal seaport of Sicily, is situated at the extreme eastern end of the island, in the narrow strait that separates the Calabrian shore of the Italian peninsula from it. Messina is one of the most beautiful places in the Mediterranean; and being full of fine buildings, having a noble quay two miles long facing the harbour, and being backed up by fine mountains behind, with picturesque fortifications and a busy seaport in front, produces one of the finest landscapes in Italy. In the immediate neighbourhood of Messina are situated those celebrated terrors of the classic mariners, Charybdis and Scylla.

The whirlpool of Charybdis is a spot of agitated water from 70 to 90 fathoms deep, circling in rapid eddies. These appear to be occasioned by the meeting of some local lateral currents with the main current which runs through the Faro, and which is forced over in this direction by the opposite point of Pezzo. The perils of Charybdis have long been proverbial, and small craft are occasionally endangered by it. Even large vessels of war have sometimes been turned round; but its dangers were exceedingly exaggerated by the ancient writers; and if proper caution is exercised, no peril need be apprehended from it. The whirlpool is situated about a quarter of a mile from the shore, in the middle of a kind of bay, at the back of the locality called the Braccio di St. Rainiere.

The Rocks of Scylla, the twin danger with Charybdis, are situated on the coast of Calabria, a few miles northward of the whirlpool. The dangerous rocks are those lying partly under water at the foot of the bold, rocky headland, upon which is built the Castle of Scylla. The face of this cliff is quite precipitous: in places it positively overhangs, the sea having worn away its base. The town of Scylla is situated partly on the seashore and partly above on the sides of the rocks; as many as nine rows of houses have been built in this way, the base of one house being as high as the roof of the next. There is a beach at the foot of the rocks where the fishermen haul up their boats. The whole of this coast has been much affected by earthquakes, particularly that of 1783, which threw down a large portion of the great promontory of Scylla and tumbled it into the sea. The dangers of this place have always been much exaggerated; the only real peril is when the current and wind are so opposed that a vessel may chance to be driven towards the rocks.

From Messina the tourist may proceed to every part of the coasts of Italy or Greece. There are several lines of fine vessels that touch at all the ports of consequence. The usual route is from Sicily to Naples; and no place is better worth visiting than Naples, for no other place is so surrounded with beautiful scenery, interesting sites, and architectural antiquities. Pozuoli is full of treasures. Then there is Mount Vesuvius and all those delightful places at its base—Castellamare, Sorento, Salerno, Amalfi Pæstum, with its ruined temples; but above all else in the locality the remains of the buried cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii. The former is underground; the excavated portions are small and difficult to inspect; but the latter is perfect, and would repay one for a voyage round the world only to look at it.

Pompeii is one of the most intensely interesting places on the face of the earth, for in no other place are we brought so close to a long-past age as in this city and its contents. Pompeii was a sort of Roman Brighton; the best society resided, and literature and the arts flourished, there. Cicero and Sallust had houses in it. There were theatres and other public buildings in abundance, and the daily events were such as happen in any city at the present time. The merchants assembled on 'Change; the soldiers paraded in the barrack-square; the shopkeepers exhibited their stores; the men of leisure discussed politics in the public places; the ladies idled in their boudoirs with their friends; the gamblers rattled their dice; the barber chatted to his customer; the surgeon prepared his instruments to attend upon his patients; the baker drew the loaves from the oven; and the sentry paced to and fro before the city gate. Suddenly,

Digitized by Google

THE WHIRLPOOL OF CHARYBDIS.

without any warning, a tempest arose; the air was filled with dust and ashes, a pitchy darkness enveloped everything; many of the citizens rushed to the seashore; those who did not were lost, for the whole city became buried in dust and ashes, and all its low and hollow places were filled with mud. For days and weeks this continued, until all traces of the city were lost. A plain of sand only was visible, for the city of Pompeii was a buried treasure. When this happened Pontius Pilate might have been chief magistrate of Jerusalem; and when a farmer who tilled land on the slopes of Mount Vesuvius discovered, while sinking a well, a statue that stood in the drawing-room of Diomede, George III. was born, if not King of England. For 1800 years all trace of the city was lost, and now one may wander about through every part of it, through its long streets paved with lava, where the wheels have worn deep channels in the stone. I could trace where the stone was abraded by the last vehicle that passed through, and that was only seven years after the Crucifixion of Christ; there is the stain of the wine-cups on the marble counters of the wine-shops; the fruits and goods of the shopkeepers in the street of abundance, and the scales and measures with which they served them out to their customers; the basin and shaving tools in the barber's shop, the instruments of the surgeon just as he laid them down when he ran affrighted from the city; the tools of the work-people thrown aside in haste; the actua loaves unbroken and uninjured in form that the baker had drawn from the oven when the city was sealed up. In the cellars of the house of Diomede the amphoræ stand in rows just where they were placed when filled with wine for the use of the family, and beside them lay the skeletons of the mistress of the house and her maidens, their rank being shown by the ornaments and precious stones about their persons. The apartments of the houses want but their roofs to render them as perfect as they were when Pompeii was full of life and bustle. The public baths and the gardens and marble courts of the houses are precisely in the same state as when Titus was Emperor of Rome.

THE ROCKS OF SCYLLA.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1863.

Digitized by Google